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# INTRODUCTION.

SWITZERLAND (the land of the Switzers; German *Schweiz;* French, *La Suisse*; Italian, *La Svizzera*) is the culminating ridge of the mountains bordering on France, Germany, Austria, and Italy; including the head water-systems of the Rhône, Rhine, Aar, and Inn. Into these all the other streams run; except the Ticino, which falls into Lake Maggiore.

SURFACE.—About 220 miles by 110 miles, or an area of 15,720 square miles; equal to about half of Scotland. From Bâle to Monte Rosa (about 100 miles) there is a total rise of 14,000 feet—a rise divided by naturalists into seven Regions, or more generally into four: 1.—The *Jura region*, mostly on the west and north-west or French border, extending in parallel ridges through Neuchâtel and Soleure to Bâle and Aargau, about 150 miles. They are clothed with pine and other timber. 2.—The *Plain*, so called, though covered with hills, 150 miles by 50 miles, extending from the Lake of Geneva through Fribourg and Bern, to the river Aar. 3.—The *Hilly region* of north and central Switzerland, having the Rigi and Lakes for its centre. 4.—The *Alpine or Mountain region*, south of Interlaken and Brienz, consisting of deep valleys, between high mountains, marked by coniferous trees, and by corresponding differences of climate, so that winter and summer are seen close together.

The great ridge of the HIGH ALPS in Switzerland extends from Mont Blanc along the Italian frontier, to the Tyrol, having its centre at St. Gothard, near the sources of the Rhône and Rhine. From here the Lower Alps of the Oberland strike off west past the Jungfrau, &c., along the north side of the Rhône. Wheat and oats grow to the height of 4,300 feet; barley grows to 5,100 feet; oaks grow to 2,500 feet; pine to 6,500 or 7,000 feet; pasture is found at 6,000 to 8,000 feet; snow line at 8,000 to 8,500 feet. Timber forests are estimated to cover 1-6th of the surface. Among the wild animals are the chamois and lämmergeyer, gerfalcon, lynx, wild cat, brown bear, weasel, polecat, and hog or wild pig. The last lämmergeyer was said to have been killed in 1887, but it has been seen since. Yellow and blue flowers predominate. Those near the snow and glaciers belong to the rose, campanula, saxifrage, ranunculus, and gentian families.

The SWISS HIGH ALPS are classified into—1st, *Pennine Alps*, from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, including the Passes of Great St. Bernard and St. Théodule. 2nd, *Helvetic Alps*, from Monte Rosa to the Bernhardin, or Bernardino Pass, in the Grisons; taking in the Passes of the Simplon, St. Gothard, and Lukmanier. 3rd, *Rhaetic Alps*, from the Bernhardin eastward; taking in the Passes of the Splügen, Septimer, Maloya, Julier, Albula, Fluela, Stelvio, and Wormser Joch. Highest points are the Mischabelhörner (Dom and Täsch) and the Matterhorn or Mont Cervin. Mont Blanc is outside Switzerland proper, on the border line of French Savoy and Italy. The highest point of the Alps, actually within Swiss territory, is the Dom, one of the Mischabelhörner, near Monte Rosa, 14,935 feet high. Rhododendrons are seen in summer on the Col de Balme, 6,000 feet high.

GLACIERS.—About 1-18th of the surface is covered with snow, with glaciers to the number of 400; the largest, the Aletsch Glacier near the Eggishorn, is 5 miles

long. They form an icy sea of 1,000 square miles, and are the great feeders of the rivers. They are marked by lines of rubbish and stones, called moraines, which fall from the rocks above and are gradually transported to the lowlands by the stream of ice. On the Lake of Garda is a moraine 35 miles long. For a very complete account of the GEOLOGY of this country refer to the introduction to BALL'S *Alpine Guide*. A sort of anthracite coal is found at Chandolin, near Sion; Coupeau, near Chamonix; at Vernayaz and in the Valley of the Aar; but no true coal is found in Switzerland. Asphalte is found at Val de Travers.

Switzerland is also pre-eminently a land of LAKES, the principal of which are the Lake of Constance; Lake of Geneva, or Lake Leman, 50 miles by 9 miles; Lake of Zürich, 25 miles by 3 miles; Vierwaldstätter See, or Lake of Lucerne, 23 miles by 12 miles; and the Lake of Neuchâtel, 27 miles by 6 miles; with the Lakes of Bienne, Thun, Brienz, Zug, Wallenstadt, and some smaller ones, as Morat, Sempach, Sarnen, Egeri, Greiffen, Pfäffikon, &c. On the Italian side are Lakes Maggiore, Lugano, and Como. Most of them are traversed by steamboats. On many are found traces of ancient LAKE HABITATIONS; remains of which in the museums at Geneva, Bern, Zürich, &c., include articles in stone, bones of the bison and elk, portions of nets, fishing implements, garments, &c. Remains of pile houses have been discovered at Concise, in Lake Neuchâtel; Nidau, in Lake Bienne; Guévaux, in Lake Morat; Morges and Hermance, in the Lake of Geneva, and also opposite the city; Bauschanz, Lake of Zürich; Robenhausen, Lake Pfäffikon; Nussdorf and Wangen, in Lake Constance.—See Dr. Keller's *Lake Dwellings of Switzerland*, 1856.

WATERFALLS.—Some of the most striking are, the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, 80 feet down, and 300 feet broad; Aar, at Handeck; Staubbach and Pletschbach, at Lauterbrunnen; Schmadribach, at Mürren; Reichenbach, at Meiringen; Giessbach, at Brienz; Seerenbach and Baierbach, in Lake Wallenstadt; Schreienbach, near Stachelberg; Saane, near Gsteig; Pélerin, in Bossons Glacier, near Chamonix; Pissevache, near Martigny; Pianazzo, near the Splügen; Toccia or Tosa, in Val Formazza, near the Simplon; and the Ache, in the Upper Pinzgau. As regards the heights, the *only* reliable authority is the "Eidgenossische Karte" of the district, on which the heights above sea at top and bottom are given.

POINTS OF VIEW.—For distant prospects of Alpine Peaks—Col de la Faucille, near Mt. Reculets, and Mt. Dôle, above St. Cergue; both near Geneva. Chaumont, above Neuchâtel. The Weissenstein, above Soleure. The Hauenstein, above Olten. The Uetliberg, near Zurich. The Albis, between Zürich and Zug. Rigi, between Zug and Lucerne. Faulhorn and Rothhorn, near Brienz. The Gornergrat, near Zermatt. Stockhorn, near Thun. Monte Salvatore, near Lake of Lugano. The Kamor or Stoss, near Gais, in Appenzell. From the Observatory at Turin, &c., &c.

TOURS IN SWITZERLAND.—The most common approaches are by way of Basle and Schaffhausen, through Germany to the Lake of Constance, and Geneva or Neuchâtel. The Round should begin with Basle, &c.; thence to Zürich, Lucerne, and the Oberland, &c., ending with Mont Blanc and Geneva. In this way the scale of magnitude increases to the end; whereas, if you begin with Mont Blanc, all the rest is dwarfed by it. A *Direct Route* from London through France is now open *viâ* Calais, Boulogne, Amiens, Laon, Reims, Belfort, to Basle, for Geneva, Berne, Lucerne, &c. A favourite *Route* is *viâ* Paris to Dijon, Macon, Bourg, Ambérieu, Culoz, Bellegarde, *and Geneva. This is the best route* where the object is only to see the Mont Blanc *district.*

LONDON TO ROTTERDAM, OSTEND, OR ANTWERP, Cologne, Frankfort, Freiburg-im-Breisgau and Basle; or by Great Luxembourg Railway, from Brussels (without change to Basle), *viâ* Namur, Metz, Strassburg, and Basle. From Basle proceed to Schaffhausen, Constance, Rorschach, St. Gall, Appenzell and the Sentis. Weissbad, Sennewald, Ragatz, and Baths of Pfäffers. Wallenstadt, Coire (for the Via Mala, St. Moritz, and the Engadin), the Splügen, Chiavenna and Lake Como (or Bellinzona and Lake Maggiore), Wesen, Rapperschwyl, Zürich, Zug, Goldau, Rigi, Lucerne and Bay of Uri; Fluelen, Altorf and the Tödi, Devil's Bridge or Teufelsbrücke, on the Reuss, Andermatt, Göschenen Gorge, St. Gothard, and Airolo (for Lake Maggiore and Milan), Furca, and Gries Passes, at the heads of the Rhône and Rhine; Grimsel Hospice and Pass and Meyringen, Brunig Pass (to Sarnen and Lucerne), Brienz and the Giessbach, Scheideck Pass, Faulhorn, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, the Jungfrau, Mönch, &c.; Kanderthal in the Oberland, Gemmi Pass and Baths of Leuk, Brieg and the Simplon (for Domo d'Ossola and Lake Maggiore); Visp (for Zermatt, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, &c.); Sierre, Rawyl Pass, An-der-Lenk, Simmenthal, Interlaken, Thun, Berne, Solothurn (Soleure), Weissenstein, Bienne, Neuchâtel, Morat, Avenches (the ancient *Aventicum*, the capital of *Helvetia* or West Switzerland), Fribourg, Lausanne, Geneva, Vevey, Bex, Martigny (for Great St. Bernard and Aosta), Tête Noire, Col de Balme, Chamouni, and *Mont Blanc;* Montanvert, Sallenches (for Chambéry and Annecy); Geneva (for the Lake and the Juras); Lyons, Paris, and London.

From the North of England, *viâ* GRIMSBY, by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's Steamers; and *viâ* HULL and ANTWERP, by the Wilson Line of Steamers. From NEWCASTLE or LEITH, by Steamer, to ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, &c. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, for the Month, and Skeleton Routes, page 1 of the present volume.

AVERAGE COST OF LIVING.—In Switzerland the traveller can manage to live for from 8 francs to 10 francs per day, excluding all charges for conveyances, horses, guides, &c. A pedestrian tourist can travel for about 7 francs, provided he knows German and French.

HOTEL EXPENSES.—At the best hotels, Table d'Hôte Dinner, at 1 o'clock, costs 3 to 4 francs. Second Dinner at 5 o'clock, 4 to 5 francs. Breakfast or Tea, 1½ francs. Bed, 1 to 2 francs. Sitting room 4 to 8 francs. Attendance, ¾ franc per head for a party. Pension (board at hotels) from 6 francs a day. If possible, tourists should travel in parties (two or four are the best numbers, as they exactly fill either a one-horse or two-horse *voiture*) and make all their arrangements over night.

TIME FOR TRAVELLING.—The latter part of June, July, August, and September, are the best months for a tour. June is very pleasant; the flowers are in bloom, but the snow is unsafe. For the mountains, August is certainly the best. The three months from July to September are sufficient to explore the country, allowing three or four weeks of doubtful weather. Switzerland, the traveller must remember, is a mountainous country and therefore subject to much cloud, rain, and snow. It is pre-eminently a pedestrian country—a country to be walked over by him who wishes to make anything like a real acquaintance with it. He should train himself at first by short walks, gradually lengthening. Winter visitors speak of the great *heat* experienced in the day time, at places where intense cold is expected. The chief drawback at that season is the want of water.

HINTS.—Cold water, &c., should not be taken in large quantities by tourists wh *heated, and particularly* when much fatigued. No traveller should attempt to

a *glacier* without a guide, to whom he is attached by a stout rope, and who in all cases should take the lead. An *alpenstock* is indispensable upon a mountain journey. Take as little luggage as possible, but do not omit a good water-proof coat or a plaid. Other useful articles are light woollen clothes, half-boots, canvas gaiters, doeskin gloves, dark spectacles and a gauze veil, as protectors against the snow. For frost-bite, rub the part with snow, not with anything warm; the pain, if any, shows that the flesh is not dead. The pedestrian will find it a great refreshment to give himself a thorough wash with soap and water. Butter is a good antidote to thirst; a lump can be carried in your bread (BALL'S *Alpine Guide*). Cold tea and chocolate cakes are useful.

A small phial of cold cream or glycerine is useful for rubbing the face and hands when sunburnt, or for the feet when blistered. Rowland's Kalydor is also good. Homœopathic Tincture of Arnica is a valuable remedy for any sprain or bruise, and a small bottle is a desirable addition to the tourist's equipments. For sore feet, rub in a little brandy mixed with a few drops of grease; or put a bit of greased paper next the skin.

TRANSPORT OF LUGGAGE.—Luggage conveyed to any part of Switzerland or the neighbouring countries. All luggage is charged for; the charge is by weight, at a low rate. This mode of transit is the safest and speediest. Heavy articles should be sent, if time be no object, by "*Train commerce*" on Railways.

CONVEYANCES.—Diligences, belonging to Government, and generally carrying the mails, traverse all the chief roads. There is a printed official tariff and table of the diligence and post service for every "Post-Kreis," which is put up conspicuously for public information at every post station, and frequently at the hotels. This contains the following information:—

A list of the routes, with the passenger service.
The kind of vehicle and number of places.
The distances from one station to another.
The tariff of fares.
Details respecting additional vehicles and the terms on which they are supplied.

Regulations (the book can be obtained for 1 franc) are in force respecting non-admission of epileptic or insane persons, or invalids suffering from infectious disorders, blind people (except under charge of others), riotous, drunken, or dirty people, those carrying loaded fire-arms or explosives, dogs and other animals.

Smoking is only allowed by consent of all the passengers.

Owing to regulations as to providing additional vehicles, it is advisable to be at the post station to secure places, say an hour and a quarter before the time of starting, and in case of large markets, annual festivals, &c., at least two hours beforehand. Children are free under two years, and pay half price from two to seven. Return tickets (not transferable) are good for two days, and are about 10 per cent. lower than two single fares. They do not confer any right of precedence over single tickets on the return journey. If places have been taken, and the travellers are prevented from going, notice must be given two hours before starting time, so as to get the date altered, or (in case of sudden illness) the fare returned. Precedence is given according to the number of the ticket.

Luggage must be paid for, and no luggage taken into the vehicles except small articles (free) which will not incommode passengers. Luggage is not to be handed to the conductor or postillion, but given in at the post-house to be weighed.

With regard to *extra-post* vehicles there are some special regulations which should be carefully studied. Swiss officials are punctilious in small matters. Especial care must be taken not to detain drivers beyond the time allowed, as in such case they are entitled to an extra payment, and will certainly demand it.

Three or four travelling together will find it more convenient to hire a *private conveyance (voiture, einspänner, zweispänner, vettura)*; charge, with one horse (two persons), 15 francs a day; two horses (five persons) 25 francs, besides 1 franc per horse to driver. Return fare must also be paid. The hiring should be done through the hotel-keeper. A voiturier will do 30 to 40 miles a day. The traveller should ascertain whether a return carriage may not be in the town, before hiring one belonging to the place; but in the height of the season return carriages are charged higher. Usual prices for a horse or mule, 10 francs; sometimes more, and pay for the return journey. Muleteers, ordinarily 2 francs a-day; and the same for return, but in some parts as much as the animal. Steamers navigate all the chief lakes.

Railways.—The country is now well provided with Railways (2,172 miles in 1894). The carriages are excellent. The 1st class carriages are most luxuriously fitted up with every convenience; and the 2nd class are roomy, and admirably adapted to enable the traveller to view with ease and comfort the scenery of the country. Geneva time is 15½ minutes before French time; Berne time (by which the railways are timed), 20¾ minutes. Short lines run to the Rigi from Lakes Lucerne and Zug. An extension is projected from Coire to the St. Gothard line near Bellinzona. The line from Bâle and Zürich to Milan runs *viâ* Altorf, through the St. Gothard, by a tunnel of 9½ miles. Another is projected under the Simplon. Luggage, such as a portmanteau, can be forwarded by "grande vitesse" at a cheap and expeditious rate; but the traveller should not send anything valuable this way. Return tickets, saving 20 to 40 per cent. are granted on many lines. On the principal lines *circular tickets* (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, page 381), available as a rule for 40 days, are issued at most stations, four hours notice being required and full information afforded.

Guides.—As a general rule, they are absolutely necessary in mountain excursions at any other times than the months named for a tour, since the paths are liable to be obliterated by snow. Their almost invariable honesty and good temper render them on all occasions useful. Travellers should always make a bargain *beforehand* with guides for such excursions. Average pay, 6 francs a-day, and half the same for the return journey, if dismissed at a distance from home. In many cases there is a fixed tariff. They will carry 20 lbs. of luggage. Porters, 3 to 5 francs a-day.

Money.—Same name and value as French. English sovereigns are taken at the Swiss towns at a value of 25 francs. English circular notes are exchanged at all the chief places of resort in the country. There is little Swiss gold coin; French, Italian, and Belgian pieces are taken. Silver: Swiss, French, and Belgian. Of *Italian* silver coins, only 5-franc pieces are accepted.

Weights and Measures.—Kilomètre = 5-8ths mile = nearly 5 furlongs. Stunde, or hour's journey = 2½ to 3 miles = a league. Post = 3 stunden. Paris foot = 1·066 English foot; Swiss foot = 11 in. 10 lines. Swiss ℔. *(Pfund)* = ½ kilogramme = 1 ℔. 1½ oz. English.

Wines.—"The best vin ordinaire is the Veltliner. It is generally to be had in North Switzerland. Have it drawn from the cask."—R. S. C. Other good wine are:—*Waadtländer* and Walliser (white), Thurgauer and Schaffhauser (red), *white and red Neuchâtel.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINES almost universal in North and West Switzerland. Tariff to England, 50 centimes *Grundtaxe*, and 30 cents per word. In Switzerland, 30 cents *Grundtaxe*, and about 2½ cents per word. In 1894 there were 4,500 miles, with 1,579 stations.

LETTERS should be addressed "Poste Restante" (to be called for), or through a banker or hotel. It is better to leave out "Esq.," which is not understood abroad, and to be styled "Monsieur" or "Mr."

CANTONS.—Twenty-two; three being divided into two sections each. Berne, Valais, Grisons, are by far the largest; Valais, Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Berne, Bâle, are on the French border; Bâle, Aarau, Zürich, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, on the German borders of Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria; St. Gall, and Grisons, on the borders of Austrian Tyrol; Valais, Tessin (or Ticino), and Grisons, on the Italian border.

The provinces or Cantons now constituting the Federation were formerly held by the neighbouring Sovereigns of Austria, Germany, Burgundy, &c. In 1307, three Forest Cantons rose against Austria, and after defeating her at Morgarten, 1315, were joined by other Cantons. The oldest are the first ten in the list below; which, when they formed a Confederation, were styled the League of Upper Swabia or Germany, owning the Emperor as their Lord. They utterly defeated Charles the Bold, 1476-7, and the Duke of Savoy, 1602; and were finally declared independent by the Treaty of Westphalia, 1648. In 1815, the Confederation was revised, and the Cantons were increased to their present number. Each in itself is an independent state, subject to the central authority in war and religious matters. Another revision of the Constitution took place 1874; when the Papal Nuncio received his passport in consequence of the Encyclical.

**CANTONS, WITH POPULATION:—**

| CANTONS. | Population 1888. |
|---|---|
| Zürich | 339,056 |
| Bern, or Berne | 539,405 |
| Luzern, or Lucerne | 135,722 |
| Uri | 17,285 |
| Schwyz | 50,378 |
| Unterwalden { Upper } (Sarnen, | 15,030 |
| Unterwalden { Lower } Stanz, &c.) | 12,520 |
| Glarus | 33,794 |
| Zug | 23,123 |
| Fribourg, or Freiburg | 119,529 |
| Soleure, or Solothurn | 85,709 |
| Bâle { Ville | 62,154 |
| Bâle { Campagne (Liestal, &c.) | 74,245 |
| Schaffhausen | 37,876 |
| Appenzell { Exterior | 54,172 |
| Appenzell { Interior | 12,904 |
| St. Gallen | 229,367 |
| Grisons, or Graubünden (Coire, &c.) | 96,235 |
| Aargau, or Argovie (Aarau, Brugg, &c.) | 193,834 |
| Thurgau, or Thurgovie (Frauenfeld, &c.) | 105,121 |
| Tessin, or Ticino (Lugano, Locano, &c.) | 126,946 |
| Vaud (Lausanne, Vevey, &c.) | 251,297 |
| Valais, or Wallis (Martigny, Sion, &c.) | 101,837 |
| Neuchâtel (Chaux-de-Fonds, &c.) | 109,037 |
| *Geneva* | 106,738 |
| *Total* | 2,933,334 |

The provisional census for 1888 shows an increase of about 86,000 since 1880, on the total population, of which 1,716,548 were Protestants, mostly in the Cantons of Zürich, Vaud, Schaffhausen, Glarus, Bâle, Appenzell, and Thurgau; and 1,183,823 Catholics, mostly in the remaining Cantons. 2,688,104 were Swiss-born. As respects LANGUAGE, 2,083,097 were German-speaking in fourteen Cantons on the North and North-East, as far as Sierre; 634,613 French-speaking in the Cantons on the West (viz., Valais, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud); 155,130 Italian-speaking (in Ticino or Tessin) south of the Alps; 38,357 Romanisch-speaking in the Grisons, next to Tyrol. The Romanisch is a curious remnant of provincial Latin; several newspapers are published in this dialect. French, the official language, is understood nearly everywhere. As regards origin: the population of the Rhætian Alps are Ostrogoths; of French Switzerland, Burgundian; Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, Frisians; the remainder Alemanni and Franks. See under Lake Dwellings, next page.

MANUFACTURES.—At Neuchâtel, watches; Geneva, silk, lace, jewellery, watches, musical-boxes, and cutlery; Zürich, silks and mixed goods; St. Gall, embroidered muslins; Schaffhausen, steel goods; Berne, linen, watches, &c. Watches, one of the staple productions, are made in Cantons Neuchâtel, Berne, Vaud, and Geneva, employing 38,000 persons, one-third being women. About 1,800,000 watches, worth 100 millions of francs, are made annually; of which 35 per cent. are from Neuchâtel. The best are made in Geneva; common ones in Berne. They suffer from the competition of American machine-made watches. Though ordinary English watches make no head against the Swiss, yet English chronometers are reckoned the best in the world.

GOVERNMENT.—A Federal Assembly, or Legislative body, consisting of a National Council of 147 members (one for 20,000 population); and a Council of States, of 44 members—two for each Canton. A Federal Council or Executive of seven members, is nominated by the Assembly for three years, under a President and Vice-President, elected annually, seated at Berne, where the Foreign Ministers reside; a Federal Tribunal, or Judicial body, is nominated for six years.——ARMY (1895), 218,250, in nine divisions; of whom 137,650 are regulars, from 20 to 32 years of age; the remainder are reserve of 33 to 44 years of age. There are 160,000 infantry (12,572 riflemen), 32,650 artillery, 6,180 cavalry. To these must be added the *Landsturm*, obligatory up to 50 years, about 270,000.——NAVY—86 mercantile steamers, of 3,500 horse-power, on the lakes.——UNIVERSITIES.—Three, at Berne, Bâle, Zürich; and an Academy, with the rank of an University, at Geneva. There are Bishops at Bâle, Coire, Fribourg, St. Gall, and Sion. Latterly, the army and public instruction have been brought more immediately within the control of the central authority. Federal Revenue and Expenditure, about £3,300,000 each. Most of the burdens of the State are borne by the respective Cantons.

NEWSPAPERS —About 800 are published, many of them being of a literary or scientific character only. Two-thirds are in the German language; 15 Italian; 3 Romansch; the rest French.

A Tir Fédéral (National Shooting Match) is held every two years. Wrestling matches, or Schwingfeste, are also held at Lauterbrunnen, Meyringen, &c. The Ranz des Vaches is a kind of musical call used by the people to summon the cows (vaches to be *milked*. *It differs in* different places, but is always a Swiss characteristic.

*N.B.—All gaming tables in* Switzerland were closed in 1877.

Swiss Lake-Dwellings.—In his careful investigations of pile dwellings, Dr. Studer met with two extreme types of skulls, the *brachycephalic* and the *dolikocephalic*; the former, at Schaffis and Lüschery (Lake of Bienne), belonging to the pure Stone period, and the latter, at Vinolz and Sutz, to the Bronze period. The facts point to an invasion by the Bronze men, involving a complete transformation of the group of domestic animals; the horse appears for the first time, and new races of sheep and dogs replace the older forms of the Stone period. The occurrence of *mesocephalic*, and even considerably shortened skulls, in the Bronze period, shows that there was no extinction of the brachycephalic race, but that the two races mixed. This mixture increases the difficulty of tracing back the skull forms of the modern population. Dr. Studer suggests that the Rhætian short-headed type may be referred to the old lake dwellers of the Stone period, in which case the prevalent dark hair, eyes, and skin of the present natives of the Grisons may recall the aspect of the older prehistoric race. There is also a large population of dark people round about the lakes in Canton Berne.

Books.—Some useful authorities are:—Alpine Club's *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers; Alpine Highways and Byeways*, by Mrs. Freshfield; *Glaciers of the Alps*, by Tyndall; *High Alps without Guides*, by Girdlestone; *Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps*, by Brockedon; *Italian Valleys of the Alps*, by King; *Lake Habitations*, by Dr. Keller (translated by G. Lee), second edition; *Mountaineering*, by Tyndall; *On Foot through the Tyrol*, by W. White; *Physician's Holiday*, by Sir J. Forbes; *Summer Tour in the Grisons*, by Mrs. Freshfield; *The Regular Swiss Round*, by Jones; *Tour of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa*, by Prof. J. D. Forbes; *Tour round Monte Rosa*, by a Lady; *Wanderings in the High Alps*, by Wills; *Scrambles in the Alps*, by Whymper; *Walk in the Grisons*, by F. B. Zincke (an account of Swiss peasant proprietors); *The Pioneers of the Alps*, by C. D. Cunningham and W. Abney, R.E., F.R.S.; Whymper's *Ascent of the Matterhorn*; Devit's *Above the Snow Line*; Gremli's *Flora of Switzerland, for the use of Tourists and Field Botanists* (D. Nutt).

Maps.—*Swiss Government Survey; Leuthold's, Keller's*, and others. The *Alpine Club's Map*, on a scale of 1 to 250,000, extending into the neighbouring countries of France, Austria, and Italy, gives points of view, battle sites, out-of-the-way inns, routes over by-paths and glaciers, lake-dwellings and antiquities. The *Swiss Government Map*, by Gen. Dufour, is on the larger scale of 1 to 10,000; but is confined to Switzerland proper.

Couriers.—Apply to Messrs. W. J. Adams & Sons, 59, Fleet Street.

Passports are now again asked for in Switzerland, they are absolutely necessary for English residents; were this not so, they are always useful on the Continent, if only as a proof of identity, and to claim registered letters. If passing through any part of Germany, the German *visa* is *indispensable*.

Customs Duties.—Travellers with cigars, or new (unworn) cotton and woollen dresses, should declare them on passing the frontier.

## SWISS MOUNTAINS AND PASSES.

Heights above sea level.

(N.B.—Neither Mt. Blanc nor the Monte Rosa group are in Switzerland.)

Col=Pass; Aiguille, Piz, or Horn=Peak.

| | Eng. feet. |
|---|---|
| Æggischhorn and Aletsch Glacier (Viesch) | 9,650 |
| Aletschhorn | 13,773 |
| Albula Pass (St. Moritz) | 7,595 |
| Altels (Leuk) | 11,922 |
| Balme, Col de (Chamouni) | 7,230 |
| Bernard, Great St., Pass (Martigny) | 8,130 |
| Bernina Pass (St. Moritz) | 7,660 |
| Blanc, Mont (Chamouni) | 15,780 |
| Blümlis Alp (Kanderstog) | 12,040 |
| Bonhomme, Col du (Mont Blanc) | 8,125 |
| Breithorn (Oberland) | 13,684 |
| Brünig Pass (Meyringen) | 3,294 |
| Calanda (Coire) | 9,212 |
| Cenis M. Pass | 6,280 |
| Chat (Aix-le Bains) | 5,300 |
| Chasseral (Bienne) | 5,278 |
| Chaumont (Neuchâtel) | 3,845 |
| Cima de Jazzi (M. Rosa) | 12,525 |
| Colon M. (Cogne, Italy) | 11,955 |
| Combin (M. Rosa) | 14,163 |
| Dent du Midi (Martigny) | 10,450 |
| Dent de Morcles (Martigny) | 9,640 |
| Diablerets or Teufelshörner. M. (Bex) | 10,666 |
| ,, ,, Pass (Bex) | 6,600 |
| Distelhorn (M. Rosa) | 12,970 |
| Dôle M. (Geneva) | 5,505 |
| Eiger (Grindelwald) | 13,043 |
| Engelhörner (Rosenlaui) | 11,000 |
| Faulhorn (Grindelwald) | 8,802 |
| Finsteraarhorn (Oberland) | 14,025 |
| Furca Pass and Rhône Glacier (Andermatt) | 7,990 |
| Flüela (Weisshorn) | 10,135 |
| ,, Pass (Engadin) | 7,890 |
| Géant, Aiguille du (Chamouni) | 13,185 |
| Gemmi Pass (Leuk) | 7,555 |
| Glärnisch, Hinter (Glarus) | 9,584 |
| Gletscherhorn (Kanderthal) | 10,190 |
| Gothard, St., Pass (Andermatt) | 6,935 |
| Grands Mulets | 10,010 |
| Grauehörner (Sargans) | 9,340 |
| Great St. Bernard | 8,120 |
| Gries Pass (Viesch) | 8,050 |
| Grimsel Pass (Meyringen) | 7,230 |
| Hauenstein Pass (Olten) | 3,000 |
| Hohenkasten (Rhine) | 5,900 |
| Hohgant (Interlaken) | 7,215 |
| Isèran M. (Aosta-Italy) | 11,320 |
| Jungfrau (Oberland) | 13,672 |
| Julier Pass (St. Moritz) | 7,505 |
| Kärpfstock (Glarus) | 9,180 |
| Kistenberg (Tödi group) | 9,020 |
| Lukmanier Pass (Dissentis) | 7,290 |
| Maloya Pass (St. Moritz) | 5,940 |
| Marmolata (Cortina) | 11,020 |
| Matterhorn or *M. Cervin (Zermatt)* | 14,708 |
| *Mischabelhörner (Zermatt)* Dom | 14,941 |

| | Eng. feet. |
|---|---|
| Mischabelhörner (Zermatt) Täsch | 14,760 |
| Moléson M. (Vevey) | 6,578 |
| Mont Blanc | 15,780 |
| Monte Rosa (Dufourspitze) | 15,216 |
| Mönch (Oberland) | 13,465 |
| Montanvert (M. Blanc) | 6,305 |
| Möveran (Bex) | 10,045 |
| Müschelhorn (St. Gothard) | 10,235 |
| Mythen (Schwytz) | 6,244 |
| Napf (Entlibuch) | 4,619 |
| Niesen (Interlaken) | 7,762 |
| Oberalpstock (Tödi group) | 10,925 |
| Ortler Spitz (Tyrol) | 12,815 |
| Paradis M. (Cogne, Italy) | 13,200 |
| Pilatus (Lucerne) | 6,965 |
| Piz Bernina (Pontresina) | 13,294 |
| Piz Beverina (St. Gothard) | 9,845 |
| Piz Languard (St. Moritz) | 10,715 |
| Piz Valrhein (St. Gothard) | 11,150 |
| Recu'ets (Geneva) | 5,630 |
| Riffelhorn (Zermatt) | 9,615 |
| Rigi Kulm (Lucerne) | 5,905 |
| Rinderhorn (Oberland) | 11,370 |
| Rosa, Monte (Zermatt) | 15,216 |
| Rossberg (Arth) | 5,190 |
| Rothhorn (Brienz) | 7,713 |
| ,, (Jungfrau) | 11,645 |
| Salvatore (Lugano) | 2,980 |
| Scheerhorn (Glarus) | 10,814 |
| Scheideck, Great (Rosenlaui) | 6,910 |
| Scheideck, Little (Lauterbrunnen) | 6,770 |
| Schreckhorn (Oberland) | 13,388 |
| Scesaplana (Engadin) | 9,738 |
| Schwarzhorn (Oberland) | 9,614 |
| Semnoz Alp (Aix les Bains, French Savoy) | 5,900 |
| Sentis, or Säntis (Appenzell) | 8,218 |
| Septimer Pass (St. Moritz) | 7,580 |
| Simplon Pass (Brieg) | 6,595 |
| Splügen (Coire) | 6,945 |
| Stelvio, or Würmser Joch (Engadin) | 9,055 |
| Stockhorn (Thun) | 7,195 |
| Tambohorn (Splügen) | 11,048 |
| Tête Noire (M. Blanc) | 3,915 |
| Titlis (Meyringen) | 10,627 |
| Théodule, St., Pass (Zermatt) | 10,900 |
| Tödi, or Dödi (Altorf) | 11,886 |
| Uri Rothstock | 9,624 |
| Viescherhörner | 13,278 |
| Weisshorn | 14,802 |
| Weissthor (Zermatt) | 11,800 |
| Weissenstein (Soleure) | 4,112 |
| Wengern Alp (Lauterbrunnen) | 5,200 |
| Wetterhorn, or Hasli Jungfrau | 12,150 |
| Windgelle (Glarus) | 9,215 |
| Zinal Rothhorn (Zermatt) | 13,[illegible] |

# RAILWAYS IN SWITZERLAND.

The following are the principal groups and lines completed; for particulars of which, as also of the steamers, see *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide*, issued monthly.

1. Swiss Central (Schweizerische Centralbahn). Bâle to Olten, Sursee, and Lucerne, and branches. Bötzbergbahn, from Bâle to Brugg and Zurich. Olten to Herzogenbuchsee, Berne, and Thun (for Interlaken); Herzogenbuchsee to Soleure (or Solothurn) and Bienne (or Biel). Bâle to Delémont and Bienne. Berne to Fribourg and Lausanne; with branches.

2. Swiss North Eastern (Schweizerische Nordostbahn). Aarau to Brugg, Turgi, Baden, and Zürich (63 miles from Bâle; with a branch from Turgi to Waldshut, on the Rhine. Zürich to Wallisellen, Winterthur, Frauenfeld, Weinfelden, to Romanshorn, on Lake Constance (114 miles from Bâle); with a branch from Winterthur to Schaffhausen. Zürich to Bülach. Winterthur to Singen (Schweizerische Nationalbahn). Zurich to Richtersweil and Glarus (Linksufrige Zürichseebahn), on the south side of Lake Zürich. The Toggenburg, Appenzell, and other short lines.

3. United Swiss (Vereinigte Schweizerbahnen). Zürich to Wallisellen, Uster, Rapperschwyl, Wesen, Sargans, and Chur (or Coire); with a branch from Wesen to Glarus. Winterthur (on the North Eastern) to Wyl (thence to Ebnat-Kappel), St. Gall, Rorschach (on Lake Constance), Rheineck, Sargans, and Coire, where there is a connection by diligence over the Splügen to Bellinzona, for Milan.

4. West Swiss (Ouest Suisse). Bienne, on the Central, to Neuchâtel, Yverdon, Lausanne, and Geneva, and branches from Neuchâtel to Locle (called the Swiss Industrial), and to Pontarlier. Lausanne to Pontarlier. Lausanne to Villeneuve, on Lake Leman, Bex, and St. Maurice. Bouveret to St. Maurice, Martigny, Sion, Sierre, and Brieg, by the Ligne d'Italie. A French line, passing near Geneva, runs from Bellegarde to Bouveret, on the Lake of Geneva.

5. Jura, Berne, and Lucerne line, from Locle to Bienne, Berne, and Lucerne, and branches. Emmenthal line.

6. The Berne government rail between Langnau, Berne, and Biel.

7. Rigi railways, from Lake of Lucerne and Lake Zug.

8. The Brünig Line, from Därligen to Interlaken, Brienz, Meiringen, Alpnacht, and Luzern.

There are lines connecting the Swiss rails with those of Bavaria and Austrian-Tyrol *via* Bregenz, Lindau, Feldkirch, and Bludenz, to Innsbruck. The railway to Coire is to be continued to the Alps, where a projected tunnel, 15 miles long, at a height of 5,000 feet, will penetrate the ridge of mountains, into Val Blegno, and join the St. Gothard line above Biasca. The great St. Gothard Tunnel, 9½ miles long, forms the principal connection between Switzerland and Italy.

*All luggage has to be paid for.* On the Lakes, Steamers run in correspondence with *the railways.*

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# SWITZERLAND AND THE TYROL.

## SKELETON ROUTES FROM LONDON.

**1.—LONDON TO CALAIS, BOULOGNE, PARIS, STRASSBURG, and BASLE, by rail, 2.—LONDON. CALAIS, BOULOGNE, AMIENS, direct to BASLE. 3.—LONDON to BOULOGNE, PARIS, DIJON, SALINS, or CHALONS, MACON, to GENEVA. 4.—LONDON, PARIS, TROYES. CHAUMONT, VESOUL, BELFORT, BASLE. 5.—LONDON, BRUSSELS, LUXEMBURG, STRASSBURG, BASLE. 6.—LONDON to COLOGNE, down the Rhine to LAKE OF CONSTANCE. 7.—LONDON, FRANKFORT, STUTTGART, MUNICH, and INNSBRUCK.**

### SKELETON ROUTE 1.

**London to Calais, Paris, Strassburg, and Basle, by rail.**

N.B.—For the passing traveller it will suffice to indicate only the most striking objects on each road. BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Books for France, Belgium, and Germany*, respectively, must be consulted for further particulars, and *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, issued monthly, for the latest information respecting Passports, *Registration of Baggage* (very important as saving trouble after the sometimes unpleasant sea passage), Hotels, Chaplains, Medical Men, Bankers, Population, Railways, Steamers, and other matters liable to change.

By the South Eastern Railway (75 miles) to Dover, from Charing Cross, stopping at Cannon Street; or by the London, Chatham, and Dover Line (81 miles), from Victoria, or St. Paul's and Holborn Stations, morning and afternoon. To Folkestone, from Charing Cross and Cannon Street only, by Special Tidal Trains.—For times of departures see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*; also for the express route to Bâle, by Calais, Amiens, and Tergnier; and for the Great Luxemburg and St. Gothard Routes. After starting by the South Eastern you leave Bermondsey new church, and the Branch line to Deptford and Greenwich on the left, and reach

NEW CROSS.—Company's shops to the right, and the Naval School to the left. At Forest Hill, [illegible] miles further, *Dulwich* Picture Gallery to the left, *and the Crystal Palace* behind.

A short distance from New Cross the Loop Line to Dartford and Gravesend branches off to the left.

CHISLEHURST.—Sometime the residence of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, who died here 1873 the house and grounds now belong to Baron F. de Rothschild; near Foot's Cray, where Sir Francis Walsingham, the statesman, and Lord Keeper Bacon were born.

ORPINGTON.—Partly in the hop grounds.

CHELSFIELD.—Lullingstone Park to the left. The chalk range of the North Downs is then crossed to HALSTEAD and DUNTON GREEN, and we enter the Weald of Kent. Chevening Park in the vicinity.

SEVENOAKS.—To the south-east is Knole Park, which has a collection of old furniture and paintings, celebrated as being especially rich in works of the Italian school. Wilderness, seat of the Marquis of Camden; and Montreal Park, of Earl Amherst. Penshurst, the ancient seat of Lord de L'Isle, where Sir Philip Sidney was born.

TUNBRIDGE, on the Tun.—Old castle and priory. Tunbridge ware, made of soft wood, something like the toys made by the Swiss and Tyrolese. Judde's Grammar School. Somerhill, an Elizabethan building. Branch to Tunbridge Wells and Hastings.

PADDOCK WOOD.—Branch to Maidstone, and its hop grounds, paper mills, &c.

MARDEN AND STAPLEHURST.—All this part of line traverses the Weald of Kent, i.e., the [illegible] forest, which still prevails here.

HEADCORN.—Sutton Castle, an old ruin to the left. Biddenden, to the right.

PLUCKLEY.—Bethersden, where a kind of marble, once much used in Kentish churches, was dug, to the right. Surrenden, the Derings' old seat, to the left. Hothfield, where Jack Cade was caught.

ASHFORD.—Company's workshops, and church. Old parish church. Branch line to Canterbury, Margate, &c., and to Hastings.

WESTENHANGER.—Old seat of the Smythes, now a farm. Hythe, cinque-port, to the right; old church, martello towers, &c. Lympne, a Roman station, and Sandgate bathing-place, to the right. Deedes Tunnel, 100 yards; Saltwood Tunnel, 952 yards. Old castle of Archbishops of Canterbury, to the left. Foord Viaduct, of 19 arches, 100 feet high in the middle.

FOLKESTONE.—Cinque-port, bathing-place, &c. Old church, large hotel, &c. Fine view from the cliffs, nearly 600 feet high. Quick passage to Boulogne in 2 hours, 29 miles from the pier. Thence to Paris, a distance of 157½ miles in 4½ to 5½ hours, express, allowing 2 hours more in Paris than by the Calais route. Martello Tunnel, 636 yards; Abbot's Cliff Tunnel, 1,937 yards, longest on the line; Shakespeare Tunnel, 1,393 yards. Shakespeare Cliff is much reduced in height. Sea wall, near Roundown Cliff, ¾ mile long.

DOVER.—Arriving in 2 hours. Population, 33,418. Noted old *Castle* on the cliffs. Roman Pharos, Norman Keep, Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, &c. Pier Harbour, where the mail boats start. New harbour of refuge. Submarine telegraph cable. By mail packet to Calais, on the arrival of the mail train, 21½ miles in 1½ hours, across the Straits of Dover, or *Pas de Calais*, as the French call it.

**Calais.**—Passport office (for getting the *visé*) and Douane (for examining the luggage) close to the harbour and station. An examination of luggage may be saved by declaring it "for transit," but it is better to have it so marked in London. Fortified town, with Richelieu's Citadel and Gate, near the pier. Louis XVIII.'s pillar. Hotel de Ville, with busts of St. Pierre, &c. Gothic Church, built by the English. Museum, with a Correggio.

ST. PIERRE (now forming part of Calais) birthplace of *Eustache St. Pierre*, who defended Calais against Edward III. Large tulle and cotton lace factories, employing 10,000 hands, many being English.

FRETHUN, 4¾ miles; CAFFIERS, 5½ miles.

MARQUISE RINXENT, 6 miles; population, 3,175. Marble quarries; iron foundries; coal mines.

WIMILLE-WIMEREUX, 6 miles.

BOULOGNE.—Douane on the quay. Military port and packet station. Harbour betwixt wooden piles, the piers being 1,600 feet and 2,200 feet long. Great improvements are being made to render the port more accessible. Old citadel and houses in Upper Town. Modern church, Gothic Hotel de Ville; fine new baths; Napoleon Column, 180 feet high; Museum. Population, 44,340, one-tenth being English. English college and schools.

PONT DE BRIQUES, 4 miles; NEUCHÂTEL, 4½ miles.

ETAPLES, 8½ miles, at the mouth of the Canche. Old castle.

ST. JOSSE. To the left, Montreuil-sur-Mer, an old town, and sous-prefecture.

RUE, 10 miles, on a brook which flows from the field of Crecy. Fine Church of St. Esprit.

NOYELLES, 7 miles. To the left are Agincourt and Crecy, in the old province of Picardy. Line to St. Valery-sur-Somme, a bathing place. From this place William I. sailed to the conquest of England.

ABBEVILLE.—Sous-prefecture and fortress, on the Somme. Old-fashioned town. St. Wulfram's Cathedral, and its beautiful modern front. Abbeville is celebrated in connection with the discovery of flint weapons and tools in the drift. Louis Philippe's Château d'Eu, still further to the right. St. Briquier old Church and Abbey, to the left.

PONT REMY, 4½ miles; LONGPRE, 4½ miles; HAGEST, 4½ miles.

PICQUIGNY, 4 miles; old castle, where the treaty between Edward IV. and Louis XI. was signed, 1475. AILLY, 3 miles.

**Amiens,** 6 miles; buffet for refreshment. Capital of department Somme, on that river. Beautiful front of Cathedral, which is 141 feet high *inside*; relics; St. John the Baptist's head, and bones of St. Theodosia, added 1853, with great pomp. Hotel de Ville of Henry IV.'s day. Public Library. House where Peace of Amiens was signed 1802. Large Herb-Market. Large manufactures of corduroy and cotton velvet, also dyed

cottons. Line from Boulogne and Abbeville joins here.

Boves, 5¼ miles, on the Noye.

Ailly-sur-Noye, 6¾ miles. To the left Moreuil Castle and paper factories.

Breteuil, 10½ miles. The town, 4 miles from the station, was a Roman settlement, *Brantuspansium*. Old church, &c.

St. Just, 9¾ miles, on the Arre.

Clermont-Oise.—Sous-prefecture. Fine view from old castle. To the right, Beauvais and its cathedral, with the highest roof in the world, 145 feet. Capital of department Oise.

Liancourt, 5½ miles. Duke de la Rochefoucauld's seat.

Creil, 4½ miles; buffet for refreshment. Spire church. Castle on island in the Oise. Branch line to St. Quentin, Cologne, &c., joins.

Chantilly. Fine château, restored by the Duc D'Aumale and presented by him to the nation, where Condé received Louis XIV., when the *chef* Vatel killed himself. Races held here, in the centre of the forest, in May and October. A fine kind of silk lace is made.

Next Orry la Ville, Louvres, Pierrefitte-Stains.

St. Denis.—Sous-prefecture. and burial-place of French sovereigns. Noble church, half-ruined at the Revolution, but lately restored; full of historical monuments, frescoes, stained glass, &c. Orphan Asylum for Legion of Honour; Epinay, Ecouen, &c., to the left. Going on to Paris, the Seine, Montmartre Fort, Clignancourt, Aubervilliers, St. Ouen, &c., are in view on the right and left.

**Paris.**—Terminus at Rue de Dunkerque. (See *Bradshaw's Paris Guide*). Leave Paris from the Strasbourg Station, Gare de l'est, at the top of Rue Faubourg St. Martin, not far from the Northern of France Terminus in the Rue de Dunkerque. To Strasburg, 312½ miles. Canal de l'Ourcq, which supplies water to part of Paris, close to line. Belleville Reservoir, Romainville Fort and Guinguettes, and other points, are in view.

Noisy-le-Sec, 5½ miles.

Bondy, 1½ miles. Forest of Bondy. Louis Phillippe's Château at Raincy, to the left.

Villemomble-Gagny, 2 miles.

Chelles, 3 miles, near Canal de l'Ourcq

Lagny, 5¾ miles, on the Marne, which is viewed once or twice afterwards.

Across the Marne by a fine bridge, and through a tunnel to

Esbly, 5½ miles.

Meaux, on the Marne. Sous-prefecture and bishopric. Gothic cathedral, with Bossuet's tomb; his statue at the palace.

From here up to Epernay the line runs along the Marne, which it frequently crosses.

Trilport, 3¾ miles.

Changis, 4½ miles, on the Marne.

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, 5 miles, on the Marne. An old ferté or fort. La Barre Château, in the river. To the right, Montmirail, Vauchamps, Champaubert, &c., where several actions were fought with the Allies in Napoleon's campaign of the Marne, 1814.

Three bridges over the Marne, and then a tunnel to

Nanteuil, 5 miles.

Nogent l'Artaud, 6 miles, in department Aisne. Tunnel of Chézy l'Abbaye.

Château-Thierry, 7 miles. Sous-prefecture. Fine castle of Thierry IV. La Fontaine's Statue, near new bridge. Hotel de Ville, and other old houses.

Mezy, 5¾ miles.

Varennes, 1½ mile. Robert le Dreux's Castle at Fère-en-Tardenois, to the left.

Dormans, 6¾ miles. Old church. Suspension bridge.

Port-a-Binson, 5¾ miles. Old Castle of Chatillon.

Damery, 5½ miles. Champagne wine country about here.

Epernay, 4½ miles. Sous-prefecture of 16,400 inhabitants. Centre for champagne wine. Cellars in the chalk hills. New church. Branch line to Rheims and cathedral, to the left. Ay, 4 miles on the left of line. Best champagne here. Buffet.

Oiry, 3¾ miles.

Jalons-les-Vignes, 6¾ miles, on the Marne.

Chalons-sur-Marne, 8¼ miles. Capital of department. Cathedral of florid Gothic. Norman church. Wine caves. Branch on the left to Mourmelon Camp. Attila's Camp to the right where the Romans and Visigoths defeated the H

in a great decisive battle, 451, Theodoric, the Gothic King, being killed.

VITRY-LA-VILLE, 9¾ miles; LOISY, 7 miles.

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS, 3¾ miles. Sous-prefecture and fortified town, on the Marne. Gothic church of Francis I.'s time.

BLESMES, 7½ miles; branch to Chaumont, &c. Then PARGNY, 5 miles, on the Saulx.

SERMAIZE, 3¾ miles; here is the Fontaine des Sarrasins, a well-known mineral spring. REVIGNY, 4 miles.

BAR-LE-DUC.—Capital of department Meuse, on the Ornain, founded in the 10th century. Old castle on a hill. Curious anatomical effigy at St. Pierre's. Population, 15,230. Noted sweetmeats. Jean d'Heure's Castle near.

LONGUEVILLE, 2½ miles.

NANÇOIS-LE-PETIT, 4½ miles. Ligny to the right; a pretty place, with an old castle.

ERNECOURT-LOXEVILLE, 3½ miles; deep cuttings in the chalk.

LEROUVILLE, 8½ miles Here is a branch line to Verdun, 33 miles.

COMMERCY, 3½ miles. Sous-prefecture, on the Meuse. The Cavalry Barrack here was formerly the seat of Stanislaus of Poland and Cardinal de Retz.

SORCY, 6 miles. Old abbey and Roman camp.

PAGNY-SUR-MEUSE, 3¾ miles; 12 miles from here is Domremy la Pucelle, Joan of Arc's birthplace, 1412. The cottage is still shown. Foug, 3½ miles. In department Meurthe.

TOUL, 3¾ miles. Fortress, on the Moselle. Two good towers of old cathedral church

FONTENOY-SUR-MOSELLE, 5½ miles.

LIVERDUN, 5¾ miles. Old castle above the river; Here the Marne and Rhine Canal, after passing through a tunnel of 550 yards, crosses the Moselle by an aqueduct, and is itself passed over by the railway; which also crosses and re-crosses the river further on.

FROUARD, 4½ miles. Here branch to Metz, &c., turns off.

**Nancy.**—Population, 75,572. Buffet. Well-built capital of department Meurthe. Old castle of Dukes of Lorraine. Ducal monuments in Cordeliers' Church. Large bronze statue of Stanislaus of Poland. Modern cathedral with two spires and dome. Charles the Bold defeated here, 1477. Exactly facing the station is Guibert's statue of Thiers, "Libérateur du Territoire." Callot, the engraver, was a native.

VARANGEVILLE, 7½ miles. Light Gothic church.

ROSIERES-AUX-SALINES, 3½ miles. To the left, Dombasle Castle, above the Moselle.

BLAINVILLE-LA-GRANDE, 3¾ miles.

LUNEVILLE, 5½ miles. Sous-prefecture, where treaty of 1801 was signed. Old palace of Dukes of Lorraine. Vosges Mountains in the distance.

MARAINVILLER, 5 miles; EMBERMENIL, 5 miles. Baccarat Crystal Factory to the right.

DEUTSCH-AVRICOURT, 4 miles. Here the German frontier is crossed. Passports must be shown, unless the traveller has a through ticket for Switzerland or Italy. To the right, Blamont Castle and lakes, in the Vosges. RECHICOURT, 4¾ miles. HEMING, 3¾ miles.

SAARBURG, 5 miles. Fortress and sous-prefecture, in a pass of the Vosges.

The rail now traverses the *Vosges* by a series of tunnels, the first of which is Homarting, 8,787 feet, the longest on the line. It enters to the left of the Marne and Rhine Canal, on a level with it, passes underneath it, and issues from the rock to the right of it, 39 feet lower. The line then crosses the gorge of the Zorn (which the canal passes on an aqueduct) to a second tunnel of 804 feet.

LÜTZELBURG, 1½ mile. Old castle, near summit of Vosges range. Four more tunnels, respectively 1,417, 1,296, 1,640, and 1,069 feet. Glimpses are caught of ruined castles and towers crowning the heights.

ZABERN, or SAVERNE, 6 miles, on the Zorn, in a fine spot. Old country seat of Strassburg bishops, now a barrack. Marmoutier Abbey to the right.

STEINBURG, 3¾ miles; DETTWILLER, 2½ miles; HOCHFELDEN, 5½ miles; MOMMENHEIM, 2½ miles—all on the Zorn.

BRUMATH, 3¾ miles. Ancient *Brocomagus*. To the left is Hagenau Fortress, with two churches, &c.

VENDENHEIM, 4½ miles.

**Strassburg,** in German; or **Strasbourg,** in French, 6¼ miles.

*Inns:* Hotel d'Angleterre, first-class, well-situated, recommended.

Hotel de la Ville de Paris, first-class.

Hotel National, first-class.

Hotel de la Maison Rouge.

The population (124,000) are chiefly Protestants, and German-speaking. Capital of German Alsace, 1½ mile from the Rhine. Many little bridges over the Ill. High-roofed, gloomy-looking houses. Noble *Cathedral*, and spire, 466 feet high, with about 500 steps to the crown of it. Tall clustered pillars, curious clock, monuments, &c., Old Bishop's Palace; St. Thomas's Protestant Church, with monuments of Obelin and Marshal Saxe. Jews' Synagogue, Hotel de Ville, on the Broglie. Large Public Library, restored since the siege of 1870; statue of Gutenberg, inventor of printing. Statue of Kléber. The new fortifications, constructed after the siege and bombardment in 1870, are exceedingly strong and consist chiefly of a chain of forts, some of them over 4 miles from the town. Desaix's pillar, on the Rhine, up which steamers run to Bâle.

Leave Strassburg for Basle, 88 miles, in 3½ hours, by express.

GEISPOLSHEIM, 6¾ miles on the Eger. Molsheim and Mutzig to the right, up the Vosges Mountains.

FEGERSHEIM, 2 miles, near the Ill. Rosheim to the right. LIMERSHEIM, 2½ miles.

ERSTEIN, 2½ miles. Obernai, to the right, a flourishing town, with old castle and tower. Many old ruined forts crown the peaks of the Vosges.

MATZENHEIM, 3 miles, still on the Ill; BENFELD, 2¼ miles. An old town, dating from the seventh century. The centre of the important tobacco cultivation.

KOGENHEIM, 3½ miles. EBERSHEIM, 2 miles. Most of the place-names hereabouts end in *heim*, the English *ham*.

SCHLETTSTADT, 4¾ miles. A small town, fortified by Vauban. Gothic church. St. Foy's round Church of the Knights of St. John. Gothic belfry. Birth-place of Bucer. Vosges Mountains in view, and old castles. Considerable pottery and metal manufactures.

ST. HIPPOLYTE, 3¾ miles, in the Haut Rhin.

RAPPOLTSWEILER, 2½ miles. Pretty place among old castles. The famous Heidenmauer, or cyclopean wall, to the right, up the Vosges. Hohenach and other towns in view, on the distant heights.

*Ostheim, 3 miles.* **Riquewihr, Kaiserberg,** and two other castles, to the right. BENNWEIER, 2½ miles.

COLMAR.—A German town, late the capital of the Haut Rhin, in a fine plain. Large minster, with extensive prospect. Corn market in old church. Ancient Maison-de-ville, Maison-d'arret, or prison, Fort Mortier, on the Rhine, one of Vauban's.

EGISHEIM, 5¾ miles. Keep of old castle; HERRLISHEIM, 1¾ miles.

RUFFACH, 4 miles, on the Lauch. Old church and castle of the Merovingians.

MERXHEIM, 3 miles. Ballon-de-Gebweiler, the highest point of the Vosges, 4,700 feet, to the right.

BOLLWEILER, 3½ miles; WITTELSHEIM, 4½ miles. LUTTERBACH, 4½ miles. Branch to Thann; old cathedral, castle, and cotton works.

DORNACH, 1 mile; here were the celebrated print works of Dollfus and Co., the largest in Germany.

MULHOUSE, or Mülhausen, 2½ miles. A great manufacturing place for cottons, woollens, muslins, engines, &c. Catholic and Protestant Churches, Synagogue, Hotel de Ville, &c. Round Lombard Church of Ottmarsheim, to the left. There is a line to Belfort, 30 miles.

RIXHEIM, 3 miles. Paper-hanging factory; HABSHEIM, ¾ mile; SIERENTZ, 6½ miles; BARTENHEIM, 1¾ mile.

ST. LOUIS, 5 miles. Custom House on Swiss frontier. Baggage searched. Huningen old Fortress, near the Rhine.

BÂLE or BASLE (BASEL in German), 2 miles, in Switzerland, as in Route 11.

## SKELETON ROUTE 2.

**London to Calais, Boulogne, Amiens, thence direct to Basle, in 19½ hours.** (*See Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, International Table C.)

This route effects a saving in time, but has the disadvantage of avoiding Paris, and not offering any place to break the journey. N.B.—Luggage registered *viâ* Calais for Switzerland or Italy is not examined in France. Sleeping Car Company's Tickets.

London to Calais, Boulogne, and Amiens, as in Route 1.

Past stations of Villers Bretonneux, Boulare Chaulnes, Roye, and Ham, where [illegible]

was confined six years, after the unsuccessful descent on Boulogne, 1840.

Tergnier (junction); La Fere, arsenal and barracks.

Laon, population, 14,129. Capital of department Aisne, fortified on a rocky hill; very fine cathedral (1112), early pointed style; formerly capital of the Frankish kingdom. On the *return journey*, a short stay is made here for refreshment.

Two unimportant stations and the train passes by, without entering, Rheims, running on to the Reims and Châlons line. Then Sillery, Mourmelon, St. Hilaire, and

Chalons-sur-Marne, population, 25,863, capital of department Marne. Great trade in wine, principally champagne. About 5 miles off, *Attila* was defeated with immense slaughter by the Romans and Visigoths, A.D. 451.

Vitry-la-Ville; Loisy; then Vitry le François, population, 8,022, founded in 1545 by Francis I. The rail here leaves the Marne.

Blesme *(Buffet)*.

St. Dizier, population, 13,372. On the Marne. Nearly burnt down 100 years ago. Eurville; Chevillon; Joinville, the birthplace of the *Sieur de Joinville*, who wrote the famous history of St. Louis.

About 20 miles further, Chaumont, population, 13,280, chief town of department Haute Marne.

Langres, population, 10,719. Trade in good cutlery. The Roman *Longonum*. Several unimportant stations to

Vitrey, station for Bourbonne les Bains, 11 miles distant. Jussey, Pont-sur-Saône (population, 2,760), Vaivre, and

Vesoul *(Buffet)*, population, 9,770; capital of department Haute Saône. Colombier, Creveney-Saulx, Genevreuille, to

Lure, population 4,838, on the marshy plain of the Ognon. Ronchamp, Champagney, on the Rhan.

Belfort, *Buffet* and junction of Dijon line; population, 18,122. Castle built 1228, retained by the French under Treaty of 1871; since which time the population has nearly doubled. The *remainder of this route, viâ* Delle, will be found *at the end of P*—

## SKELETON ROUTE 3.

### London to Boulogne, Paris, Dijon, Salins, and Lausanne; or by Chalon, Macon, and Culoz, to Geneva.

London to Paris, as in Route 1.

**Paris** to Chalon-sur-Saône, by rail, 239 miles in 10½ hours. Station in Boulevard Mazas. Pass Bercy Wine Stores, and Suspension Bridge on the Seine, and Viaduct on the Marne. Charenton, Alfort Veterinary College, and Vincennes Castle, to the left, are in view.

Villeneuve-St-George's, 9½ miles, on the Seine and Yères. Boissy, on a hill to the left; Montgeron, 1¾ mile. Old castle in the forest.

Brunoy, 2½ miles. Wellington was Duke of Brunoy. Brie-Comte-Robert Church, to the left.

Combs-la-Ville, 2½ miles, on the Yères; Lieusaint, 3 miles; Cesson, 4½ miles. Viaduct over the Seine to

Melun.—A small town, and capital of department Seine-et-Marne. Large old Church of St. Aspais, and Gothic belfry. Great House of Detention on an island. Amyot, who translated Plutarch, was a native. Nangis Castle, and Grange Bleneau, to the left; the latter was Lafayette's seat.

Bois-le-Roi, 3¾ miles, in the forest of

Fontainebleau, 5 miles. Old palace, begun as early as twelfth century. One court is the Cour-des-Adieux, where Napoleon took leave of his Guards. Louis XVI.'s pillar outside the town. Fine views in forest; trees, rocks, heath, &c.

Thomery, 3½ miles. Noted for chasselas grapes. Moret St. Mames, 3 miles. Old castle and church.

Montereau.—Buffet for refreshment. On the Yonne and Seine. Junction with the Chaumont line. Jean Sans-Peur's sword in the old church; he was murdered here by Charles the Dauphin.

Villeneuve-la-Guyd, 6½ miles. Pont-sur-Yonne, 6¾ miles; pretty part of the Yonne.

Sens, 7½ miles. Sous-prefecture. Old gates and walls, half Roman. Early Gothic cathedral, with Becket's mitre, &c. Hotel de Ville. Fleurigny Château.

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, 8¾ miles. Gothic gates and church; old castle.

St. Julien-de-Sault, 5 miles.

Joigny, 7 miles. Sous-prefecture. Good views. Hotel Dieu. Ancient château.

Laroche, 5¼ miles. Branch line to Auxerre. Brienson, 5½ miles.

St. Florentin, 5½ miles, on the Armançon. Good views. Canal de Bourgogne and aqueduct. Church of the fourteenth century. Ervy Castle to the left.

Flogny, 7½ miles. Roman camp on the Armançon. Pontigny Abbey Church to the right.

Tonnerre, 8 miles. Buffet for refreshment. Sous-prefecture, in Burgundy wine district. Rich hospital founded by St. Louis's sister-in-law, Margaret. Old château, town walls, &c. St. Pierre's Gothic Church. To the right Chablis, noted for white wine.

Tanlay, 5 miles. Fine château of the Tanlay family, in the renaissance style.

Lezinnes Tunnel, 1,740 feet. Passy Tunnel, 3,280 feet. Ancy-le-Franc, 8¾ miles. Louvois Château, in the forest.

Nuits-sous-Ravieres. Aisy-sur-Armançon, 5 miles.

Montbard, 6 miles. Pretty place, in department Côte d'Or. Buffon's Château, where he wrote his Natural History. Semur, on a rock to the right.

Les Laumes, 9 miles. Alise Abbey and sulphur spring near; hilly country, and fine views.

Verrey, 13½ miles. Old château. St. Seine Church, in a deep pass, to the left.

Blaisy Bas, 5½ miles. One of the most remarkable tunnels in France, 2½ miles long, at the highest part of the line. A succession of tunnels and viaducts hence to Dijon.

Malain, 5 miles. Combe-de-Fain Viaduct near this, 147 feet high, on a double row of arches.

Plombieres, 4½ miles. Good church.

Dijon.—Chief town of department Côte d'Or, and old capital of Burgundy. Buffet for refreshment. Train stops about 33 minutes here. Côte d'Or Hills in view; Cathedral, with tall spire, 328 feet high. Old cathedral church. Ancient Palais des Etats, with ducal effigies, &c. Large prefecture and theatre. Thence onwards by rail to Chalon, Mâcon, Bourg, Ambérieu, Culoz, and Geneva, a round of 120 miles. Following the direct route from Dijon, you go to Dole and Salins, and thence to *Lausanne and Geneva.*

# SKELETON ROUTE 4.

## London to Calais, Boulogne, and Paris, and to Basle, by Troyes, Chaumont, Vesoul, and Belfort.

London to Paris, as in Route No. 1.

From the terminus of the Eastern Company in the Rue de Strasbourg, Paris, through the suburbs, Noisy-le-Sec, Nogent-sur-Marne, and across the *Marne* to

Villiers (an old château) and Ozouer-la-Ferrière, in the Forest of Armainvilliers. Past several unimportant stations to

Mormant, Grandpuits, and Nangis; trade in cheese, the well-known *Fromage de Brie* being made in the Brie country here.

Pass Maison-Rouge, Longueville, &c., to

Nogent-sur-Seine, department Aube, where the Seine becomes navigable.

Pont-sur-Seine, château of the Perier family, Romilly, another beautiful château. Mesgrigny (viaduct across the lake), St. Mesmin, Barberey, and

Troyes *(buffet)*, population, 50,330, capital of department Aube, formerly a great trading place, whence *Troy weight*. Roman walls. Next Rouilly St. Loup, Lusigny (in a forest), and Montiéramey, on the *Barse*, which rises at the next station, Vendeuvre. Then Jessains, Arsonval, and Bar-sur-Aube, population, 4,342, amongst vineyards. Over the bridge here Charles VII. had his rebel subject, the Bâtard de Bourbon, thrown into the river in a sack.

Clairvaux. The prison here, which holds 2,000 prisoners, was formerly the celebrated Abbey, founded by St. Bernard, 1105. By Maranville and Bricon to Chaumont.

For the portion from Chaumont to Belfort, see Route 2.

From Belfort to Petit-Croix, the last French station.

Alt Munsterol (Montreux-Vieux). Note the change of time, German time being 25 minutes faster than French. The line runs by the canal of the Rhine and the Rhône, which it crosses near Montreux-Viceux.

Dannemarie; and Altkirch, on the Ill. Near here is La Ferrette, mentioned in "Anne of Geierstein."

Illfurth and MULHAUSEN, or Mulhouse, population, 76,892, a considerable manufacturing town for cotton goods; after which St. Ludwig and BASEL.

Or, from BELFORT, by Morvillars, to DELLE (Swiss Frontier), PORRENTRUY or Pruntrut, DELEMONT or Delsberg, and BASLE.

## SKELETON ROUTE 5.

### London to Basel, viâ Brussels, Luxemburg, Metz, and Strasburg.

London to Brussels, *viâ* Dover and Calais, thence direct rail, or *viâ* Dover and Ostend, or steamer from London to Ostend, or rail from London to Harwich and steamer to Antwerp. Rail from Ostend to Brussels in from 2 to 3 hours; from Antwerp to Brussels, about 1 hour.

ANTWERP, an exceedingly curious old town, population, 232,723, on the Scheldt, 60 miles from the sea, rapidly increasing as a commercial port; several fine churches, with celebrated paintings.

OSTEND, population, 25,203, an increasing port, and the Brighton of Belgium. Luggage booked through express from London to Cologne is sent on by express trains only.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Belgium, a very beautiful city, often justly styled "the little Paris." Population, 482,000. Fine town hall, grand old churches, palais de justice, &c., well worthy a stay of some days, the environs being of great interest to English travellers. (See next Route.)

Leave Brussels by the Gare de Luxembourg.

Boitsfort, on the borders of the Forest of Soignies. Groenendael, 6 miles from Brussels, in the forest. Conveyances to Waterloo, 1 hour. La Hulpe (3 miles), a lake and château of the Marquis de Bethune.

Rixensart; Ottignies Junction.

Mont St. Guibert; old castle visible from rail.

GEMBLOUX, staple trades, cutlery and sugar. Rhisnes.

NAMUR, population, 30,764; at the confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse;* chief manufacture, cutlery, swords, arms, articles of mixed metal. Owing to numerous sieges, few ancient public buildings remain. Great fairs in April, July (14 days), and October.

Nannines; Aye; Marloie, junction of line from Liége; Ismelle, confluence of the *Wamme* and the *Lomme*, quarries; Poix; Marbochan; Fouches.

ARLON, capital of Belgian Luxembourg. The *Forest of Ardennes* is near the line about here.

STERPENICH, Belgian custom house. BETTINGEN, Dutch custom house.

LUXEMBURG, population, 20,000; capital of the independent Duchy of Luxemburg; neutral territory, under the control of the King of Holland (May, 1867). Shut in by high rocks. The fortifications are now dismantled. German spoken here.

Bettemburg.

DIEDENHOFEN (Thionville), a fortified town on the Moselle, formerly French, now German.

Ueckingen, or Uckange; Hagendingen; valley of the *Orne*.

MÉZIÈRES, on the *Moselle*, German, *Mósel*. Along a plain, shut in by wooded hills, to Devant-les-Ponts. Then

METZ, population, 60,186; *Buffet;* chief town of Lothringen. A fortress, famous in the Franco-German war; surrendered by Bazaine, after two months' investment. Fortifications, originally by Vauban, now materially strengthened.

Courcelles (8¾ miles), Remilly (5 miles). Then Mörchingen, Bensdorf, and Benthelmingen, to

SAARBURG, at the confluence of the *Leux* and the *Saar*. The line from Paris to Strasburg and Basle here runs in—see Skeleton Route No. 1.

## SKELETON ROUTE 6.

### London to Dover, Calais (or Ostend), Cologne, the Rhine, Mayence, Stuttgart, and Friedrichshafen (Lake of Constance).

London to Calais, as in Route 1, thence rail to Brussels; or London to Dover and Ostend, thence rail to Brussels; or London to Queenborough and Flushing, Breda, and Cologne. Sea passage about 9 hours.

The routes by Harwich and Rotterdam, or Harwich and Antwerp, are sometimes taken, but they are longer. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, Skeleton Through Routes.

CALAIS to HAZEBROUCK *(Buffet)*, past ST. OMER, once famous for its Jesuit College, to

LILLE, a strongly fortified town, capital of department Nord; population, 201,211. Large cotton manufactures; good buildings. The frontier stations of Baisieux (France) and Blandain (Belgium) having been passed (notice a small difference between French and Belgium time), the next town of importance is TOURNAI (Flemish *Doornik*), 16¼ miles from Lille, population, 35,403; a fortified manufacturing town, chiefly remarkable for its fine Cathedral.

Then ATH, 19¼ miles; fortified; has sustained many sieges.

ENGHIEN, 14½ miles; population, 4,315; from here it is 18 miles to Brussels.

OSTEND (see Route 5). Thence to BRUGES (14 miles); population, 47,331; the central point for canals of West Flanders. A very fine Cathedral, founded in seventh century, burnt and rebuilt in 1358, spire 470 feet; the beffroi, or belfry, of Bruges, 320 feet, mentioned by Longfellow. The next noteworthy place is

GAND, or Ghent, 28 miles; population, 148,730; large linen and cotton manufactures; more modern than Bruges; fine cathedral and many churches.

Then ALOST, 14½ miles; population, about 22,000; linen and lace manufactures. Thence 19½ miles to

**Brussels** (see Route 5). Capital of Belgium. King's Palace, Prince of Orange's Palace, Duke d'Aremberg's Palace. Statue of Godfrey of Bouillon, in Place Royale. Beautiful Gothic Hotel de Ville, in Grande Place. Mannekin Fountain, near Rue du Chêne. St. Gudule's Cathedral; its stained windows, carvings, &c. Palace de Justice. Museum of Paintings. Houses of Parliament. Coaches to *Waterloo* from Place Royale; on the field of Waterloo, the Lion Pyramid, Hougoumont Château, Mont St. Jean, La Haye Sainte, &c.

HAECHT, 7 miles. In a pleasant country. WESPELAER, 1½ mile.

LOUVAIN, 7 miles. On the Dyle. Fine Gothic Town Hall, and collection of Flemish painters. Paintings in St. Peter's and St. Gertrude's Churches. Good beer. Tunnel out of Louvain. Abbey of Parcq on the right.

VERTRYCK, 6¾ miles. Another tunnel to

TIRLEMONT, 4½ *miles.* *Old* gates and houses. St. Germain's ancient church, on a hill. Three high barrows (or graves) on the left.

ESEMAEL, 3¾ miles. Plains of Neirweiden, where William III. of Orange was defeated by Marshal Luxembourg, 1693.

LANDEN, 4½ miles. Old decayed town on the Beck; Pepin, founder of the French line of sovereigns, born here. Branch line to Maestricht and Aix-la-Chapelle.

GINGELOM, 2 miles; ROSOUX, 3 miles; WAREMME, 3¾ miles. Small place in Liége province. Old church. FEXHE, 7 miles.

ANS, 5 miles. A steep incline here, from the summit of which there is a striking panoramic view of

LIÉGE (3¾ miles). Fine old town, among hills, on the Meuse. Many large and small iron works, like Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Ancient palace of bishops (see "Quentin Durward."). St. Jacques Church and its Moorish piazzas. Line from Namur joins here. Hence to Verviers, by the Meuse; much picturesque scenery, and many tunnels and viaducts.

CHENEE, 2½ miles. On the Ourthe. Fine vale of Vesdre. LIMBOURG.—Cloth factories.

CHAUDFONTAINE, 1½ mile. Pretty bathing-place in Vesdre Valley. LE TROOZ, 2¾ miles; NESSONVAUX, 2¾ miles.

PEPINSTER (3½ miles). Branch line to Spa, which is celebrated for its iron springs. The waters are bottled for exportation. Spa ware made.

ENSIVAL, 1¾ mile. Cloth factories.

VERVIERS, 1¾ mile. Great cloth town, in Vesdre Valley. Custom House here. Change carriages for Germany. DOLHAIN, 3¾ miles, decayed place at the end of the valley.

HERBESTHAL, 4½ miles. First place on the German side. Passports and luggage given up—the first to be asked for at the Aix Station, the second to be re-claimed at Cologne.

ASTENET, 3 miles.—Tunnel and Gulle Aqueduct. Another tunnel, 740 yards long.

**Aix-la-Chapelle**, or Aachen.—Noted as the favourite city of Charlemagne and the German Emperors; for its blue cloth, needles, &c.; and its Spa. Ancient Cathedral and its relics. Town Hall. Baths and Assembly Rooms. Government House. Congress Pillar. Belvedere,

Louisberg. New Hospital. Burtscheid Hot Wells. Frankenberg Castle. Nirem Tunnel, 327 yards long.

STOLBERG, 7 miles.—Industrious small town, in Reichswald Forest. Old castle.

ESCHWEILER, 1¾ mile.—A town on the Jude. Old castle. Nothberg Castle.

LANGERWEHE, 5 miles, on the Wehe River. Viaduct over the Wehe. Merode Castle. Bridge over the Ruber to

DUREN, 6¼ miles. A town with Niedheggen Castle, to the right.

BUIR, 5¾ miles. Valley of the Erft and three bridges.

HORREM, 6¾ miles. Frenz Castle. Tunnel, 1 mile long. To KÖNIGSDORF, 3 miles. MUNGERSDORE, 4½ miles.—Fine view of Cologne.

**Cologne**, 4¾ miles, on the Rhine. Luggage to be asked for. *Hotels*—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide;* and also for the depôt for genuine Eau de Cologne. A fortified city of Prussia, called *Colonia Agrippina*, by the Romans. Bridge of boats over the Rhine, 1,250 feet long. The magnificent *Cathedral*, begun 1248, and completed 1880. Chapels of the Three Kings, &c. Ruben's Crucifixion of Peter, at St. Peter's Church. Relics of Ursula and her "Eleven Thousand Virgins," at St. Ursula's Jesuits' Church. Ancient Senate House. Town Hall. Museum, in Frankgasse. Rubens' and Mary de Medici's houses. Exchange. Leaving the Central (Haupt) Station at Cologne, the line passes through the fortifications, and 20 minutes later through

BRÜHL, where there is a castle of the King of Prussia. Then through SECHTEM and ROISDORF, where there is a celebrated spring of natural aerated water. There is a fine view of the Siebengebirge, on the other side, from about here, and the Kreuzberg, a hill of about 400 feet, is seen to the right.

Almost every height on the right of the line is here crowned by some fine ruin of historical interest, but the journey by steamer (detailed below) is the only proper way to see these. The best plan is, therefore, to sit on the left side of the carriage, from which, after leaving Bonn (see next page) a continuous view of the noble river is obtained.

GODESBERG, with a fine old castle and interesting remains.

MEHLEM, where there is a ferry over the Rhine to Königswinter, under the Drachenfels.

ROLANDSECK, named after *Roland*, the famous knight of Charlemagne's court.

At REMAGEN, the River Ahr is crossed. The beautiful and picturesque valley of this river, called the Ahrthal, is a favourite resort. SINZIG; see next page.

BROHL, in a volcanic district.

ANDERNACH, the Roman *Antonacum*. Ruins, and a very ancient church, St. Genofveva. A massive round tower is a prominent object. Manufacture of millstones dating from Roman times.

NEUWIED, a new town, dating only about a century back. A celebrated Moravian colony is located here. There is a flying bridge over the Rhine.

URWITZ, after which, passing over the Moselbrücke, 1,150 feet long, the train enters the fortifications of COBLENZ, see next page. On the opposite bank is the strong fortress of *Ehrenbreitstein*, the Gibraltar of the Rhine. The works cost £1,250,000.

CAPELLEN, above which is the magnificent castle of Stolzenfels, the most beautifully situated of all the Rhine castles, a residence of the royal family of Prussia.

BOPPARD, the Roman *Bodobriga*; the Roman castrum still exists, see below.

ST. GOAR, overlooked by the fine ruin of *Rheinfels*, a robber castle of the 13th century. The famous *Lurleiberg* is nearly opposite here, and in the Rhine are the *Seven Sisters* rocks, the subject of one of the numberless legends.

The train passes through three tunnels to

OBERWESEL; see next page.

BACHARACH, famous for wine from remote antiquity. Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) had a tun sent annually, and the Emperor Wenceslaus granted the Nuremberg citizens their freedom for four casks.

NIEDER-HEIMBACH, overlooked by the gloomy tower of *Heimburg* or *Hoheneck* castle, now rebuilt. Past the castle of *Sonneck* (restored), belonging to the German Emperor, to

TRECHTLINGSHAUSEN, above which is the castle of *Rheinstein*.

BINGERBRÜCK, see page 12. The line here leaves the Rhine for some distance, and is uninteresting, but again approaches it at

BIEBRICH and MAYENCE, see next page.

## Cologne, by steamer, to Bingerbrück or Mayence.

Banks, at first, are flat and uninteresting. Higher up, the Siebengebirge, or Seven Mountains, appear, and the Rhine scenery begins.

BONN, about 18 or 20 miles. Population, 39,801. A university town. The university in the old Electoral Palace; about 800 students, a fair proportion English. Fine Museum. Minster, in the Byzantine style. Three or four churches. Beethoven's house and statue. Seven Mountains not far off.

KONIGSWINTER, on the left, near the Drachenfels (one of the seven mountains), whence a splendid prospect. Above this, Rolandseck Castle, on the right, and Nonnenwerth Nunnery. Hence to Bingen, the finest part of the Rhine. High cliffs and terraces of vineyards, ruined castles, hills, &c. Oberwinter, on the right. Rheinbreitbach Castle, Unkel Cliffs and Rapid, on the left. Apollinarisberg Gothic Church, on the right. Erpeler Lei rocks and vineyards, on the left.

SINZIG, on the right, at the mouth of the beautiful Ahr Valley. Flying bridge to Linz, on the left. Castles and houses of basalt, which is plentiful here. The memorable battle between Constantine and Maxentius, which decided the fate of Paganism, is said to have been fought here. After this come the lofty donjon tower of *Rheineck*, and the splendid country seat of the Frankfort banker, Bethmann.

ANDERNACH, on the right. Founded by the Romans, and has a fortified Roman gate. Old church and tower. Ancient Bishop's Palace. Laacher Lake (inland), in the crater of a volcano. Friedrichstein Castle, on the left, under tall cliffs.

NEUWIED, on the left. Flying Bridge. Old Prince's Palace, and Museum from Victoria. A Roman tower (inland). Moravian settlement.

WEISSENTHURM (opposite). Roman Watch Tower and General Hoche's Monument. MUHLHOFEN, on the left, at the mouth of the Sayn.

KRIEGELSTEIN, on the right. Schönbornlust ruins. *Old palace of the Elector of* Trèves. Ehrenbreitstein in view. NEUENDORF, on the right, where timber rafts are made to descend the river.

**Coblenz.** Roman *Confluentes*, where the Moselle joins. Bridge on Moselle, and view. Bridge of boats to Ehrenbreitstein Fortress, on the left. St. Castor's Church, with four Towers. Old castle. Wine cellars, for "Rhine" and "Moselle" wines. Many fine points of view. Steamers up Moselle, to Trèves and Metz, through charming scenery.

HORCHHEIM, on the left. Stolzenfels Castle, on the right. Queen Victoria received here by the King of Prussia, 1845. Fine view.

NIEDERLAHNSTEIN CASTLE, on the left, at the mouth of the Lahn, which runs down past Ems and other spas in Nassau.

OBERLAHNSTEIN CASTLE (red), on the left, where Wenceslaus was deposed, 1400.

RHENSE, on the right.—Ancient-looking town, with the Königsstuhl, where the seven Imperial Electors used to meet.

BRAUBACH, on the left, under the Marksburg, a fine mediæval castle. The river makes a bend to BOPPART, on the right.—Fortress, with 4,000 inhabitants. Roman walls. Palace of Frankish kings. Old houses. Marienberg water-cure. Gorge of the Rhine begins here.

SALZIG, on the right. Sternberg and Liebenstein Castles *(The Brothers)* are opposite.

EHRENTHAL, on the left, noted for mines of silver, lead, and copper. Welmich Church, on the left, and Thurnberg, or Mouse Castle.

RHEINFELS CASTLE, on the right, a fine feudal remain, with noble prospect. ST. GOAR, on the right, in a delightful spot. Salmon fishing at the rapids. Lurleiberg Black Cliffs, on the left. Grotto and echo.

ST. GOARHAUSEN, on the left. Old decayed town. Katz, or Cat's, Castle, at the mouth of the beautiful Forstbach Valley. Rheinfels Castle, near St. Goar. Seven Sisters Rocks, in the Rhine.

OBERWESEL, on the right—Roman *Vesalia*. Old Gothic walls. A tall tower, called the Ox Tower, on the river, by the water edge. Gothic church above. Schönburg Castle.

CAUB, on the left, with Gutenfels Castle above.—On an island in the river is the old prison and toll Castle of Pfalz. Dungeons below the river's bed

BACHARACH, on the right, so called from the Altar of Bacchus, a stone in the river. Werner Gothic Chapel, in ruins. Old Gothic walls. Stahleck Castle. Famous for wine.

LORCH, on the left, at the mouth of the Wisperbach. Devil's Ladder and Nollingen Castle. Fürstenburg Castle. Castles and vineyards stand thick in the Rheingau, as this part of the river is called. Heimburg and Sonneck Castles opposite.

ASSMANNSHAUSEN, on the left. Mineral waters. Vineyards on the terraces, some 1,000 feet high. Rossel Tower and view. Rheinstein Castle opposite. Binger Loch Rocks in the river, and Ehrenfels on the left.

The MÄUSETHURM, on the right, near the mouth of the Nahe, scene of Southey's ballad.

BINGERBRÜCK, on the north bank of the Nahe. (Time will be saved by taking the train here for Mayence.) Notice the colossal statute of *Germania* on the opposite hills.

BINGEN, on the right, at the mouth of the Nahe. Great place for corn and wine. Fine points of view. Branch line to Kreuznach watering-place, up the Nahe.

RÜDESHEIM, on the left, noted for wine. Four or five old castles.

GEISENHEIM, on the left. A charming spot. Many islands in the river. Johannisberg Castle and vineyards on the left, belonging to Prince Metternich.

BIEBERICH, on the left. Duke of Nassau's Palace. Short branch line to Wiesbaden, a beautiful watering-place.

**Mayence,** or Mainz.

A strong fortress, garrisoned by 8,000 troops. Old cathedral with remarkable tombs and mural paintings. A portion (the eastern Round Towers) dates from the 11th century. Thorwaldsen's statue of Gutenberg, a native. Paintings in the old Electoral Castle. New stone bridge to Castel, opposite, near the mouth of the Main. Railway to Frankfort, 23½ miles.

From Mayence the traveller can proceed either by MANNHEIM, or by DARMSTADT, to HEIDELBERG.

MANNHEIM, capital of Grand Duchy of Baden, an important city; handsome railway station.

DARMSTADT, 15¾ miles. Capital of Duchy. Ducal Palace. *Statute in the Louisenplatz*

ZWINGENBURG, 10¾ miles; BENSHEIM, 3½ miles.

HEPPENHEIM, 3 miles. To the right across the Rhine, WORMS and its Cathedral. Luther before the Diet, 1521. WEINHEIM, 6¾ miles.

FRIEDRICHSFELD, 8¾ miles. Branch turns off to Mannheim on the Rhine.

HEIDELBERG, 6½ miles. Delightful town on the Neckar. Large and picturesque ruined castle. University. Wiesloch, 7½ miles. On the Rhine, to the right, Spire or Speyer, and its ancient Cathedral.

BRUCHSAL, 13½ miles, a buffet. Here we leave the direct line between Carlsruhe (the capital of Baden) and Basle, to follow the line to Stuttgardt. We pass HEIDELSHEIM, MAULBRONN, and six other stations, to

BIETIGHEIM, 35 miles from Bruchsal, from which there is a branch of 18 miles to Heilbronn. The next station is ASPERG and its old castle; then LUDWIGSBURG, 4½ miles from Bietigheim; followed by three more stations, and then

**Stuttgart,** or Stuttgard, 10 miles. Capital of Württemberg. Very beautifully situated, surrounded by wooded and vine-clad heights; of comparatively modern origin, and noted for famous architects.

Modern houses, large palace and gardens, in Königs-strasse, and stud of Arabians; old palace near it. Theatre and Jubilee Pillar. Houses of Parliament, old Gothic Church, Schiller's Statue, Museum, Rosenstein Country Seat. Leave for Friedrichshafen, 131 miles in 7½ hours.

Tunnel of 400 yards.

CANNSTADT, a suburb of the capital, on the Neckar. Good mineral waters; public gardens, &c.

ESSLINGEN, 8 miles, a small town, with an old castle; Gothic spire church; Romanesque church, with two towers.

PLOCHINGEN, 7 miles, on the Neckar. Wooden bridge across the Nils.

GÖPPINGEN, 10½ miles, a small place on the Fils.

HOHENSTAUFEN, to the left, old castle of the Swabian Emperors of Germany, on a mountain 2,250 feet high.

GEISSLINGEN, 11¾ miles, in a deep pass of the Rauhe Alps. Wooden toys made.

ULM, 19½ miles. Ancient town and fortress, on the Danube. Great trade in snails. Fine Gothic Protestant Minster, one of the largest in Germany, 420 feet long; tower, 530 feet high. Gothic Town

House. Mack surrendered to the French here, 1805. Here the route to Munich and the Tyrol breaks off.

BIBERACH, 26¾ miles. Old castle on the right, above the Russ, where toys are made. The most direct route to the Tyrol is hence through Memmingen, Kempten, Füssen, and Telf, about 90 miles.

ESSENDORF, 3½ miles. Hilly prospects.

SCHUSSENRIED, 9 miles. Pretty valley of the Schussen.

AULENDORF, 3½ miles.

DURLESBACH and MORHENWANGEN, in the Altdor Forest.

NIEDERBINGEN.—Weingarten, old abbey to the left, in the forest.

RAVENSBURG, 18¾ miles. An old decayed town, with Gothic Rathhaus; Mehlsack Castle; view of Constance Lake from the Veitsberg; Waldburg Castle, and prospect to the right.

MECKENBEUERN, 5¾ miles. Tettnang Castle to the right.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, 5¾ miles. On Lake Constance. Summer seat of Württemburg Court. Fine view of the Lake and the Swiss Mountains. *Hotel:* D'Allemagne. Steamers to Bregenz, where Tyrol begins. (See Route 22.)

## SKELETON ROUTE 7.

### London to Frankfort, Stuttgart, Munich, and Innsbruck in the Tyrol.

To Ulm, as in Skeleton Route 6, by rail to Augsburg, 53½ miles in 1¾ hour, through Günzburg.

AUGSBURG.—

On the Lech. Many old-fashioned houses. The Palace where the famous Protestant Confession of Augsburg was handed to Charles V., 1435. Town Hall, Byzantine Cathedral, bronze fountain in the main street; Fugger tombs in Ulrich's Church.

By Munich the route from Augsburg is, by rail, 39 miles in about an hour.

**Munich.**—

Capital of Bavaria, on the high plain of the Isar. Several old gates and houses; many fine modern houses. Brick-built cathedral. St. Peter's old church. Thorwaldsen's statue of Eugene Beauharnois in Jesuit Church. New Gothic Maria-hill Church. St. Boniface new (brick) church, in Byzantine style, and its frescoes. New Palace, Glyptothek and Egina Marbles; Pinacothek and Schools of Painting; both built by Von Klenze, at cost of King Ludwig. Hall of Marshals. Royal Library. University. Statue of King Max. Joseph. Ruhmeshalle. English garden, laid out by Count Rumford.

By rail from Munich to Innsbruck, now opened throughout, passing Rosenheim and Kufstein, about 100 miles.

From Munich to Rosenheim the express trains run by Zorneding, Grafing, and Assling, about 40 miles. The country is uninteresting The other route, by Holz Kirchen, 6 miles longer, is only traversed by slow trains, but the scenery is finer.

ROSENHEIM, at the confluence of the Mangfall and the Inn. Junction of the Innsbruck, Salzburg, and other lines. The rail runs by the left bank of the Inn to

RAUBLING. On the opposite bank of the river is Neubeuern, with a castle crowning the heights.

BRANNENBERG. Here the line enters the mountains.

FISCHBACH. Above the station, the ruins of *Falkenstein* (on the right) and Kirstein.

KIEFERSFELDEN, the last Bavarian place. On the right, the Memorial Chapel to King Otho, of Greece.

KUFSTEIN, a frontier fortress on the Inn, finely placed at the foot of the Kaisergebirge chain. Luggage examined here. Across the Inn to

WÖRGL. Town is 10 minutes from the station, and is often visited for the ascent of the *Hohe Salve*, 5,980 feet, from which is a grand view of mountain scenery.

The line now passes through a district abounding with old ruins. Tunnel under the Schlossberg to

BRIXLEGG. To the north, the Sonnenwendjoch; left, the Oetzthal heights; right, the Kaisergebirge. Between here and the next station,

JENBACH, is the opening of the beautiful Zillerthal, which few tourists omit to visit.

SCHWAZ, on the right bank of the Inn; Gothic church, 16th century.

HALL, a busy salt manufacturing place, as the name indicates. Hence in 20 minutes to

INNSBRUCK.

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*** For the New Routes across Belgium and Germany to the St. Gothard Tunnel, &c., see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

# SECTION I.

## WEST SWITZERLAND AND THE HIGH ALPS.

### FROM GENEVA TO MONT BLANC, GREAT ST. BERNARD, GRANDE CHA AOSTA, UP THE SIMPLON, THE SOURCE OF THE RHONE, AND TO M

(ROUTES 1 to 7.)

## ROUTE 1.

**Geneva to Chamonix and Mont Blanc, up the Arve.**—This is the shortest and most direct route to Mont Blanc, and may be accomplished from London in a return trip of ten or twelve days or less.

### GENEVA (Stat.)

*Genève* in French, *Genf* in German, *Ginevra* in Italian.—*Hotels:*

Hotel Bristol, situated 10, Rue du Mont Blanc, near the English Church. Electric light; lift. See Advt.

Grand Hotel National, one of the largest and best in Switzerland; comfortable and moderate. Fine view of the Lake and Mont Blanc. Patent lifts.

Grand Hotel de la Paix, first-class hotel, well situated, Quai du Mont Blanc. Recommended.

Grand Hotel Beau Rivage, first-class and well situated, with beautiful terrace. Lift to each floor.

Hotel de la Poste. Conveniently situated in the best part of the town, with central steam heating and lift. See Advt.

Hotel de la Metropole.

Hotel de l'Écu.

Hotel des Bergues, a first-class hotel for families and gentlemen.

Grand Hotel de Russie and Continental, 1, Quai du Mont Blanc; first-class hotel.

Hotel d'Angleterre, near Hotel Beau Rivage.

Victoria Hotel, very good house, well situated, and moderate. Deservedly recommended.

Hotel de Genève.

Richmond Family Hotel, opposite the Pier.

Pension Fleischmann.

BRITISH CONSUL.—10, Rue Bonivard. FRENCH CONSUL—4, Place du Molard. UNITED STATES CONSUL—Rue des Alpes.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION DES INTERETS DE GENEVE, Quai du Montblanc. Information *given to strangers daily. Open to* 11 a.m.

POST OFFICE.—Place de la Poste. hours from London. Telegraph Office Geneva time is 15½ minutes before minutes behind Berne time.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE.—At 10 7-30 p.m. in the Gothic Church of Holy du Mont Blanc, built 1853, on freel granted by the city.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICE, FREE CHU LAND, Place de la Fusterie. AMERICA CHURCH, Rue des Voirons, 10-30 a.m. UNION CHURCH, Salle de la Reformat UNION NATIONALE EVANGÉLIQUE, de la Reformation, 65, Rue du Rhône,

DIVINE SERVICE in the town church Reformed) at 10, as a rule; at the Au man Reformed) at 10; at the Lutheran German), Rue Verdaine, at 10; Cath Church, St. Germain, Rue des Gra Catholic Temple Unique, Place Neuv Church, Plateau des Tranchées; Je gogue, Plain Palais.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENTS.—Robert Place Bel Air, where Guides (in Eng obtained.

RESIDENT ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, in w

BATHS at the Pont de la Machine waterworks; Des Alpes, Rue du Lé Quai des Eaux-Vives.

STEAM TRAMWAYS (Chemins de étroite).—To Bernex, Laconnex, and Lansy, and to St. Julien—Terminus, Poste. To Ferney-Voltaire, and to Vernier, and Sergy—Terminus, Plac Cantons. To Veyrier (La Salève). to V and Jussy, and to Vesenaz and Dou minus, Cours de Rive.

OMNIBUSES at various times to Célig Gex, Versoix, 50 cents; Ferney, 50 cents; Mornex, Lancey, Vandœuvres, Villette, 1 franc 40 cents. To Carouge, every ¼ hou

CABS, per *course* in the city, 1 to 4 persons, 1½ franc; 2½ francs per hour; 65 cents for each quarter over. One-horse vehicles, about 15 francs [illegible]. Diligence to Chamonix, 21 francs to 25 francs. Carriage and pair to Chamonix, 100 francs, and 5 francs to driver; 55 miles, 9 hours' travelling, and 1½ hour for refreshment at Bonneville and St. Martin. The traveller should arrange beforehand about luggage.

STEAMBOATS.—From the Quai du Mont Blanc in summer for Coppet, Nyon, Rolle, Merges, Ouchy (Lausanne), Vevey, and Villeneuve. Trunk, from hotel to boat, 75 cents. For Steamers round the Lake, Quai du Jardin Anglais. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*)

BOAT, with man, 2½ francs per hour.

RAILWAY.—Central Station, Place de Cornavin. To Lausanne, 38 miles; Yverdun, 65 miles; Neuchâtel, 88 miles; Berne, 107 miles; Soleure, 123 miles; Olten, 152 miles; Basle, 177 miles. To Lyons, 100 miles. Cabs to town, 2 francs for one to three persons; luggage, 25 cents. under 20 kilogrammes. The rail from Bellegarde (over the French frontier), south of Geneva, passes St. Julien-en-Genève, St. Cerques, Annemasse, to Thonon, Evian, and Bouveret (page 29). Geneva time is 4½ minutes after Berne time, and 15½ minutes before Paris. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*)

TRAM to Carouge, &c. STEAM TRAMS to Chêne and Annemasse (page 19).

Population of the city, 52,638, including the communes, 78,106 (one-third Roman Catholic). That of the Canton (93 square miles) is 106,738, of whom one-half are Roman Catholics.

Geneva, from its position as a frontier town, was long a sort of neutral ground for Europe, where all nations and creeds could meet, and this gave a colour to the tone of society. Careful, serious, and decorous habits still prevail, according to the pattern set by their great legislator, Calvin. At the same time, a little has been borrowed from each of their neighbours, and the people who flock here; from the French, their urbanity and good taste; from the English, their notions of comfort, with good principles of education and moral training; from Italy, traditions of art; from Germany, a love of books and philosophy. Moore, the poet, in his "*Journals*," speaks of it as a little microcosm, a compact epitome of what is going on on a larger scale in the world; with an influence utterly disproportioned to the size of its territory, which is a mere speck of 10 miles square. It has been a noted centre of civil and religious activity; and is still looked on as the capital of the Reformed faith on the continent, though many of the Presbyterian clergy, as in England and America, formerly distinguished for high Calvinistic tenets, are now no longer so. The evangelical party, however, is large, active, and energetic. One of them, *Merle D'Aubigné*, the Historian of the Reformation, died 1872, at Eaux-Vives, overlooking the lake.

The city, about 1,300 feet above the sea, stands on both sides of the Rhône, as it issues out of the lower end of Lake Leman, or Lake of Geneva; it is built on two low hills, the highest being only 100 feet above the river on the south bank, where the largest and oldest portion of the town, called la Cité, stands. This is chiefly occupied by the aristocracy, while the tradespeople and professionals reside mostly at St. Gervais, on the north bank. As many capitalists and bankers live at Geneva, it is, next to Bâle, the wealthiest town of the Confederation. About a seventh part of the population is employed in making watches, of which above 100,000 are exported in the year. They are small and cheap compared with those of English construction, but not so intrinsically good or lasting. It has, besides, manufactures of hats, cloth, cotton, velvet, leather, jewellery, &c., and a very considerable trade in collections of plants and minerals, butterflies, and such like.

The neighbourhood of Geneva is unrivalled. The blue lake, and yet bluer river; the watering-places on the lake; the Jura Hills in front; Mont Salève behind, with the mountains of Savoy, and Mont Blanc rising above all, in the background, combine to form a panorama of remarkable grandeur. But in itself Geneva is rather tame. On approaching it, the wide quays, and the stately houses which line them, give it the air of a large town. In its cleanliness also it offers an agreeable contrast to most cities abroad, but the interior is made up of narrow streets of tall, dark-looking houses, several storeys high. Formerly it was defended by strong ramparts and bastions, commanded, however, by the hills of

La Batie and St. Jean. These have been demolished, and new houses have in consequence sprung up on all sides, gradually filling the space which separated it from its populous suburbs of Carouge and Chêne.

Carouge stands on the Arve, which rises in the glaciers of Mont Blanc, and flows into the Rhône, a little below the city. The union of the two is best seen at Châteleine, where the muddy torrent of the Arve and the crystal blue of the Rhône for a time roll side by side without mingling, until the latter is gradually discoloured. At Montbrillant, a space of 9 or 10 acres has been laid out as a public Park.

At the entrance of the lake is the handsome Pont du Mont Blanc, whence, on a clear evening, is a grand view of the Mont Blanc group. On the St. Gervais side are the quay and suburb of des Bergues, joined, by an obtuse-angled bridge, the Pont des Bergues, to Place du Rhône on the Grand Quai. From the angle of this bridge, a sort of suspension bridge is laid towards the lake, to an island called Ile de Rousseau, which, in the shape of a bastion, is planted with trees, and contains Pradier's *Statue of Rousseau*, who was born at 40, Grand Rue; not in Rue Rousseau, as incorrectly asserted. This is a delightful promenade on a fine summer's evening. Lower down, where the rivers narrow, two bridges, resting on a larger island, unite Place Bel Air to Place de St. Gervais. Upon this island was placed the Machine Hydraulique, erected in 1708, and replaced in 1886 by the *Forces motriques du Rhône;* with turbines of nearly 5,000 h.p., supplying water for domestic purposes, electric lighting, and motive power to various parts. The charge is from 200 to 300fr. per annum per 1 h.p. for 10 hours daily.

Facing the Steamer Quay, on the Lake, is Dorer's *National Monument* (a bronze group). The *Jardin Anglais*, contains a kiosque with a panoramic relief of Mont Blanc. Near this are the Salle de la Reformation (memorials of Calvin), and, in the lake, the *Pierre de Niton* (or Neptune), one of two boulder stones, which is believed to have been used as an altar.

The Cathedral Church (Protestant) of *St. Pierre* is in the transition style, mainly of the eleventh century, with three low irregular towers, and a modern portico, copied from the Pantheon. Among a great number of epitaphs, is one on Agrippa D'Aubigné, a "man of the sword and pen," *who wrote the history of his times* and was a principal Huguenot supporter of Henry IV.; Madame de Maintenon was his granddaughter, and Merle D'Aubigné was a descendant. His epitaph was written by himself. Another tomb is that of the Duc de Rohan, a Protestant leader of the seventeenth century. There are Calvin's chair; the Macchabées chapel, built by Cardinal de Brogny, and a magnificent organ, nearly new. A description may be had (1 franc) of the porter. Near it is the church, or Temple of La Madeleine, the oldest church in Geneva, part dates from the 10th century. The Oratoire (where D'Aubigné preached) is in Rue de Tabazan; Temple Neuf, in Place de la Fusterie. St. Gervais, in the suburb of the same name, is an old building; with a monument to the Genevese who fell in the Escalade of 1602. Notre Dame Cathedral (R. C.), in Place Cornavin, was built in 1859. The Russian Church is on the site of St. Victor's Priory, of which Bonivard, the Prisoner of Chillon, was prior. A Synagogue near the Place Neuve.

Most of the public buildings are grouped round St. Peter's. The Palais de Justice, in Bourg de Four, was formerly the Old Hospital (built 1709), and contains an Archæological Museum, with a collection of Roman and other inscriptions. The *Hôtel de Ville*, where the Arbitrators on the Alabama Claims met, 1872, is an old, heavy-looking pile, inside which is an ascent without steps to the top: it has the Arsenal (containing some arms) in front. Adjoining it is the *College* (600 students) by Calvin, 1558. Here Rousseau's *Emile* was burnt, 1762. Behind it, on the other side of the Treille promenade, are the *Botanical Gardens*, one of the greatest ornaments of Geneva, laid out 1817, by the great botanist, De Candolle. They contain a large number of plants, and an Orangery, decorated with busts, by Pradier, of eminent naturalists, with a collection of agricultural implements attached. The Promenade des Bastions, close by, is much frequented.

The Academy, or University, is an extensive pile, built 1871, in front of the Botanical Gardens; containing the Public Library and Museum of Natural History. The *Library* was founded by Bonivard, and consists of 150,000 volumes and 1,500 MSS. Among other relics are the Noble Leyçon, a Waldensian compendium of the Bible, in the

Vaudois dialect of the twelfth century, which Sir S. Morland translated in Cromwell's time; many letters and sermons of Calvin and Beza; homilies of St. Augustine, on an ancient papyrus; Philippe le Bel's wax tablets (1308); portraits of illustrious men.

The *Museum*, chiefly one of Natural History, is a rich collection, begun 1818, by the gift of the cabinet of M. Boissier, Professor Necker's ornithology, &c. It contains specimens of nearly every Swiss animal, especially of the lake fish; with the vegetable fossils gathered by Brongniart and De Candolle; the original geological cabinets of De Saussure and Jurine; Mayor's preparations of anatomy; Pictet's cabinet of physical objects; and a room of antiquities. Dame Royaume's iron pot and ring, which figured at the Escalade, is in the Historical section. Open to strangers daily, Tuesdays and Saturdays free.

Not far from the University is an Alpine Jardin d'Acclimatation, where specimens may be bought.

At Promenade de St. Antoine stand the Poudrière and the Observatory; the latter a domed building, with a zenith sector, &c. Near the Port de Rive, further on, is the Gymnasium. The Musée Fol, a handsome collection of statuary, frescoes, porcelain, antiquities, &c., is in Grande Rue, the building being mainly occupied by the Société de Lecture.

The *Musée Rath*, founded by General Rath (a Russian by adoption), is close to the Porte Neuve, and to the Grand Theatre. It occupies a handsome building by Vaucher, which, till 1826, was called the Academy of Design. Beside plaster casts and models, it includes a gallery of paintings by native and other artists. Among the best are Hornung's Last Moments of Calvin, a Sea Piece by Van der Hals, Scene in Winter by Töpfer, the Story Teller by Calame, the Deliverance of Bonivard by Lugardon, Landscapes by Dutch Masters. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, free; other days, ½ franc. The Porte Neuve just mentioned, was the scene of the *Escalade* of 11th Dec., 1602, when the Duke of Savoy unsuccessfully tried to take the town by surprise.

The *Société de Lecture*, or Reading Club, founded 1818, has an extensive library, to which strangers may be admitted by card, or introduction of members. There are many other societies: Medical, Scientific, Artistical; with numerous elementary and infant Schools. The large Batiment Electoral, and the Athénée on the Bastions Promenade, are used for concerts, &c. In the Athénée is a permanent exhibition by Genevese artists. Musée Ariana, a fine private collection (open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, after 1 p.m.), is at Pregny, 20 minutes distance. Steam tramway.

The handsome new *Theatre*, built for £200,000, out of the Brunswick bequest, by Goss, is in Place Neuve, near the Conservatoire de Musique and its Club. Orphan Asylum, near the station. *Cantonal Hospital*, built 1856, at Champel Hill, where Servetus was burnt. At Champel are also a Hydropathic Establishment and the *Tour de Champel*, with a fine view.

Provisions and house rent are moderate at Geneva; the shops are good, and the articles cheap.

Geneva was, in the time of Cæsar, a town of the Allobroges. In the fifth century it became Burgundian, and in the sixth, Frankish; once more Burgundian in the ninth century, and German in 1033.

Before the Reformation, Geneva was republican under its bishop, who styled himself Prince of Geneva. Napoleon I. made it the capital of the new department of Leman. It is now surrounded by French territory, acquired by the cession of Savoy.

Calvin lived, or rather reigned, here from 1536 to 1564. His *House* was No. 11, Rue de Calvin.

It was by his influence that the atrocious crime of roasting Servetus to death for his opinions was committed, 1553. In 1558, he received John Knox here. His grave is said to be in the Plainpalais Cemetery, near the Arve, where are the graves of Sir H. Davy (died here, 1829) and De Candolle. Other residents were Beza, Vernet, Romilly, Saussure, De Luc, Bonnet, Jurine, Huber, De Candolle, the naturalist; J. Causabon, Diodati, De Lolme, Pictet; Abauzit, the learned scholar, of Arabic blood; Lefort, the tutor of Peter the Great; Necker, and his daughter, the celebrated Madame de Staël; Dumont and J. B. Jay; De la Rive, the chemist; Rousseau and Sismondi. The Centenary of Rousseau was observed, 1878. The late eccentric Duke of Brunswick, who died here 18th August, 1873, bequeathed his large fortune to the city, and to him a splendid Monument has been erected by a grateful citizen. It is a copy of the [illegible]

Monument at Verona, and is of rich white marble, including figures of the Duke and his ancestors, flanked by two red Lions.

New Kursaal on the Quai des Pâquis.

**Points of view** in and round the town—the bastion of Chante Poulet, with a prospect of the Savoy Alps and of Mont Blanc; La Treille at the Botanic Gardens, a view of La Salève; the Quai on the harbour; Bâtie and St. Jean Hills; the Grottos d' Oberjet and de Balme at Coin. Splendid views from the Hills of Boisy, Bessinges, Cologny (where Byron lived, 1818), Champel, Baroness Rothschild's Villa (Tues. & Fri. aft). Distant excursions to the Salève and Les Pitons, 4,200 feet to 4,500 feet high; to Carouge, and its Roman antiquities. *Ferney*, which was Voltaire's country seat, has near it, at Grand Sacconnex, one of the finest views of Mont Blanc; corresponding to the one at the turn of the Jura road from Poligny, described by Moore in his *Rhymes on the Road*—

> "'Twas late, the sun had almost shone
> His last and best, when I ran on
> Anxious to reach that splendid view," &c.

Direct railway communication exists with Aix and Chambéry, in Savoy; and with the south of France by way of Lyons. A railway along the south side of the lake, connecting France and Geneva with the line up the Valais, was opened, 1886.

There is a complete system of steam tramways, facilitating the visiting of all the best places near Geneva. See page 14.

## THE LAKE OF GENEVA,

Or Genfer See of the Germans, otherwise Lake Leman *(Lac Léman*, as it is more usually called by those not natives of Geneva), after its Roman name, *Lacus Lemanus*, is a crescent-shaped piece of water, about 56 miles long; of which 15 belong to the lower end near the city, which is a comparatively narrow channel 1 mile to 3 miles broad, sometimes distinguished as the Little Lake, or Lake of Geneva proper; here the greatest depth is about 135 feet. But in the other part of the lake the depth increases to about 1,150 feet (near Evian); at Chillon Castle it is 500, not the "thousand feet" of the poet. The breadth of this portion is 3 to 9 miles. It is 1,220 feet above sea on the average; in summer, from the melting of the snow at the head of its feeders, it is a few feet *higher, but its absolute depth is gradually diminishing. The colour is a bright lively sky-blue*; it seldom freezes over. The Rhône is the principal feeder—others are the Drance and Venoge. It abounds with fine fish; as large salmon trout (sometimes 20 to 40lb. weight), pike, carp, ombre, chevalier (salmo salvelinus), &c. Boats with wide lateen sails are used in all parts of it; the rivers rise high with east and north-east winds, but the most dangerous is the Boornand or south wind, which rushes down from the Chablais Mountains, 4,000 to 5,000 feet high, on the Savoy side. Here the cliffs are highest, and the scenery is imposing. The opposite, or Swiss side, is a delightful picture of hills covered with vineyards, gardens, and small watering-places, at most of which the steamers touch between Geneva and Villeneuve. The upper end is the most beautiful and romantic, especially about Vevey, Montreux, Chillon, Meillerie, &c. The circuit of 100 miles was done, 1880, by Mr. Levier, a n English bicyclist, in 13 hours.

Altogether this lake is a sort of mean between the grander mountain lakes of this country and the delicious softness of those in Italy. A swell, called seiche, something like the egre at the mouth of large rivers, and perhaps occasioned by the same cause, viz., the pressure of the air, takes place at times, by which the surface is suddenly raised a few feet for half an hour together. Klopstock and many other poets have made this beautiful lake the subject of verse; but the best description is to be found in Rousseau's Héloise. Steamers touch at places on both sides, and round it winds a carriage road close to the shore. That on the north side is accompanied by the rail; while the newer line, called Ligne d'Italie, follows the road along the south shore. Traces of former lake settlements are seen at Thonon, Morgues, Noyon, &c.

## GENEVA TO CHAMONIX.

Rail to Annemasse, Bonville, and Cluses; thence diligence to Chamonix, in about 8 hours altogether. It is intended eventually to extend the rail from Cluses to St. Gervais and Chamonix; meanwhile steam trams are projected.

By diligence from Grand Quai, to Chamonix, in 9 hours, daily, at 7 a.m., 1st May to 15th October. Fare, 19 francs; 34 francs for return ticket, but it is better to return by another route. *Secure a place in the banquett.*

Leaving Geneva by the Grande Place, you come by a pleasant road to Cheene, one of the largest places

in the Geneva territory. **Annemasse,** now a station on the Evian-Valais line, is on a little stream dividing the canton from French Savoy, and has a Custom House. Then come *Vétraz*, *Arthaz* (on the Menoge), *Nangy*, and *Contamines-sur-Arve*; the latter at the foot of the Môle, whose rugged sides line the road all the way to Bonneville. The points of view are interesting. In descending the valley of the Menoge you see to the left the *Voirons*, 4,900 feet high (*Hotel* at top); *Môle* in the middle, 6,150 feet, and *Brezon* to the right, 6,185 feet. To the left of Moulins, which is beyond Contamines, is the *Castle of Faucigny*, to which family the province once belonged.

### BONNEVILLE (Station).

*Inn:* La Couronne; des Balances.

A small town of 2,200 souls, capital of the former province of Faucigny, in a pleasant spot on the Arve, which rises in the Glacier of Bois, in the Valley of Chamounix. It has some manufactures. The Borne joins the Arve here. On the handsome bridge, outside the town, is a pillar 72 feet high, with a statute of Charles Felix of Savoy (1824), to commemorate the embankments he built against the inundations of the "*vastantem Arvam.*" The level of this unsettled stream was raised 20 feet in some parts of its course, in the inundations of 1852.

[**To ascend Mont Brezon,** leave Bonneville by the stone bridge on the Arve, and turn off to the right, to the village of Thult, at the foot of the Brezon. Most of the people are afflicted with goitre. The mule path which begins here is very picturesque in some parts. Near the first cottages you come to is a torrent which descends to the village below. A rocky gorge leads hence to the village of Brezon, above which are green pastures and chalets, called the Granges de Solaison, and frequented in summer. The summit of the mountain commands a magnificent view, especially from a point which, being rather hazardous, must be approached by lying on your breast, and sliding in this way to the edge of the precipice. It is rich in specimens of flowers and minerals. From Brezon you may proceed to the Saxonnex, another peak, 5,570 feet high; descending thence, by the village, to Siongy, you will find fossil oyster shells in the limestone, near the path.]

**Vougy,** with its rushing mountain stream, the *Giffre*, is the next place, at a part of the road where it becomes hilly and winding. Then comes *Scionyier*, in a plain covered with luxuriant vegetation, the chestnuts, walnuts, oaks, &c., growing to a great size. Before reaching Cluses the road crosses the Arve again. The Valley of Bonneville is narrow at its entrance between the Môle and the Brezon, then grows wider, and at last so narrow again that the trees on both sides of the pass touch each other, and there is only room left for the river and the little village.

### CLUSES (Station).

*Inns:* National; Union.

It is but a long street of houses shut up (*clausa*) in the narrow pass, and having a population of 1,770, mostly watch and clockmakers. Many fine points of view. It stands 1,600 feet above sea. On the right are the picturesque ruins of Château de Mussel, on a peak of Mont Douron, which is a rugged limestone mass. All the hills round this pass are limestone, and as such are scarped and broken, and twisted in every imaginable form; but waterfalls, patches of verdure, and trees are numerous. Cluses has two free schools for teaching watchmaking. Here the railway ends at present, and tickets should at once be exchanged at the omnibus office, close to the station, and a seat secured in the omnibus for Chamonix.

About a league from Cluses is *Balme*, and its cavern, a little above it, with an entrance about 20 feet wide—it is about 640 paces long, but the height varies; about half-way in is a deep pit, where a grenade being fired produces a remarkable echo. It is 770 feet above the Arve, and is like most other caves all the world over. Beyond Balme is a spring of pure water, which runs into the Arve, and is supposed to flow out of the Lake of Flaine, which lies above it.

**Maglan,** in a charming valley, among woods, meadows, groves, and springs of waters. The people are industrious and well to do. Several echoes may be noticed here. A little beyond it, at Œx, is the **Fall** called

**Nant d'Arpenaz,** best seen after rain. It tumbles over enormous rocks, and is lost in spray about 875 feet below. Mont Blanc comes into view as you approach towards St. Martin's. On

left is the *Aiguille de Varens*, 8,975 feet above the sea. The first slate now appears on a hill to the left, mixed with black marble.

**St. Martin.**—*Inns:* Hotel du Mont Blanc and the Croix Blanche, where travellers pass the night, if they do not wish to reach Chamouny the same day. Walk out to the bridge on the Arve, leading to Sallenches and you have before you many peaks and glaciers, and *Mont Blanc* in allits majesty about 14 miles off.

## SALLENCHES, or SALLANCHES.

*Inns:* Des Messageries; Bellevue.

A village of 2,100 souls, mostly rebuilt since its destruction by fire in April, 1840. It is 1,830 feet above the sea (590 feet above the Lake of Geneva), and stands opposite the peak, or Aiguille de Varens, on the other side of the Arve. *Cars* from here or St. Martin's to Chamouny, 12 francs, by tariff. From Sallenches there is a car-road to Mégève, l'Hopital, and Chambéry. About a quarter of a league from Sallenches, there are two gorges, with a stream flowing through each, which unite, and give name to the village. They abound with striking scenery. From Mont Rosset, above the Bellevue Hotel, the outlines of the Dôme du Gouté, which stands in front of Mont Blanc, may be clearly distinguished. The church wall of Passy, on the other side of the Arve, has two Roman votive inscriptions on it. That part of the valley between Sallenches and the Baths of St. Gervais is extremely interesting; and the artist, geologist, and botanist may all find something to delight and instruct them. The scenery at St. Gervais, with its cascades, immense rocks and mountains, vineyards, forests, and solitary walks, is most charming. Nowhere can so many examples be found of uplifted rocks and contorted strata, granite, gneiss, mica, schist, mountain limestone, slate, &c., tossed about in every direction. In one part, alpine limestone serves as a base to the green sandstone and compact chalk above it. At St. Gervais, the gypsum and calcareous tufa form the principal basis. Moraines, or blocks, transported from a long distance, are dispersed around.

Between the vineyards at the bottom, and the glaciers at the summit, the sides of the valley offer specimens of plants characteristic of almost every region into which botanists divide them. Butterflies and other insects are also found in great numbers.

[The road to St. Gervais leads along the south bank of the Arve, past *Domancy* and *Le Fayet*, in the broad valley of the river, till you come to the bridge on the Bon Nant, a branch of the Arve, which comes down from Col de Bonhomme, through Val Montjoie, under the sides of Mont Blanc. The establissement des Bains was situated in a narrow gorge, about 100 feet wide, forming the sole outlet for the rainfall of a large valley, and the united torrents from three glaciers. In the night of July 11-12 1892, the establissement and its hotel, together with the hotel at Le Fayet were completely overwhelmed by a mass of water, resulting from the breaking down of an ice wall on one of the glaciers. The block of buildings was lifted up bodily, and the safe of the hotel carried 5 miles away to Sallanches. Since they became the property of Dr. de Mey, they have been greatly improved, and frequented not only by invalids, but by lovers of good scenery. May to September is the season; and you may live here, *en pension*, at 8 francs a day, very comfortably, including the use of the waters. The springs were all warm, ranging from 65° to 108°, and chiefly of a saline and sulphureous character. They are tonic and stimulant, and particularly serviceable in chronic affections of the stomach, nerves, and muscles.

Near St. Gervais is the *Cascade du Crépin*, a fall of great volume, exceeding that of the Chède, though not so high. The Pont du Diable, nearly 90 feet above the water, Râteaux Tower, &c., deserve notice. All the points round command most splendid panoramas; such as Combloux, with a view of Mont Blanc and its aiguilles, and **Mont Joli.** This last is a vast isolated pyramid, 8,760 ft. high, requiring nearly a day to visit up the Valley of Montjoie, past Bionnay, and Les Contamines, where the car-road ends, and a path is to be taken to the right. Mont Joli is 8,760 feet above the sea, and from the top of it you see, in all their extent, the Valleys of Chamouny, Sallenches, Maglan, Montjoie, Mégève, and Grésivaudan; the Jura beyond the Lake of Geneva; the Peaks of the Fours, Varens, Buet, &c., on this side of the lake, the summit of the Prarion (a fine point of view itself); and above all, the colossal mass of Mont Blanc and its peaks, from the Aiguille Du Tour to

the Col de Bonhomme, that is, a breadth of twenty leagues, with its ranges of thirty glaciers. The Trélatête Glacier, seen from this point, is equal to the Mer de Glace, at Chamouny. What makes the view from Mont Joli so superior is the majestic panorama on all sides, which some think exceeds the famous one from the Rigi.

From **Les Contamines**, about 5 miles from St. Gervais, there is a mule path up Val Montjoie, past Notre Dame de la Gorge, where a fête is held in August, and Nant Borrant Inn, over the desolate Pass of Col de Bonhomme (at the west shoulder of Mont Blanc), 8,195 feet above the sea, down to Chapin. Here there is a path to St. Maurice, on the Little St. Bernard road; and another turns round the back of the mountain to Motet, and over the Col de la Seigne (with a noble view of Mont Blanc, &c.), to Courmayeur, in the Val d'Aosta, 14½ hours from Nant Borrant; 13 hours from Col du Bonhomme for good pedestrians.]

Returning from St. Gervais to **Le Fayet**, the direct road to Chamouny is resumed. The old route was longer, and passed through Chède, Servoz, and Bouchet. The diligence here rarely gets beyond foot-pace, and good walkers will do well to walk to Le Châtelard. The Arve, on the left, is now hidden, the road rising rapidly and being occasionally through the rock. Opposite Le Fayet is an iron bridge of 110 feet span, forming a communication between the new road and the old route by Servoz, &c., which are visible across the Arve. The backward view over the heights of St. Gervais and the valley of Sallenches is magnificent. At 45 minutes from Le Fayet, a sharp turn leads into a wooded gorge. In a few minutes Le Châtelard (the last relay) is reached. Near here the road passes through a tunnel, approaching the Arve; on the left is the old route, with a notice respecting the Gorges of the Diosa. These are worth seeing; two hours are required to go and return. Beyond the village of Fouilly, the road passes to the right bank of the Arve by the Pont de Marie, returning to the left bank above **Les Houches**, near the embouchure of the Gria.

The valley of Chamouny is now entered. The Arve is again crossed by the bridge of Percolatz, whence it is half an hour to Chamouny. The valley extends to the Col de Balme; to the left the rugged brown sides of the Brévent, overtopped by the Aiguilles Rouges; to the right, the numerous glaciers flowing down from the summits of the huge mass surmounted by the Dôme du Goûter and the rounded head of Mont Blanc. The nearest glaciers are those of La Griaz and Taconay, further on those of Les Bossons and the Pèlerin; still further on is dimly descried the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the Mer de Glace; the white streaks in all cases being framed in greyish moraines, whence rise a multitude of bare granite peaks, the principal of which are the Grands Mulets, the Aiguilles du Midi, des Grandes Jorasses, de Charmoz, du Druz, and the Aiguille Verte.

## CHAMOUNI (or Chamouny, or Chamonix).

Population, 2,447.

*Hotels:* Grand Hotel Royal et de Saussure, with Dependance, (See Advt.); Pension Palais de Crystal. First-class hotels.

Grand Hotel Impérial, first-class hotel.

Couttet Mont Blanc.

Grand Hotel d'Angleterre; first-class.

Hotel and Pension de Londres.

Union et Couronne.

Hotel du Mont Blanc; Balance; Paix.

Living will cost about 10 francs a day.

Guides can only be obtained at the Bureau of the society in the village.

*English Church Service.*

(Diligence to Droussard whence steamer up the Lac d'Annecy to Annecy in 1½ hour).

Chamouny is now on French territory. Much of it has been rebuilt since the disastrous fire of 1855. When Saussure first came here, 1760, and even for several years after, there were only one or two miserable cabarets, such as are seen in the most unfrequented villages. During the twenty-five years subsequent to his visit, the few strangers who arrived were lodged at the curé's. The first Englishmen who ever paid it a visit were Pocock and Wyndham, in 1744; at which time the Monts Maudits, or accursed Mountains of Mont Blanc, had such a bad name (with no reason as it seems), that the visitors came armed, and accompanied by a strong escort, and pitched their tents by day and night, not trusting themselves to live with the people. Everything is now changed.

It lies in a valley about 12 miles long,

the north foot of Mont Blanc, the peaks of which, from Col de Balme to Col des Fours, are best seen from the *Brévent* or *La Flégère*, the latter being the easier ascent, and the prospect nearly as fine. This isolated valley, cut off as it were from the rest of the world, is about 3,440 feet above the sea, in a splendid situation, and is almost unequalled for the grandeur of its mountain scenery, combined with great accessibility. The view comprises the four great Glaciers of Mont Blanc, called the Bossons, Bois, Argentière, and Tour, and the Cols de Balme and du Géant, the Aiguille Vert and the majestic Mont Blanc.

A plan of the valley and of Mont Rosa, and the Museum of Mont Blanc may be seen. The Church of St. Michael is in the Public Square, under the Brévent; it has a splendid altar, set up by the old Company of Guides.

"The foreshortening effect of the close proximity of the mountain creates curious deceptions. For instance, one sees a cabin up beside the glacier, and just beyond it the spot where that red light, which the night before seemed so near, was located; one thinks a stone might be thrown from one place to the other, but the difference between the altitudes is *over* 3,000 feet. This seems impossible from below; it is, nevertheless, true."

Chamouny was at first a Benedictine Convent or Priory, founded at the end of the eleventh century, when Count Aymon settled the valley on that Order, by a deed in which it is called *Campus munitus* (fortified field), whence comes the present name. Captain Sherwill, in his brief *Historical Sketch of the Vale of Chamouny*, relates the visit paid by two or three Bishops of Geneva to this part of their diocese; one was St. Francis de Sales, in July, 1606. But it was the account which Messrs. Wyndham and Pocock published of their travels in this part which brought Mont Blanc into notice amongst tourists.

## MONT BLANC,

15,780 feet above the sea, the highest point in Europe, is surrounded by enormous glaciers, fields of snow, and abysses, on which account its ascent is always attended with great danger and fatigue. On the Italian side it descends almost perpendicularly to the valley. It was first ascended by two natives, *Jacques Balmat and Dr. Pacoard, 8th August, 1786, at 6 a.m. They stayed up half-an-hour, with the thermometer 14° below freezing point.* The provisions froze in their pockets; their faces were frostbitten, and their lips swollen, and the sight was much weakened; but they soon recovered upon their descent. This guide, Balmat, lost his life in a crevice, 1835, "gold hunting"; his descendants are now in America. M. de Saussure, and a party of seventeen climbed it for scientific purposes, 1787, and remained up 3½ hours making observations. From that date to 1827, eighteen travellers ascended it, of whom nine were Englishmen. At Dr. Hamel's ascent, 1820, three guides were lost in a storm, remains of whose dress, &c., were found in 1863, at a spot five miles distant, to which they had been transported by glaciers. The first Frenchman was Comte de Tilly, 1835. Maria de Paradis, a guide's wife, was the first woman to surmount it, in 1838; she was carried from the Grand Plateau. A Frenchwoman, Mademoiselle d'Angeville, ascended, 3rd to 5th September, 1840, being dragged up the last 1,200 feet by the guides, and crying out, "If I die, carry me to the top." When there, she made them lift her up, that she might boast she had been higher than any man in Europe. Captain Sherwill ascended in 1825; Messrs. Fellowes and Hawes in 1827; Dr. M. Barry in 1834; Albert Smith in 1851; Mr. J. D. Brown, the artist, and Lieut. Godall, R.E., in July, 1852. On 21st and 22nd July, 1853, it was surmounted by Mr Salmond, and Lieut. Walsham (killed at the battle of the Alma, 1854.) Mr. J. Macgregor (Rob Roy) and Mr Shuldham went up, on 22nd September of the same year, being "Nos. 33 and 34" of those who have ascended. In 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton (the first Englishwoman) made the ascent with nine guides. Professor Tyndall spent 20 hours on the top, 1859.

The ascent is now an annual occurrence, only remarkable as being a work of excessive fatigue and some danger; but "within the reach" (says Rob Roy) "of every one who has good weather, good guides, a good head, and sufficient energy for a walk of 24 hours, chiefly over deep snow, and without sleep." Mr. Morshead went up alone, in one day, 1866. In 1870, eight persons lost their lives in trying the ascent. In 1872, a French lady made it in safety. On 31st January, 1876, in the midst of winter, the top was reached by an English lady,

It was ascended by four Italians from the Italian side, 1878. The difficulty of the attempt is no doubt exaggerated by the guides; but the solitary traveller should remember that he does it at the risk of frost and sudden snow storms. Novices should try the Jardin, or Mer de Glace, before Mont Blanc. In July, 1886, two members of the Swiss Alpine Club ascended by starting early from Les Houches, staying at the Aiguille du Goûter all night, whence the summit was reached in 4¾ hours. They recommend this route as shorter and less laborious, avoiding the great plateau.

The **Ascent of Mont Blanc** takes two days; two guides are required for one person, besides a porter to carry provisions. The first stage is the Grands Mulets, 10,010 feet high, in 7 hours; sleep in the hotel; and the next day up the Mont and back to Chamouni, 14 hours, though some stay at the Grands Mulets, and return the third day. There are about 40 registered guides under a Chef. There is a fixed tariff. Visitors go to the top of the Brévent, opposite, to watch the ascent of the party.

**First Day.**—Being provided with warm clothing. green crape veils for the face, stout shoes, armed with crampons, alpenstocks, ladders, ropes, &c., you set out at 8 a.m., cross the Arve, round the foot of Montanvert to the Cascade des Pélerins. Leave Glacier des Bossons and ascend the fir forest, called Bois des Pélerins, over a bare mountain to Chalet de la Para, once occupied by Jacques Balmat, the guide, who ascended 1786. Beyond this, 2 hours from Chamouny, is the Pierre Pointue, a great rock, where you must dismount from mule back and perform the rest of the journey on foot. A difficult track along an unsafe ledge, a foot wide in some parts, by ravines 500 feet deep, and among blocks of stone, brings you in three-quarters-of-an-hour to a halt at the Pierre à l'Echelle, a square granite stone, where the ladder begins to be required for passing the crevasses (crevices or deep gaps). A shot fired here produces a remarkable echo. Nothing but a few hardy rhododendrons and mountain plants are seen, being the last signs of vegetation; the height being 4,000 feet above Chamouny, with a fine view of the whole valley, the Col de Balme, Aiguille du Midi, &c. In forty minutes you reach the Glacier des Bossons, where the porters and other supernumeraries part company; some, however, go *on as far as the Grands Mulets* to sleep. All is ice or snow from this. It is best to traverse the glacier early, before the sun softens the outer crust. The way is among a labyrinth of icebergs, and deep crevices, hidden by the snow. These are crossed by means of ladders with a rope railing fitted on, or by cutting steps in the ice; the party being tied to each other by ropes, so that if one slips he may be held up by the rest, and keeping silence lest the vibration caused by talking should dislodge the avalanches of the Aiguille du Midi.

The **Glacier des Bossons** is only half a mile wide, yet it takes three hours' walking to cross it; such are the difficulties of the way. About 8 o'clock, you come by a steep ascent to the **Grands Mulets**, two broken naked peaks rising out of the snow like islands, 10,010 feet above the sea; here part of the night is passed. On the edge of the highest one is a narrow platform, 20 feet by 5, where the guides have built a small *Hotel* to hold about twenty persons closely packed. A few hours' repose are a necessary preparation for the fatigue to come; but the excitement is usually so great that sleep is out of the question. Little should be eaten, or it will spoil the rest of the journey. After sunset the keen air at this great height makes a fire agreeable, and it serves also as a signal to the spectators below, who answer it by another. The view is extremely imposing; "the sky becomes clear and cloudless, the mist disappears from the valleys, and the stars shed on the mountains a weak pale light, sufficient to bring out their masses and distances. The repose and profound silence fill the imagination with reverential awe." A few white mice and perhaps an eagle may be seen.

**Second Day.**—From Grands Mulets the way is west-south-west to Dôme du Goûté, across the **Glacier de Taconnaz** or Tacconay, which is intersected by vast crevices, overhung by the avalanches of the Aiguille du Midi. It is advisable to be on foot shortly after midnight. The moonlight is so bright as to supersede lanterns; new stars appear in the black sky, which forms a direct contrast to the brilliant snow, but respiration becomes difficult, the pulse-beats rise above 100, accompanied by giddiness and headache; the thirst is great with a sense of nausea, loss of appetite, and fever; and the propensity to sleep is almost irresistible. In 3½ hours you come to the steep bank, 200 feet high, called the Petites Montées, which can only

surmounted in zig-zags. It takes an hour to reach the top, or Petit Plateau, as the fatigue makes it impossible to take more than twelve or fifteen steps without a pause. At its extremity, is a second rampart, and beyond, a third, called the Grandes Montées, which is crowned by the **Grand Plateau**; an almost horizontal plain of snow, about 2 miles long, with the Aiguille du Midi on the left, Dôme du Goûté on the right, and Mont Blanc in front, in an amphitheatre of icebergs.

There is a short way by the Roches Rouges, but this is unsafe on account of the avalanches, which in 1820 buried three guides of Dr. Hamel's party in an unfathomable crevice. Messrs. Fellowes and Hawes took the left of the Roches Rouges, in 1827, and so avoided some dangers. Even a word might dislodge the avalanches, and therefore perfect silence is observed. Cold and the rarefied air occasion great suffering; the face turns black, so that it is difficult to know one person from another. It is the *general effect produced on the system*, rather than mere fatigue, which should be considered by those who think of making the ascent, as the consequences may be permanently dangerous. Drinking only increases the thirst, to ease which, the best thing is to suck prunes, lemons, or chocolate. The inclination to sleep is so uncontrollable, that when Mr. Macgregor ascended, all but two gave way, out of a party of thirteen, including all the guides. The first signs of sunrise appear about 4. In 7 hours from Grands Mulets, you come to the steep wall of ice called Mur de la Côte. The last rocks to be seen, the Petits Mulets, are near this Mur; it is about 450 feet high, and is the most difficult and dangerous part of the ascent, being bordered by tremendous precipices. Here every step must be cut first of all in the solid ice, making about 260 altogether; this takes an hour, the view expanding on all sides as you rise. Beyond is a gradual rise of 1,000 feet, free from dangers, to the summit, which it costs another hour to reach.

The **top of Mont Blanc** is saddle-shaped, the ridge lying east and west, the highest point being near the west end. Seen from the north or south, it looks like a pyramid (steepest on the south side), but from Chamouny it resembles the back of a *dromedary, and is known as "Bosse du Dromadaire." A sharp wind makes the air very cold;* and half an hour to an hour is as long as the visitor cares to stay. As to the prospect, it is, of course, immense, *provided the air is clear*. When Mr. Macgregor went up, the whole range of view from Lyons to the mountains over Geneva was unobscured by fog or cloud, the horizon beyond appearing in a haze. There is a sea of wavy peaks all round, so that the view is not so overpowering as it would be if Mont Blanc stood alone. The finest prospect is on the Italian side. Monte Rosa shines out on the east. To the south is the Apennine chain passing over Genoa and the Mediterranean, and part of the great basin of the Po. To the north and west are the Mountains of West Switzerland and Dauphiné.

An observatory was erected in 1893 near the summit, in the shape of a truncated pyramid, with a rectangular base 10 mètres by 5. It is strongly constructed, with double walls.

Saussure records, in his ascent, 1760, that the colour of the sky was deep blue, the stars were visible in the shade; the barometer sank to 16·08 inches (being 27·08 at Geneva); the thermometer in the shade was 26½°, in the sun 29° (being 87° at Geneva). The thin air works the blood into a fever; and you can scarcely make yourself heard. In descending, you slide along the snow, with the assistance of the alpenstock; and so rapidly, that five minutes suffice to bring you down a slope which it took an hour to ascend. MM. Martins Bravais and Le Pileur saw from the summit the superb spectacle of the shadow of Mont Blanc, projected on the sky like a vast cone, with a rose-coloured border, (6 30 p.m.).

By railway *Mont Blanc may be reached, viâ* Dover, Calais, Paris, and Mâcon, by ordinary trains to Geneva, in 34 hours of actual travelling, at a cost of about £7, 1st class fare; which is best in the end, as the fatigue is doubled in the cheaper class on a long, continuous journey. (To save delay and trouble, in the event of crossing the Piedmontese frontier, the Italian *visa* should be got in London before starting.)

Winter lasts in the Vale of Chamouny from October to May. The air is fresh and healthy; sometimes a sharp cold day will come in the midst of July. The thermometer ranges from 70° to 80° in summer. The valley contains fields, meadows,

alpine pastures, woods, &c., with cherry and other fruits. Delicious honey, remarkable for its whiteness and fragrance, is also produced.

**Many Excursions** may be made from Chamouny by the great majority to whom Mont Blanc is inaccessible.

1. **To the Brévent,** which belongs to the chain of the Aiguilles Rouges, and is one of its highest points, not far from the Priory of Chamouny. It is naked, except where a few pastures are seen, the top covered with granite blocks. There and back takes 8 hours; guide, 12 francs; mule, 12 francs. In about 1 hour you reach *Planpraz*, which is a good point of view, 6,960 feet above the sea; but a more extensive prospect is obtained from the **Brévent** itself, which is 8,330 feet high. Indeed, it is impossible to have a better general idea of the valley and of the Mont Blanc range than from this point. *The chain of mountains* as seen from here, beginning from the left or north, includes the Col de Balme (above which rises the chain of the Valais), Aiguille and Glacier du Tour (above that village), Aiguille de Chardonnet, Aiguille d'Argentière and its glaciers, Aiguille Verte, Aiguille du Dru, Aiguille du Moine (with the Glaciers du Nant Blanc and des Bois, Source of the Arveyron, the Mer de Glace, Hospice of Montanvert, &c., beneath), Aiguilles de Léchand and de Charmoz, Aiguilles des Grands Jorasses (behind), du Crépon, de Blaitière and du Plan; then some of the highest peaks, as Aiguille du Midi (with Glacier des Bierens below), Mont Blanc-du-Tacul, Aiguille Sans Nom (*without name*), *Mont Blanc* (the ascent to which is described above), Dôme du Goûté, Aiguille du Goûté (with the Glaciers des Bossons and de Taconnay below), Aiguille de Bionnassay (Montagne de la Gria beneath), Mont Blanc-St-Gervais, Aiguille de Bousselette, near the Col du Bonhomme, which marks the western limit of the vale.

In descending the Brévent you may pass the small lake of that name, and the village of Chaillod, &c., to Chamouny.

2. **To the Montanvert,** by mule, 2½ hours, overlooking the *Mer de Glace*. Guide, 6 francs; including the Mer de Glace and Chapeau, 9 francs.

Leaving the Priory, you cross the Arve and the meadows at the top of the mountain, to a field of firs and other trees, in which is the Caillet Fountain. A little beyond is a ravine made by the avalanches, and, immediately after, two ways up the mountain; that to the left hand is best. At the top is the Pavillon Inn, so called from a hut built 1795, by Jacquet, a Genevan artist, close by. Another retreat, called Château de Blair, after the Englishman who erected it about 1779, now serves as a cow-shed. The Inn is open during the season, and stands 6,305 feet above the sea. There is pasture for the cattle at the foot of the Aiguille de Charmoz, above the lower part of the Mer de Glace, called the Glacier des Bois. The descent to the Mer is narrow and difficult.

From the Montanvert the view is most extraordinary. Instead of the vale of Chamouny, which you command in the ascent, you have before you an icy lake, **Mer de Glace,** half a mile broad, some miles long, looking as if frozen suddenly in the midst of a storm, and surrounded by bare and splintered mountains. The colour is a beautiful sea-green, dotted with moraines and pinnacles, some 600 feet high, and is constantly, though gradually, moving downwards. In front is the striking Aiguille du Dru, known at once from its great height (9,320 feet above the Vale of Chamouny) and conical shape. To the left, is the Aiguille du Bochard, not so high; more to the right and at the lower end of the hollow, is the Aiguille du Couvercle, below which is a glacier, which terminates in a plain near the Hamlet des Bois. On the south-east, at the foot of this glacier, near the Périades, the Mer de Glace divides off into two branches, the one going to join the Tacul, the other forming the Glacier de Léchau.

3. **To the Jardin,** 9,144 feet above sea, 5 hours' journey beyond the latter, and very fatiguing. It is usual to sleep at Montanvert. Crampons, glasses for the eyes, &c., should be taken, as recommended by the guide, fee, 14 to 16 francs. From Montanvert, at day-break, you strike off south, along the left or upper side of the glacier, and under the Aiguilles de Charmoz and de Crépon. In a quarter-of-an-hour you come to the Passage des Ponts, a very rough way among the rocks. Then comes a cavern, with a stream of pure water issuing from it. If the glacier here is practicable, you enter on it, and follow past several moraines or masses of frozen rock. This brings you to the point where three great glaciers unite; at the right is

Tacul; a little left of this is the Léchau, terminating in the foot of the Jorasses (a long range, 13,530 feet high in one part); and, further to the left, the Talèfre. Cross the snow of this glacier by a passage called the Egralets, and you come to the Couvercle. This is a kind of plain at the foot of a tall, worn rock (the Plan), and is covered with granite blocks, detached from it at various times; it is 8,740 feet above the sea. In about three-quarters-of-an-hour you reach a point above this rock, then by a way to the east, across the Glacier du Talèfre, on the part descending from les Rouges, in the course of an hour to the Jardin; but the route here depends on the state of the glacier.

The Courtil or *Jardin*, on the north side of the Talèfre Glacier, forms a kind of island in the glaciers. Its figure is that of a triangle, of about three hectares, or 6¾ acres. It is as wild and savage in appearance as the rock above the Couvercle. Like the latter, it is, though 9,270 feet above the sea, and surrounded by eternal snow, covered in summer with fresh green turf, and it abounds in Alpine plants. To the south is Aiguille de Léchau; to the west, L'Aiguille du Midi, de Blaitière, and Mont Blanc. Between the south and west you perceive the great Jorasses range, with the Périades in front. The Noire, more retired, and placed on the Tacul to the east, commands the Talèfre, the two Droites (high and large), and the Courtes, which are at the side, and distinguishe l only by their lesser altitude; then, lower, is the Rognon, at Chenavié, bounded by the Aiguille du Couvercle, or the Talèfre, as it is now called.

4. **To the Chapeau,** 5,080 feet (*Inn*), in 2½ hours, mostly by mule. Follow the valley to the Tines, whence you ascend towards the south towards the Chapeau (or Mont Herbeux), which is at the foot of the Aiguilles du Bochard, on the right side of the Glacier des Bois. This peak is opposite Montanvert, but not so high; so that those who do not care to ascend the latter may take this, and enjoy a prospect almost as grand and extensive, of the Mer de Glace, Mont Blanc, the Aiguilles de Charmoz and de Blaitières, the Vale of Chamouny, the Brévent, &c. Here the avalanches may be safely viewed, as they fall from *the peaks above. From* this you turn back to the *Hamlet des Bois, at the source of the* Arveyron, an excursion which may be made in 5 hours, and is one of the most agreeable and least fatiguing which can be made from Chamouny.

Pedestrians who do not mind fatigue may, after reaching the Chapeau, ascend the edge of the Mer de Glace, past the Cabane du Montanvert; and a rock, called the Mauvais Pass. The Barme Rousse Rock, and the Roche Percée, a short gallery, occur at this part of the pass. A guide is required to cross the Mer de Glace.

5. **To the Arveyron,** in 1 hour, a short but pleasant route, by the village of Bois, among meadows and woods. The Arveyron issues out of the Glacier des Bois, which forms the edge of the Mer de Glace, and stands under the Aiguille du Dru. Before 1841, the head of the river was in a kind of icy cavern, which fell in during that year. Care should be observed about here, as a Miss Stevens was killed in August, 1868, by a small stone, loosened by glacier action.

6. An excursion may be made over the pass, or **Col du Géant,** down to Val Ferret and Courmayeur. It is perhaps the most adventurous trip, next to the ascent of Mont Blanc; leading out behind the Aiguille du Midi, and over the north shoulder of the King of Mountains. It is 11,030 feet above the sea, steep and difficult, with a noble view. De Saussure with his son encamped here for seventeen days in 1788, making observations, with his usual enthusiasm for science. Two English ladies (Mrs. and Miss Campbell), with eight guides, crossed it in 1822. They left Chamouny at noon of 18th August, passed the night on the mountain, and the next day descended to Courmayeur.

7. **The circuit of Mont Blanc** may be made from Chamouny to Huches, over the Forclaz (5,105 feet above the level of the sea), with a famous view up the Col de Bonhomme, over the Col de Seigne, through the Allée Blanche to Courmayeur, which is about half way; thence over the Col de Ferret to Issert, on to Col de Trient (only 5,030 feet high); over that to Col de Balme, and back to Chamouny.

8. **To Martigny,** by the *Tête Noire Pass*, and Trient, by carriage road, practicable for 2-horse voitures; relays can be had at the Tête Noire Hotel, half way. There is another way close to this, by the Col de Balme (see page 39); but the Tête Noire is the finest. Passing up the Vale of Chamouny, by the Arve, you come to les Pra-

where the path to the Arveyron turns off, then by the Village of Tines and La Flégère (which commands a good view), to Iles and Chexalet; where you cross the Arve, and pass Argentière, the third parish church of the valley, close to the glacier of the same name. Just before Tréléchant you leave the path to Tour and Col de Balme on the right, and ascend the Val Orsine by a rocky pass, to **Montets** (Mont Buet is seen on the left, and a path strikes off here to it); then, crossing a low ridge, you reach the village church of Val Orsine, on the Eau Noire, a mountain stream which dashes through the ravine down towards Martigny. Orsine takes its name from the bears which are found here, and is ornamented by farmsteads, falls, wooden châlets, and patches of cultivation. The Swiss frontier is approached by a steep and difficult path, rising like steps towards the head of the **Tête Noire**, the most striking part of the pass. A new road has been cut on the Swiss side, in zigzags, looking down on the dark ravine, which, with its sides picturesquely clothed with pine forests, presents, when the setting sun shines through it, one of the finest scenes imaginable.

On the ascent from Argentière to the **Col de Balme** (7,230 feet high), before you reach the Couronne Inn. there is above the road a tunnelled rock, called the Roche de Balme, or Roche Percée, with a coronet on it, and two inscriptions, which, for their curious French and English (the work of some native artist), deserve copying *verbatim*:—"D'un roc tout respire ici, dieu, lapaig, la verite La Comtesse de Guilford, Ladi Suson North, Ladj Giolgina Nort La, Lord Porchester. A Leur Retour de Ittalie ont obtenu le 10th de Mai, 1821. Ce superbe Rocher, et ont erige cette tablette votive pour commemorer de momens passes ici, brillians mais passagers comme le rayons du soleil, qui illuminent les Arbres de cette foret combien ce temps encor est cher notre memoire May 10, 1821. On ne me repond pais mais peutetre on mentand."

Thus Englished:—

"Dunroc whe' ever we hatever fosee our heauts untervelled, feudly tun to thee *(my heart, untravelled, fondly turns, &c.)* Lady Georgina North, Lord Lencester, un their retourne from *Italy oblester, May 10th, 1821.* Thes magnificent *rpik and rested cher* voterer tablette le commemorente momenta pand 'here bright huts hteling ur the rup of the everes sun which gilded the branches of the surrounding rhees Aand sure through mani a varied scene unkingner *(unkindness)* neve came betwer, May 10th, 1821. Farewell, a long farewell."

Through dark forests you descend the valley towards **Trient**, a village so called from the stream which rises in the Aiguille du Tour, and is joined by the Eau Noire, further to the left. You may hear, now and then, the blocks of granite rattling down the ravine below, as the swift mountain stream dashes on. The path over the Col de Balme falls in here. You then ascend the **Col de Forclaz** (5,105 feet high) by a rough path, near an old fort. Having crossed this, you get a noble view of the Valley of the Rhone, as it lies spread before you, up the Simplon Road. Brocard and **Martigny** (see page 39) are immediately below.

## ROUTE 2.

### Geneva to Annecy and Chambéry.

By rail to Annecy, 33¾ miles, in 2 hours. Thence by rail to Chambéry, *viâ* Aix-les-Bains, 57¼ miles, in 2 hours.

The coach road passes by Plain-Palais, and across the Arve, following the train, to *Carouge*, a Catholic village in a fertile plain. Thence to **St. Julien** (now a station, see page 29). From this there is an ascent to **Mont Sion** (2,600 feet high), which commands an extensive prospect over the lake, the Jura Mountains, &c.

**Creuseilles** has a population of 1,300, and an old castle, under **Mont Salève** (4,540 feet). Descend from this to the ravine of the Usses, now crossed by a suspension bridge, called Pont de la Caille, 525 feet long, 656 high above the stream, and built 1839. The road to Annecy passes Alonzier, Cuval, Pringy and Mont des Bornes, with several good points of view. The chief stations on the rail from Geneva are Annemasse (page 19) and La Roche sur Foron, the junction for Cluses and Chamonix.

### ANNECY (Stat.)

*Inns:* Verdun; d'Angleterre; de l'Aigle.

An old town, (now French) formerly the capital of the Duchy of Savoy, and called Annecianum Novum in the twelfth century, to distinguish it from a still older place, where the Romans settled at, now represented by Annecy-le-Vieux. It sta

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On the ascent from
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*-Hotels*: Du Lac; Lion

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at the end of a beautiful plain, surrounded by mountains, at the height of 1,460 feet above the sea, close to the **Lake of Annecy**, which is 9 miles by 3 miles, and nearly 200 feet deep in some parts. Several canals, said to have been cut by the Romans, pass through the town, and unite in the Thion, which flows into the Fier, a branch of the Rhône, with some romantic scenery at the *Gorge de Fier*, a pass ¾ mile long.

Among the curiosities are the old Château of the Genevois Nemours family, its former counts; the Bishop's Palace; and the Cathedral, this town being the bishop's see ever since the Reformation drove them out of Geneva. Among its prelates was St. Francis de Sales, who died at Lyons 1622, but was buried at Annecy. In the middle of the Jardin Public stands Marochetti's statue of Berthollet, the chemist, a native.

A fine prospect, embracing the Lake and its surroundings, will be obtained by taking a stroll on the Promenade du Pâquier, in which is situated the Préfecture, with a monument to one of the Engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

At Old Annecy, on the north side of a tower, there is a Roman inscription beginning, "*Jovi...O... Maximo. L. Vicinius Severus...*," which may interest the "painful antiquary."

Steamer to Droussard, whence diligence to Chamonix.

There are various pretty spots on the Lake; as Château Duindt, on a point on its north side; Château de Menthon, where St. Bernard, of Menthon, was born; and the Valley of Thones. From Duindt Castle, the road leads to **Faverges**, with 2,000 souls, and a large old castle, among wooded heights and cultivated pastures. It was formerly noted for iron and copper forges, which gave it the name *Fabricarium*.

The Rail from Annecy to Aix-les-Bains (25 miles) passes *Lovagny*, *Rumilly*, *Bloye*, *Albens*, and *Grésy-sur-Aix*. The road from Annecy threads a mountain valley past St. Donat d'Alby, a village of 800 souls, on the Chéron, here crossed by a fine stone bridge. Remains of castles are seen, which formerly defended the passage. Near **Albens (Stat.)**, have been found coins of Claudian, Antoninus, *&c.; and from* hence the line passes by *Leschaux, where an easy ascent can be made to the* top of the **Semnox** *(Hotel)*, an excellent point of view, about 5,900 feet high. The road overlooks the town of Aix, or

**AIX-LES-BAINS (Stat.)**, in French Savoy.

*Inns:* Grand Hotel d'Aix, Mr. Guibert, proprietor. Admirably situated near the Casino.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe et du Globe, Mr. Bernascon, proprietor; first-class hotel; very elegant and comfortable.

Splendid Hotel; beautiful first-class hotel.

Grand Hotel du Nord, first-class family hotel, near the Bath Establishment; Hotel Beau Site.

Grand Hotel de l'Univers, kept by Mr. Renaud, near the Baths, Casino, Park; delightful garden.

Hotel Venat and Bristol; first-class, with large garden.

Hotel and Pension Château Durieux.

Grand Hotel de la Galerie.

Hotel Damesin et Continental; good and comfortable.

Grand Hotel du Parc, well situated, near the Bath establishment.

*Church Services;* and resident *Medical Men.*

Population, 4,800. This watering-place, which the Romans called *Aquæ Gratianæ*, is much frequented by visitors for its sulphur *Springs*, which are useful in cases of indigestion, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c. Temperature, 100° to 117° Fahr. There is a good Bath House, built by a King of Sardinia; also a Casino and Reading Room. It stands near Lac de Bourget, and offers many attractive excursions; such as Haute Combe and its Cistercian Monastery (founded 1225), restored by the Sardinian kings, and Bourdeau, under Mont Chat and *Dent du Chat* (5,300 feet).

A few Roman remains exist at Aix; these are a triumphal arch of the third or fourth century, in the Doric style; a part of an Ionic temple to Venus or Diana; and fragments of baths.

Leaving Aix, the rail follows a beautiful road, past Bourget Castle, at the Lake's head, to **Chambéry**. Thence to St. Jean de Maurienne, on the Turin route.

Another route, equal to 12½ posts, is by way of St. Julien, Frangy, and Rumilly, to Albens, a road nearer the Rhône. Leaving St. Julien, it strikes over the Mont Sion ridge, into the Usses Valley, to

Frangy, whence it ascends and descends the Valley of the Chéron, to **Rumilly (Stat.)** This was the Roman *Rumilliacum*, and has a population of 4,000. Further on is **Albens (Stat.)**, on the road and rail mentioned above.

**Chambéry to Grande Chartreuse.**—On foot about 9 hours; but horses and char-à-bancs may be hired part of the way. You pass St. Thibauld de Coux, 1½ post, and Les Echelles, 1½ post; hence to St. Laurent, it takes 1½ hour. This place is at the foot of high rugged peaks, which at a distance look like irregular fortifications. At half-an-hour from it, you come to Fourvoiries village, a picturesque spot. Here the mountains appear to be impenetrable, but at length a little narrow opening comes in sight, the entrance into a deep ravine, where the sky is scarcely visible; the road, such as it is, is cut in the face of the cliff, and supported below by a thick wall. Great blocks are set up as a parapet where the path is most dangerous. At about 3 miles from St. Laurent, the road crosses the Pont de St. Bruno to the other side of the torrent, where the new road begins; it displays great engineering skill and has three tunnels, but has considerably changed the character of the approach as described in the old accounts. Hence the way, leaving the Guiers, ascends the steep side of the mountain by several zig-zags; the river soon ceases to be heard, and the most profound silence reigns; and after 2 hours' walking, the **Chartreuse** comes in sight. (See *Bradshaw's Traveller's Hand-Book to France.*)

## ROUTE 3.

### Geneva to Martigny, by the South Side of the Lake.

A rail from **Bellegarde** (on the French side) runs through French territory at the back of Geneva past **St. Julien-en-Genève, St. Cergues, Annemasse,** to **Thonon, Evian,** and **Bouveret,** as below. By road to Douvaine, 3½ stunden; Thonon, 3; Evian, 2; St. Gingolph, 3½; or 12 stunden, to the Swiss border. From Bouveret, on the Swiss side, the direct line to the Simplon runs up the Rhône to St. Maurice, Martigny, Sion, and Brieg. Steamers daily from Geneva to Bouveret, &c.

A pleasant road leads out through Cologny and Corzier *to the French-Savoy* border, where an uninteresting plain divides the Genevan territory from the Chablais country. The first place on the French side is

**Douvaine,** which has a douane, in a dull spot, with scarcely a view before reaching Boisy, where is a hill with a fine prospect.

Then come Sciez, Massongy, and Bonatrix, and

**Thonon (Stat.)**—*Hotels:* Thonon; Balance; De l'Europe. A small fortified town, on a gulf of the same name, on the lake, capital of the Chablais district. Here are traces of a lake settlement. The French Government has constructed a small naval port here since 1860. Population, 5,500. The best houses are in Haute Ville, with the Church, College, and Castle. Ripaille, on the lake, is a pleasant little place. Roads run up the two heads of the Dranse (which falls into the lake hard by); one to Sernaz, Mont Rion, Welan, and Cluses, on the Arve; another to Chevenoz, Notre Dame d'Abondance, and Châtel, whence a path goes over the Col d'Abondance, to Monthey and St. Maurice. The latter is the direct route from Thonon. Following that by the lake we come (after a bridge on the Drance) to **Amphion,** a pretty place, with mineral springs and good walks. Through the chestnut woods to

**Evian (Stat.).**—*Hotels:* Grand Hotel d' Evian; Des Bains; Fonbonne.

A small town of about 2,440 souls, the second in the Chablais, in French Savoy, frequented during the season for the beauty of its situation and its *Baths*. The ancient château and property of the Blonays have been utilised by the town for a Casino, &c., similar to those at Vichy. Past La Tour Ronde to **Meillerie,** a miserable village in Rousseau's time, but since improved into an agreeable resort. The coast hence becomes more wooded and romantic. From this, past **Bret,** on the site of the Roman *Tauretunum*, which was overwhelmed in the year 563 by a landslip; and by another May 4th, 1584, burying 122 persons.

**St. Gingolph (Stat.).**—*Hotels:* Du Lac; Lion d'Or.

Lies on the two sides of a ravine, with the largest part belonging to France, and the other to the Swiss Canton of Valais; population, 600. There are lime and other works on the Valais side of the torrent. La Morge. **Les Dents d'Oche,** behind it, 8,010 feet above sea are near the dele

of the Rhône, with an old castle in a marshy flat. The line ascends the west side of the Rhône, past Port Valais, which was once on the shore, but is now a mile from it.

**Bouveret (Stat.)** where the railway on the left bank of the river commences, to VOUVRY, and

**Monthey (Stat.)** *Inns*: Croix d'Or; du Cerf.

On the pretty banks of the Viège, which comes down the fine Val d'Illierz. At Grand Colombey, a church and convent. Population, 1,600. The castle belonged to Margaret of Savoy. The rail now joins the main line at **St. Maurice** under the Dent du Midi. (See Route 4.) Diligence from Monthey up the Val d'Illiers to **Champéry** in 3½ hours.

## ROUTE 4.

### Geneva to Lausanne, Villeneuve, St. Maurice, Martigny, Sion, and over the Simplon to Milan.

Four or five steamers traverse the lake, touching at Coppet, Nyon, Rolle Morges, Ouchy (for Lausanne), Vevey, and Villeneuve, all on the north side; time, about 4 to 5 hours. They do not take carriages, which must be sent round by rail, belonging to the West Swiss Company. *Special* return tickets must be taken to return *by rail*. Trains run six times a day (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). Steamers also touch at various places on the south side. The line of **Railway** has now been completed from Geneva through Lausanne and Villeneuve to St. Maurice (where the Ligne d'Italie parts off, following the course of the Rhône as far as Brieg), and thence to Bouveret, whence the 15 miles were finished June, 1880, effecting a junction with the other part at Evian.

From Morges a line runs *viâ* Russigny (where a branch to Lausanne joins), Cossonay, Chavornay, &c., to Yverdon, on Lake Neuchâtel, working in connection with the steamers on that lake and Lake Bienne, where the line from Bâle *viâ* Soleure, Berne, &c., terminates. From Geneva the route by the south shore of the lake to St. Maurice is shorter by 18 miles than by the north side. (For distances by rail from Geneva see Route 1.)

At the exit from the port of Geneva, two large granite blocks are visible in the water; one called *the Pierre de Neyton*, or Niton or Neptune's Stone. *Further off a bar is noticed at all seasons*; otherwise the navigation of the lake is unobstructed. The part first traversed is called Petit Lac; the beautiful shores on the Genevese side, with their country seats and gardens, are most attractive. At **Versoix (Stat.)** Canton Vaud begins. Then comes

**Coppet (Stat.)**—*Hotels:* Ange; Croix; du Lac.

A village of 600 souls, once the seat of Necker, who was a banker here before he became finance minister to Louis XVI. The château is built in the usual square style, with turrets at the corners. He is buried in the little chapel under the trees, along with his celebrated daughter, Madame de Stael-Holstein, who lived here with her friend, A. W. Schlegel. They show her portrait and writing table. The chateau belongs to her descendant, the Duc de Broglie. *Céligny* is a small strip belonging to Canton Geneva. The next place is

**Nyon (Stat.)**—*Hotels:* Beau Rivage; Ange; Couronne.

The ancient *Noviodunum*, and called Neuss by the Germans. Population, 4,200. That part nearest the lake is called Rive. It has a Gothic château, which was the seat of the bailiff, Bonstetten, of J. Müller, Mathison, &c.; an old church; and traces of a very ancient, some say Roman, wall. A square tower in Rive quarter goes by the name of Julius Cæsar, who established a colony here—*Colonia Julia Equestris*. The town was rebuilt 625, and again after a fire in the fourteenth century. A little out of it is Prangins, the ancient *Prangium*, and the head of a barony which gave two bishops to Lausanne, and was bought in 1723 by a banker of St. Gall. It was inhabited by Voltaire 1754-55. Joseph Bonaparte bought it in 1815. Prince Jérome built a fine mansion on the lake, which was sold in 1870. Here Mont Blanc again comes in sight.

From hence you may ascend **Mont Dôle**, the highest point of the Jura Mountains (5,505 feet), remarkable for the magnificent prospect it commands. The road to it, or under it, passes **St. Cergues**, about 7 miles from Nyon, (diligence), 3,300 feet above sea, at a fine point of view for enjoying this noble prospect. *Hotel:* L'Observatoire. The road continues over the French border to **Les Rousses**, &c., on to Pontarlier. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France.*)

A little further is Promenthoux, on a romantic little cape of the lake, where the Grand Lac begins,

at the mouth of a stream which flows down from the Juras. The mountains of this range here begin to approach the lake, more or less high, abounding in excellent points of view, and covered by a succession of little towns, villages, country houses, vineyards, &c., and intersected by ravines and mountain streams.

**Rolle (Stat.)**—*Hotels:* Couronne; Tête Noire.

A pretty place of 1,500 population, founded in the thirteenth century. The neighbourhood produces excellent fruit, with La Côte and Moulart wine. An old castle built in 1261, has a fine view. It was the birth-place of General Laharpe (tutor of the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia), to whom there is an obelisk on the island here, not far from the Fontaine de Jouvenu Iron Spring. The neighbourhood of Rolle abounds in charming villas and grounds, farms, and gardens, and offers a variety of glorious lake views from the ridge of La Côte, a few miles inland.

A road from Rolle passes over the ridges of the Juras to Gimel and Lac de Joux. This road ascends by the **Signal de Bougy**, a watch-tower, and a fine point of view, 2,730 feet above the sea. Another road to Yverdon, by Aubonne, &c., is 7¾ stunden long, but the best way is to take the rail at Morges, further on. A little further is

**Aubonne-Allaman (Stat.)**

*Hotel:* Couronne.

The old *Alpona*, on a stream which runs to the lake, of which it commands an equally fine view. Byron thought it looked like Durham; and Tavernier, the eastern traveller, built a castle here, because the site put him in mind of Erivan, in Armenia. In the church is the tomb of Duquesne, a brave sailor, and a Protestant, who retired hither from France, at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

From Rolle the lake line proceeds by Allaman (where Joseph Bonaparte lived for a time), by a fine viaduct, 47 yards long and 25 high, crossing the Aubonne Valley to St. Prex, a village of 410 souls, on the site of another, overwhelmed by a landslip, A.D. 563, referred to by Gregory of Tours, see page 29.

**Morges (Stat.)**, or *Morsee* of the Germans. *Hotels:* Couronne; du Mont Blanc; du Port. A little trading port, with 4,088 population, and a convenient harbour. *It is well built*, and commands a fine view of the opposite mountains, above which rises the snowy head of Mont Blanc. On a plateau above is the venerable brick Castle of Vufflens, built in the thirteenth century, and now used as an arsenal. The largest lacustrine habitation of the age of stone on Lake Leman is near Morges.

[Here there is a direct rail (part of the West Swiss line) to Yverdon, 27 miles long. The first place is **Bussigny (Stat.)** at the junction from Lausanne. The next is

**Cossonex (Stat.)** or **Cossonay.**—*Hotel:* Des Grands Moulins. A small town of 800 souls, on a hill above the Venoge, where the Lausanne road falls in. Le Sarra or Sarraz, on the Venoge also, was formerly called Sarrée and Serratum, the rocks on which it stands being very rugged. In rebuilding the church the old monumental effigies of the founders (1363) were discovered, and placed in the château of the Gingins family, who have held the barony for four centuries. A road to the west to Lac de Joux.

The next station is **Eclépens**; then **La Sarraz** and **Arnex-Orbe**, the nearest to

**Orbe**, the German *Orbach.*—*Hotel:* Ecu de France. On a rocky height over the Orbe, which washes three sides of it; it is a very picturesque little town of 1,947 souls. Two bridges cross the stream; one as old as the seventh century, built by Theodoric's sister, Theudelinda, when this territory was part of Burgundy, and called *Tranjurana;* the other a modern and more convenient one of a single arch, 131 feet span, built 1823. There are only two towers of the *Castle* which the Burgundian kings had here, and which Theudelinda enlarged, adding an abbey, as usual. The three sons of Lothaire met in it, 856, to regulate the succession among themselves. At Bosceaz, in the environs, was the Roman town *Urba.* Some curious sculptures may be noticed in the Church, which is of the sixth or seventh century, and which St. Columb, the British (or Irish) missionary, is said to have had a hand in founding. Near Orbe, the Pontarlier section of the direct line between Lausanne and Paris was opened 1875, past *Vallorbes* and *Hôpitaux-Jougny*, on the French side. From Vallorbes there is a short line to **le Pont**, at the head of the Lac de Joux, and near the Dent de Vaulion, 4,875 feet. From Eclépens through Chavornay (Stat.) to

**Yverdon (Stat.)** on the Lake of Neuchâtel. Hotel de Londres. (See Route 19.)]

If you take the old road from Morges to Lausanne, it proceeds by Preverenges to the Venoge, which flows down from the Jura Hills; and thence by the plain of Vidy.

**Ouchy.**—*Hotels:* Beau Rivage; large first-class hotel, at a fine point of view; d'Angleterre. The port of Lausanne, to which there is a funicular line. It has a douane, a quay, and jetty, and a square tower of a château, built 1170, by a Lausanne bishop. The depth of water has sensibly diminished here, so much so that the jetty, which had 16 feet water outside it, has not been accessible, except by boats, since 1808. In the little parlour of the Hotel de l'Ancre (now D'Angleterre), which overlooks it, Byron wrote the *Prisoner of Chillon* (not the sonnet), in two days (June, 1816), as the story goes, while kept in-doors by bad weather.

## LAUSANNE (Stat.)

Population, 34,049; of Canton de Vaud, 251,297 to 1,425 square miles.

*Hotels:* Hotel Richemont—surrounded by large gardens.

Hotel Gibbon, first-class, in a beautiful spot; kept by Mr. Ritter. Near this, Gibbon finished his *Decline and Fall*, 1787.

Hotel du Faucon; du Grand Pont; Beau Site; Hotel de Belle Vue; Grande Pension Victoria.

Hotel du Nord; Poste.

Hotel Beau Rivage; a first-class hotel, admirably situated between Lausanne and Ouchy.

BANKERS.—MM. Masson et Chavannes; MM. Hoirs et Marcel; Carrard et Cie; Charrière et Roguin; all Place St. Francois.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE, Avenue de Grançy, twice on Sunday.

SCOTCH CHURCH.—Avenue de Rumine.

FRENCH WESLEYAN CHURCH.—1, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

RESIDENT MEDICAL MEN, CHEMISTS, ETC.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

POST OFFICE, near St. François Church. BATHS at the Golden Lion, Place de la Riponne.

RAIL to Vevey, Geneva, Pontarlier, Paris, &c., to Fribourg, Milan, in 47 hours, by the Simplon (for *which the Italian visa must* be got here). To *Yverdon (23 miles), Neufchâtel (46 miles),* and Basle (130 miles), by the Jura and Simplon Line. To Romont, Fribourg, and Berne, by the same line. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*) A short Rail is open to **Cheseaux, Echallens,** and **Bercher.** STEAMERS frequently to Geneva and Boucheret, from Ouchy.

Chief town of Canton de Vaud (*German*, Waadt), 1,690 feet above sea, on the slope of the Jorat, facing the Leman Lake, or Lake of Geneva, with which it is connected by funicular rail, the port being at Ouchy, where the steamer puts in. The view of it, with the cathedral at the top, the beautiful environs and country seats, is extremely picturesque; but the streets having to cross two or three ridges of the mountain, are irregular, steep, and narrow. Most of the houses are modern. The old town from which it derives its name was *Lausonna*, or *Lausonium*, founded by the Romans in 456, near the lake, but destroyed about a century later by a landslip, when they began to build in a safer spot, round St. Protais' Hermitage, on the site of the present town. It numbers about sixty streets, divided into six quarters, the highest part of which, La Cité, is reached by covered steps hewn in the rocks, from Rue du Pré, as well as by a road. A handsome granite bridge or viaduct, called Pont Pichard, on a double row of arches, 640 feet long, 87 feet high, crosses the ravine, near Place St. François, which is the busiest quarter, lying between Rue du Grand Chêne (on the Geneva side) and Rue de Bourg.

Among eminent persons who have lived and wrote here, are Haller, Voltaire, and Tissot; Conrad Gessner was professor at the Academy, and Gibbon finished his *Decline and Fall*, in a summer house which stood near the Hotel Gibbon; this is gone, and his library was sold off some years ago.

The most remarkable building is the *Cathedral*, which rises over the town, 500 feet above the lake, and is reckoned a very excellent Gothic specimen. It was founded about 1000, rebuilt 200 years later, and consecrated 1275, by Gregory X. The form is a Latin cross, 352 feet by 150 feet, surmounted by two towers, only one of them being finished, and supporting a spire 250 feet high. Two superb porticoes, ornamented by a great number of statues and carvings, lead into the nave, which rests on about 200 pillars nearly 70 feet high, and supporting also a double gallery. Many of the

pillars (472 in all are counted) are delicately carved. In the choir, which is 112 feet high to the cupola, is a circular stained window 33 feet across. Of the monuments, the most remarkable are Pope Felix V., Otto de Granson, the Russian Princess Orloff, a Duchess of Courland, and a wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (who, as Sir Stratford Canning, was ambassador to Switzerland in 1817); the last by Bartolini, of Florence, includes a bust of the lady and seven figures below, of which two (Hymen and Study) are by Canova. A great historical event took place here in 1536, viz., the disputation, in presence of the authorities, between Calvin, Farel, and Viret, which preceded the establishment of Protestantism in the canton, and the flight of the bishop of Lausanne. Political changes followed this one of religion; and in the same year the town and canton were conquered from the Duke of Savoy (who had acquired them as far back as 1273), by the Bernese, and retained till 1798, when they became independent.

Near the cathedral is the Bishop's old Castle, built between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, with brick turrets and machicolations; it was the seat of the bailiffs of Berne, and is now that of the government. One room is full of carvings and coats of arms. From the terrace is a view of the Jura range, the lake, town, &c.; in front stands the old Church of St. Maire, now a barrack. A short street leads hence to the College or academy, which is as old as 1587, and contains within its walls the Cantonal library (open daily, 1 to 5), of 60,000 volumes (some bequeathed by a Spanish professor, Bernal de Quiros, 1758), and the *Cantonal Museum* of minerals, specimens of natural history, with a few pictures and antiquities, open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; Sundays, 11 to 2. Near it is a small School of Design, founded by a native; a little lower, at the end of Rue St. Etienne, you come to the Industrial School and the Mercerie Chapel (on the site of the arsenal), which is used by the English and Germans. At Porte de Couvcalon are remains of walls built by the bishops, to mark the extent of their authority. They were here met and led to the cathedral with great pomp, after promising to respect the liberties of the town.

The Theatre was built 1804: it is used only in winter. At the end of Faubourg de Martheray, in the *Champ de l'Air, is the Hospital*; near which, in Route de Chailly, is a large Prison Pénitencière. Passing the terrace of St. Pierre, which commands a fine view, several villas are seen, as Villamont, which has a monument to Haller; and Monrepos, which Voltaire occupied.

On Place St. François, where the Post Office, the Cercle du Commerce, &c., are stationed, stands the ancient Franciscan Church which gives name to it; here Felix V. (who had been Duke of Savoy) resigned the Papacy 1449, to bring peace to the church. One of the most elegant of the public fountains is here. St. Laurent's Church is of the eighteenth century. Besides these buildings, there are a new Corn hall; a casino, or club-house; a Blind institution; and a good normal School at the École de la Charité. An Agricultural Union, and several literary and benevolent Societies, also a Lawn Tennis Club exist. Arlaud's Museum (Place de la Riponne) of Pictures is near the Corn Hall. The Asile des Aveugles, near the Gare de Challens, is finely organised.

Several English are buried in the Cemetery of Pierre de Place, among whom is John Kemble, who died here. Calvaire, where the Catholics were interred, is now a pretty garden.

Lausanne abounds in good points of view and beautiful walks; among these are Montbenon (Palais de Justice Fédéral, a handsome building), the Belles Riches in the direction of Yverdon, where Mont Blanc becomes visible, and the point called the **Signal**, near Sauvabelin Wood, once a seat of Druid worship. Many country seats are worth notice: as La Bergère, Bellevue, Chablière, Beaulieu, Vennes, Poix de Vaud, Vidy, Malley, &c. Dickens resided for a time at *Rosemont*, a pretty little house in the higher part of the town, taking in a noble view of the lake and mountains as far as Mont Blanc, the Simplon, and St. Gothard. Excursions to the great vineyard of Lavaux, Poudrière Bath, Valanay, the farm houses above Ouchy and Tour de Gourze (4,050 feet high).

**VEVEY (Stat.)**, or *Vivis*, in German, at the mouth of the Veveyse. Population, 8,144.

*Hotels:* Des Trois Couronnes; Hotel du Chateau.

Grand Hotel de Vevey, a first-class establishment, beautifully situated.

Grand Hotel du Lac.

Hotel and Pension d' Angleterre.

Hotel Mooser.

Trois Rois; Poste; Leman; du Pont.

English Church Service, at All Saints', 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Post Office, Corner of Rues du Centre et de l'Italie.

Resident English Physician, E. Leeson.

Bankers.—Messrs. Cuénod; Churchill & Co.; Mr. G. Glas.

It is the second town of Canton Vaud, after Lausanne, in a charming valley, which opens out to the lake. The vine district of Lavaux stretches hence along the lake, for three leagues, to Lausanne. It is 1,265 feet above sea.

It was known to the Romans as *Vibiscum*, from which the modern name comes. From 1556 to the Revolution, it was subject, in common with Lausanne, &c., to the Bernese. It carries on a trade in wine, leather, watches, &c.; and among other manufactures is noted for its tanneries, gold and silver work, millinery, cigar factories, and wood and marble carvings.

The large Hospital was built 1731; besides receiving patients, it contains a school of industry, the public library of 12,000 volumes, and the criminal courts.

At the end of one of the principal streets is the grenettes or Corn hall, with a black marble portico and tower. Markets for grain are held every Tuesday. The east pile of the Douane serves not only as a warehouse for goods, but is a place of meeting for merchants. The former inn of *La Clef*, where Rousseau lodged, is the next building on the north. Balls, concerts, &c., are given in the Casino, built 1830; it is used also for a primary school.

The *Hotel de Ville* was rebuilt in 1755, in a simple style. Here the municipality and the civil tribunals meet, and the archives are placed. In front is a clock tower, with a fountain at the base. The prisons, called the Chafitre, are close by; being on the site of a monastery attached to St. Martin's Church. The College is a fine building, erected 1838; the classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c., are taught.

Immediately opposite this is the modern Church of St. Claire, so called after a convent founded 1425, by *Amadeus VIII., Duke* of Savoy, afterwards Pope, and at length hermit, upon his abdication. It was built at the request of his sister, but suppressed at the Reformation. Another fountain and tower—the Tour Orientale—stands in Rue d'Italie.

On an esplanade overlooking the town is the principal Church of *St. Martin*, with nothing remarkable about it; having been disfigured by frequent alterations. Its square pinnacled tower, looking like the donjon of a castle, is dated 1498, but it has marks of a more ancient style. Within are the tombs of Ludlow and Broughton, the regicides, who fled here at the Restoration of Charles II.; Broughton died 1687, and Ludlow six years later. The house in which Ludlow died, close to Hotel du Lac, bore the inscription, "*Omne solum forti patria quia patris*" (every country is a father-land to the brave man, because it is his Father's), till 1821, when the tablet was bought by an English female relative. The church contains also the tomb of a traveller named Matte.

Among the numerous Promenades the most delightful is the one near this church, planted with chestnuts. The view here is magnificent, taking in the beautiful lake, the Dent du Midi and its glaciers; Mont Combin, near the St. Bernard; the Diablerets, and other peaks at the entrance of the Rhône Valley; the Dent de Jaman, behind; the Jura Mountains and their forests; and the Savoy Hills in front. Another walk, called Derrière d'Aile, stretching along the lake from the mouth of the sparkling Veveyse, was improved at the cost of M. Couvreu, whose large Gothic seat here gives name to it; and forms an excellent quay. To these may be added the walks of Rouvennaz and its gardens, the Péraille, the Entre-deux-Villes, &c. The market-place, on the borders of the lake, is worth a visit.

Besides the Fountains already mentioned, there is one in Rue du Bourg-aux-Favres, a red marble column; and that in Rue du Centre, on which is the figure of a soldier said to be St. Martin, the patron saint of Vevey. There is a marble Bridge over the river.

Other buildings deserving attention are—the Old Castle, inhabited by the bailiff of Berne before the revolution, and the Cour-aux-Chantres. Cercles, or clubs, are—Du Marché, in Grande Place; du Léman, close to the lake; and the Workmen's

Club, with a good Public Library. Steamers, frequently to Geneva and Villeneuve, &c. Diligence to Châtel St. Denis and Chexbres.

Foreigners are permitted to send their children, of either sex, to the Latin or the Commercial College, or the Girls' Institution, for small fees.

The Hospital has a Public Library of 15,000 vols.

Vevey has a branch of the Lausanne Société d'Emulation, and is further remarkable for a fête des Vignerons, held every 20 years, by a society of vine-growers, of very ancient foundation. It is attended by processions and dances, and a display of Swiss costumes; and premiums are distributed to those who make the best show of grapes.

Excursions may be taken to the Cubly a mountain which rises above Montreux, and commands a fine view to the valleys and heights of the Jorat; among which are Mont Pélérin (3,465 feet above the sea), Chardonne (3,200 feet), Tour de Gourze (4,050 feet, said to be haunted by the spirits of confirmed spinsters deceased), near Lac de Bret, or Brey, and Chalet à Gobet (2,930 feet); to the Baths of Alliaz (3,080 feet), past Hauteville, with a fine garden, open to the public, and *Blonay Castle*, and thence by Avent, over the beautiful Dent de Jaman into the Saanen-thal. Blonay Castle, at a fine point of view, 800 feet above the lake, has been four centuries in the family of its owners.

Adjoining Vevey, now almost forming part of it, is **La Tour de Peilz**, with a considerable population, and a castle which was dismantled 1747. The next place is

**CLARENS (Stat.).** Hotel Belmont, well situated in a healthy and beautiful part. See Advt.

Clarens is situated in a lovely spot, which is best seen from a height above it, called Crêtes, where Madame de Warens had a country seat when Rousseau lived with her in his younger days. It is here that he places the scenes of his Julie, or *La Nouvelle Héloise;* and it is not less to their real beauty than to his highly wrought descriptions, and the poetical colouring bestowed upon them by Byron, that "Clarens, sweet Clarens" owes its fame. The visitor should ascend to Crêtes, to enjoy the panorama of this part of the lake, and the entrance to the Rhône, opposite. Behind it is Baugy, believed to be a Roman station, from the coins and traces of buildings found there. Coins, indeed, are so numerous, that a trader comes yearly to purchase all he can get. Near Baugy is Châtelard, among the vineyards, on the slopes of the mountains, a feudal castle, rebuilt 1441, on the site of an earlier one. The way behind it leads over the *Dent de Jaman*.

At Clarens-Montreux, with its charming position and soft climate, making it a great attraction for strangers, for the enjoyment of its pure air and exquisite scenery, lodgings and *pensions* and villa residences for hire are abundant. Meillerie, St. Gingolph, and other beautiful spots, are on the opposite shore. *Church of England Service.*

**Vernex,** a short distance from Clarens, lies among walnut and other fruit trees, where the laurel and pomegranate flourish in the open air. Hotel and Pension Beaulieu; and Pensions. The Station is called **Montreux-Vernex.**

**Montreux,** 1 mile further, is another lovely spot, and being more sheltered by the heights behind, is much frequented by invalids. Pop., 2,300.

*Hotels:* Hotel des Alpes; Hotel National; Beau Séjour au Lac; Hotel Belmont, &c., and many comfortable Pensions.

Hotel du Cygne, well situated, close to the railway station and landing place of steamers. Recommended. See Advt.

*English Church Service*, in Montreux Church.

*Free Church of Scotland Service*, at the new Church (1872), near the College, September to June.

The handsome Cursaal, with concerts and entertainments of every kind, is a great centre of attraction.

The best point of view of the country around, with the Castle of Chillon, &c., is to be had from the church-yard, where the old Church, with its pyramid tower, is hid among the chestnut trees. Near it is the Rock of Tufa, the water from which deposits stalactites of a violet colour. A funicular rail leads from **Territet** up to **Glion** (2,260ft).; Hotel Pension Bellevue, well situated, with fine view over the lake; See Advt. Hotel Righi Vaudois, first-class, with splendid views. Grand Hotel Victoria; and is continued to **Caux** (3,140ft.), **Jaman** (5,760ft.), and **Naye** (6,480ft.)

At **Les Avents** (*Hotel des Avents and Church Service*), a sight like the Spectre of the Brocken

has been seen over the *Dent de Jaman*, in the form of an image of the Dent high above it.

One Michael Manin died here. 1779, leaving his fortune (not very great) to all the poor of the universe; it is employed in assisting those who offer themselves. The picturesque effect of the Bridge (98 feet high) on the little bay in the lake, joining the villages of Sales and Planche, is worth noticing. This bay is formed by the mouth of a little stream, which rises at Verroux, in the peaks of the Dent de Jaman.

The name **Montreux** is applied to the collection of villages which have now grown together, the principal of which are **Clarens, Vernex, Territet,** and **Veytaux.** *Hotel* and Pension Masson. Excellent first-class house, beautifully situated.

Near **Veytaux-Chillon (Stat.)** is the famous

**CASTLE OF CHILLON**

(which the genius of Byron has immortalised); a mass of square buildings and towers, on a small rock, joined to the mainland by a light wooden bridge. It was built about 1240, to command a road into Italy, by Amadeus IV., of Savoy, and, before artillery was invented, was thought to be impregnable. In 1259 the Counts of Savoy obtained a victory here, which led a few years afterwards to the acquisition of the Pays de Vaud. It was taken from them, however, by the Bernese in 1536, along with the Castle; upon which occasion Francis Bonnivard, immortalised in Byron's noble sonnet (see below), was set free. He was Prior of St. Victor, at Geneva, and having sided with his townsmen against the pretensions of the Bishop and Duke of Savoy, was treacherously carried off, 1530, and shut up in this fortress. It was repaired in 1837, but without altering any important parts.

Several rooms are opened to visitors, as the Hall of the Knights, which latterly had been the Governor's kitchen; the Chamber of Justice, with the wooden beam, or potence, for inflicting torture, and a trap-door to the oubliette below, down which the body of the victim was thrust, to be *oublié* (forgotten): the Chapel and Secret Chamber of the Dukes, having one window only in it, overlooking the court, and an iron-bound door, with the Duchess's room, now used as a powder magazine. The dungeon of Bonnivard (or Bonivard), *with its rock* floor, rests on pillars, and is lit by *several windows.*

Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonnivard.

This sonnet (which ranks with Milton's on the persecuted Vaudois), though placed as an introduction to the "Prisoner of Chillon," was in fact written at a later date; it celebrates the memory of a real sufferer; while the hero of the poem itself, with his family of captive sons, is only a powerful creation of the author's fancy, composed as above-mentioned at Ouchy, when he was ignorant of Bonnivard's history. The unfortunate prior was chained to the fifth of the "seven columns weary and grey," where the staple may be still observed; Byron carved his name, not on this, but on the third pillar, in company with Fenimore Cooper's and others; but some one has cut a line through it. In making repairs here, figures, traced by some wretched captive, and human bones were found.

The Castle has for years been used as an Arsenal. Admission, 1 fr. Its turrets command a fine view of the lake, and of the "little isle," or Ile de Paix, opposite Villeneuve; "the only one in view" of the poor prisoner, and indeed the only one in the lake. It has two or three trees on it. Half way to Villeneuve is the large Hotel Byron.

**Villeneuve (Stat.)**—Hotel Byron (near the Castle of Chillon), *Church Service* at the hotel.

A small old walled town of 1,471 population, at the upper end of the Lake, on the site of the Roman *Penniculis*, where the road turns off up the Valley of the Rhône, following the rail to Bex and St. Maurice. The ancient town was destroyed in 563, along with several others on Lake Léman, by the fall of the mountain *Tauretunum*, and the consequent inundation, see page 39.

The banks of the Rhône at this point are marshy and unattractive. In the course of centuries the river has made a little delta, at the top of which is Port Valais, now 1 mile from the shore, but once the *Portus Valesiæ* of the Romans, and the place of embarkation. As it falls into the lake, it is of a muddy colour, but at Geneva it is a deep blue.

Hereabouts it is thought the consul, L. Cassius, and his legate Piso, were defeated and slain by the Helvetian tribes, in the year 110 B.C.; and the Roman army put under the yoke, in token

of submission to their conquerors, headed by Divico. From this point the carriage road follows the direction of the river, and turns at Glis, near Brieg, over the Simplon Pass.

Diligence to **Vouvry** (page 30).

Leaving Villeneuve you come to Rennaz and **Roche (Stat.)**, under Mont Arvel, the latter near an old Castle. Then **Yvorne** (population 700), formerly called *Hyberna*, noted for its white wine.

**Aigle (Stat.)**, the Roman *Aquilia*, on a branch of the Rhône, called the Grande Eau, up the valley of which is the Panex Salt Work. Population, 3,550. *Hotels:* Grand Hotel, very comfortable first-class hotel; du Midi; du Nord; Beau Site; Victoria. The climate is mild; the grapes are some of the best in Switzerland; and it is the centre of various excursions, as the Devens Salt Springs, Tour d'Ai, Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles, Diablerets, and especially up the Grande Eau, by Aigremont Castle and Ormonts, to Saanen Land, on the Thun Road. Diligence to Château d'Oex (page 100), and (in 4 hours) to

**Villars or Villard-sur-Ollon**, 10 miles E., 4,000 feet above sea. Fine views of Grand Muveran, &c., from the *Chamossaire*, 6,940 feet. A guide is not required.

**St. Triphon (Stat.)**, near a picturesque hill, above which is a tower, said to be Roman, commanding the Valley of the Rhône; also the ruined Chapel of des Danes, with a quarry of black marble, close by. Many Roman coins have been found.

**BEX (Stat.)** pronounced "Bay."

*Hotels:* Grand Hotel et Bains des Salines.

Grand Hotel des Bains (Hotel and Pension), in a fine park, opposite the English Church.

L'Union; Hotel and Pension Villa des Bains. Pensions:—Des Etrangers; du Crochet. Railway Restaurant.

*English Service*, at the New English Church.

A town of 4,420 population, on the Avençon, another branch of the Rhône, noted for its mineral springs and salt works. It stands 1,430 feet above the sea, near the Dent du Midi, in a most pleasant spot. The waters are sulphuretted and begin to be taken about May. Excellent trout and game are got here. A trip of three days will enable one to visit Chamouny and the Great St. Bernard. The *salt works or salines, at Devens* 3 miles distant, deserve a visit. From 1554 to 1823 only brine springs were worked; but in the latter year vast beds of rock salt were discovered, in some places 46 feet thick; and the annual produce is now very considerable. Old sulphur springs once used by the Romans have also been brought to light.

The principal **Salt Mines**, called Bouillet and Fondement, are up the picturesque valleys of the Avençon and Grionne. Before reaching them, you come to the bâtimens de cuite, or boiling houses, with their large chaudières (pans) at Bévieux and Devens; to which the brine is brought in wooden pipes, 1½ mile long. A little higher are the Bâtimens de graduation, 600 feet long, filled with faggots, over which the brine is made to trickle, and brought to the proper strength for boiling. *Bouillet*, the first mine, is a gallery about 7,250 feet long and 6 wide. Going through it you pass two large circular reservoirs or dessaloirs, one of which is 81 feet diameter and 11 feet deep; they are used for the first step in the process after blasting the rock, namely, dissolving the broken pieces in water, before sending the brine down to the Bâtimens de graduation. One of these dessaloirs has a good echo. Further on is a puits or pit, bored in the last century, in search of salt; and then smaller reservoirs, with the blasting holes. A shaft 520 feet long and 700 steps, bring you to the upper or *Fondement* mine, which contains several small galleries of older date, excavated before gunpowder was employed (1775). Of the seven brine springs which issue from the rock, the most productive are Bon-Succés and Espérance Louvelle.

About 5½ miles from Bex is the small town of **Les Plans**, in the valley of the same name, with two or three good *pensions*, this is a good centre for excursions, especially to the Dent de Morcles, 9,700 feet, for which guides can be had.

From Bex, an EXCURSION may be made to the castle ruins of Duing, and the charming village of Frenières (above the Salines); thence by a fine but rather dangerous footpath, over the *Col de Chéville* (6,775 feet above sea), by the landslips of the **Diablerets** (they fell 1714 and '49), which is 10,666 feet high; by the Saut du Chien (Dog's leap) an abyss 1,900 feet deep, and steep on both sides, to the pretty waterfalls of Sitten or **Sion** (12 hours), in the Rhône valley. Or omnibus to **Granges**, thence

by bridle path to the Col. Another is over the pass of La Croix (6,130 feet) to Ormond-thal (4½ stunden), and thence by the Pillon (5,610 feet), to Saanen Land (6½ stunden), on the road to Thun and Interlaken. An excursion, little known, should be taken by Montey, up the beautiful Valley of Vièze, to Val d'Illiez, Champéry, &c., under the Dent du Midi and other mountains. To proceed beyond will bring you into the Valley of Sixt, in Savoy.

The road from Bex crosses the Avençon and then the Rhône, by the old fortified bridge to St. Maurice. The railway crosses the river near this old bridge, and forms a junction with the Ligne d'Italie at St. Maurice. This old bridge has one arch 70 feet above the river, which is so hemmed in here by the **Dent du Midi** (10,450 feet) on one side, and the **Dent de Morcles** (9,640 feet) on the other, that there is little more than room enough for it and the road.

The river here divides the Pays de Vaud from **Canton du Valais**, or *Wallis*, population, 101,837. It stretches along both sides of the Rhône, towards its source, bounded on the north and south by the two great chains of the Alps, the Oberland and the Sardinian. As far as **Sion** (the capital, see page 40), French is spoken, but German beyond. The people are distinguished from their neighbours by dirt, poverty, and cretinism, which, with its companion the goitre, is unusually prevalent in the Bas Valais. The poor cretin is known by his large head, thin crooked legs, feeble steps, and inarticulate speech. Both cretinism and goitre appear to be attributable to drinking bad water, and the want of pure air in close, wet, ill-ventilated valleys, at a height of 3,000 feet above sea. Beyond that line it does not occur. "In some parts of the Valais, the deformity of the goitre was so common, that if a man wanted the usual appendage to his throat, the others would laugh at him, and call him *Gans hals*, or 'Goose-neck.' Some travellers seem to think that parents look upon it as a light affliction to have a cretin child; but the old saying quoted by Simler (in his *Vallesiæ Descriptio*) as used when *a healthy child was born, 'Gott sy gelobt das kind werdt kein gouch werden,' 'God be praised the child will not prove a gowk,' shows that it was always* felt as a great calamity."—*Ferguson.*

## ST. MAURICE (Stat.)

*Inns:* Hotel and Pension Grisogono, connected with the Railway Restaurant; Des Alpes; Ecu du Valais.

A little town on the west bank of the Rhône, with 1,666 population, and 1,380 feet above the sea. It is noted for a very ancient Augustine *Abbey*, dedicated to St. Maurice, chief of the Theban or Christian legion, martyred here by Maximilian in the beginning of the fourth century. It was then called Tarnaias, which was changed to Agaunum.

A church, they say, was built on the spot by Theodore I., Bishop of Valais, between 351-91. Sigismund of Burgundy amply endowed it in the sixth century, and a successor Raoul, or Rudolph I., was crowned (889), and afterwards buried here. Its abbot was mitred, and had the title of Count, with other privileges. Besides its collection of relics, it boasts two agate vases given by Charlemagne, his Gospels and other MSS., a gold crozier, and a chalice given by Queen Bertha, St. Sigismund's shrine, &c. (special permission required). The church tower is the oldest part of that building. According to an inscription on the Town house (Christiana sum ab anno LVIII.) Christianity was established here as early as A.D. 58. At *St. Maurice* the Ligne d'Italie, on the south side of the Lake of Geneva *via* **Bouveret** and **Monthey**, comes in; and from here it ascends the left bank of the Rhône to Brieg. Visit the Grotte des Fées, an immense cavity of 660 yards, terminating in a small lake, near to which Maximin decimated the Theban legion, A.D. 302. Opposite it (1½ mile) is the little village of **Lavey** (population, 200) and its sulphur *Baths*, first brought into notice 1831. They run close to the river, are clear but bitter tasted, and contain much sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature 113°, which is reduced to about 100° in the bath-house. They are well arranged and superintended. Living moderate. Above Lavey a narrow road leads to the very picturesque village of Morcles.

The Dent Vallerette may be easily ascended here, among a circle of mountains. Dent de Morcles, 9,700 feet, may also be ascended, but a guide will be necessary. The view over the Rhône valley is exceedingly fine. Leaving St. Maurice the line passes

the Hermitage of Notre Dame du Sex on a point above, commanding a very splendid view. Then Verollaz, a Martyr's Chapel, where it is said the warriors of the Theban legion were decimated and their leader executed in A.D. 302, by order of the Emperor Maximin, because they would not give up Christianity; and the site of *Epaunum*, which was overwhelmed by mud and stones from the Dent du Midi in the sixth century. The marks of a similar catastrophe are noticed further on, at

**Evionnay (Stat.)**, where a space of 900 feet was covered, in 1835, after a heavy thunderstorm

Beyond this you come to the **Pissevache**, or *Fall of the Salenfe*, which rises in the glaciers of Dent du Midi, and here forms a fine cascade of between 200 and 300 feet. The iris, as usual, may be seen playing across it just before noon.

**Vernayaz (Stat.)**, in the mouth of the fine **Gorges du Trient** (near a Fall), so called from the Trient, which comes down from the Tête Noir Pass. *Hotels*: Des Gorges; des Alpes; Suisse; Chamonix; Poste. Leaving La Batie Castle, on a picturesque height, you reach Martigny across the Dranse, which rises under the Great St. Bernard. La Batie was a *Castle* of the archbishops of Sion, destroyed by George Supersax, 1518. The round keep and outer walls remain.

**MARTIGNY (Stat.)**, or *Martinach*, in German. *Hotels:* Grand Hotel Clerc. Beautifully situated first-class hotel; very comfortable. Electric light. Du Mont Blanc; de l'Aigle: Railway Restaurant.

It is partly on the Simplon Road. Including Martigny-Bourg, the other part which is about 1 mile up the Dranse, the population is 2,800, of which 1,240 is in the Bourg. It stands on the bend of the Rhône, 1,560 feet above the sea, in a fertile valley, but so shut in that the marshy exhalations, want of good water, and especially of fresh air, produce many cases of ague, cretin, and other diseases. It is as hot as the West Indies in summer, and the mosquitoes (or *cousins* as the natives call them) are most tormenting. There is a covered wooden Bridge across the turbulent Dranse, which nearly overwhelmed the town 1545 and 1818. Marks of its rise may yet be noticed on the houses, some of which are built strong to resist future inundations. *On the hills* above are the round *keep and walls of La Batie Castle*, built in 1260, by Peter of Savoy, to command this part of the valley. Most of the hills are bare, but good wine, as Coquempey and La Marque, is grown upon them; the honey is also very choice. There is a handsome parish Church, St. Mary's, with some Roman inscriptions in the walls, serving as a memorial of the ancient *Octodurum*, on this site. At the Bourg are large warehouses, and a good market, with a chestnut wood towards Lavinin; and here also is the *Convent of St. Bernard*, whence periodical reliefs of monks are sent out to supply the Hospice of St. Bernard, which is about 8 hours' journey up the Dranse (Route 5).

Martigny is the starting-point for visiting the Hospice as well as the Tête Noire, Col de Balme, Chamouny (7 to 8 hours), and the **Pierre-à-Voir** (guide required), the conical peak of the Levron range, 8,124 feet high. Many rare and curious plants are also found in the neighbourhood of Martigny. A carriage road, practicable for two-horse conveyances, is now open over the Tête Noire to Chamouny. Relays at the Hôtel de la Tête Noire, half way. Omnibus in summer to the Tête Noire.

**Martigny to Chamouny, over the Col de Balme**—a trip not to be omitted, for the splendid view it offers of Mont Blanc and its attendant peaks It takes 9 to 10 hours walking; but it may be done as follows, without a guide; though one will be required if you quit the direct route. Leaving Martigny in the morning, you proceed up the mule path to **Col de Forclaz** or **Trient**, commanding the most splendid views (turning round) of the Valley of the Rhone. From this Col you descend to the pretty hamlet of Trient in the midst of green meadows. A path turns off to the **Tête Noire Pass** (see page 26). A succession of steep fatiguing ascents, difficult even for mules, through forests and pastures, near the Herbagères châlets, brings you in 2 hours to the two little *Inns* on the top of the **Col de Balme**, and there, if the weather be clear, the "dread and silent mount" is before you in all its majesty. The best point of view is at the Aiguille de Balme, 500 feet above the inn, which is itself 7,230 feet above the sea. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges and the Buet, the former, bare, rugged, and inaccessible. To the left are the Aiguilles du Tour, Argentière, Vert, or Dru; then the Mer de Glace, Col du Géant

Midi, and Mont Blanc. Below lies the Vale of Chamouny, and the villages dispersed up and down the Arve; and behind, the Alps, lining both sides of the Simplon Road. Here the effects of the sunset may be viewed on the mountain, which becomes at first of an amber colour, then changes to a bright rosy tint, which lasts till the sun has sunk down, when it settles at once to its natural glittering white. The air is intensely cold at this height; and the sheets feel damp (without being so), so that from these causes, the noise of the wind, and the excitement, sleep is almost impossible. From here the path cannot be missed; it runs near the Arve, past Le Tour, Argentière (2 stunden) to Chamouny (2 stunden).

## ROUTE 4—*Continued.*

### Martigny to Sion and Brieg, and over the Simplon, to the Italian Lakes and Milan.

This is done by Railway as far as Brieg, on the West Swiss and Ligne d'Italie, and thence by road. Trains from Martigny to Brieg (about 24 miles) three times a day. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*) Thence by diligence the distances are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Hospice | 2¼ | stunden. |
| Simplon Village | 2 | „ |
| Domo d'Ossola | 7½ | „ |
| Baveno | 7 | „ |
| Sesto Calende | 6 | „ |
| Milan | 10 | „ |
| | 34¾ | stunden. |

Leaving Martigny, the rail ascends the valley of the Rhône, through a somewhat marshy country.

**Saxon-les-Bains (Stat.)** Grand Hôtel des Bains. The water is good for skin diseases. Saillon has a quarry of coloured marble. At **Riddes (Stat.)** a covered bridge crosses the river to St. Pierre, on the north bank. Then comes **Ardon (Stat.)** and its vineyards and fruit gardens, with a rich soil which renders it the granary of this part. Population, 600. Iron is also forged. It was inundated in 1818 by the Licerne, which comes down from the ridge near the Diablerets. At Vétroz (further on) a path turn up across the head of it to Bex. The Morge is another mountain torrent, next crossed; and then comes

***SION (Stat.)—German, Sitten—at the mouth of the Evolena Valley, 17 miles from Martigny.***

*Hotel:* Du Midi.

It was the Roman *Sedunum*, now capital of Canton Valais or Wallis, seat of a bishop, &c.; standing near the Rhône, where the Sionne joins it, about the middle of the canton, 1,860 feet above sea. German begins to be the common tongue about here. Population, 5,513, in dirty, dark streets; the chief one being the Pont, through which the Sionne flows, like a canal, covered in. Though the situation is somewhat agreeable, and the soil fertile, it is extremely hot and unhealthy in summer. Several châteaux cover the heights, besides three old Castles. Valeria Castle, to the south, has some high towers, and a pilgrim's chapel (St. Katherina), said to have been built by the Romans. Tourbillon, the highest (to which there is a way by the Tour des Chiens or Hundethurm), built 1294, was the old seat of the bishops. Majoria was the third seat of theirs before it was burnt, 1788. There are walls and ditches round it, with six gates ornamented with paintings of saints, &c. Wine, almonds, and figs are produced.

The Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin, is an old Gothic building, with fifteen altars, tombs, and an ossuary, where Roman inscriptions may be noticed. St. Théodule's Church, built by Cardinal Matthew Schinner, in the sixteenth century. That of the Jesuits, in a pretty spot, has two good altar paintings. In the former Jesuit College a Cantonal collection of natural history is now kept.

The Rathhaus, or Town Hall, is a Gothic structure of some pretensions, with an astronomical clock and several Roman inscriptions. The Chancellerie is a new building, as is the Bishop's Palace, where they show a set of portraits of prelates from the third (?) century. Charlemagne, they say, built the Kalendes Tower. Outside the town are the Capuchin Convent, a Hospital under the Sisters of Charity, and the Shooting House.

A market is held on the bridge, whence there is a fine view of the Mayens de Sion, with its country seats, gardens, and herds of cattle, as well as of the hills on the opposite side of the Rhône. On the field of Planta the Upper Valaisans defeated an army of 10,000 Savoyards, 13th November, 1475, an anniversary kept to this day. Further off you look down into the Morgenthal (Valley of the Morge), upon the almost inaccessible mountain fort of Montorge.

From this place Anton von Thun threw his uncle, which led to the war of the Valais just mentioned. About 2 miles south of the town is the Hermitage of Longe-Borgne, with a chapel, &c., cut in the rock, in Val d'Erin. This is the most beautiful portion of the Rhône valley.

1. From **Sion to Gsteig,** in Saanen Land, there is a mule path of 8 hours over the Sanetsch Pass, by rugged zig-zags, ravines, &c. It leads up the Valley of the Morges, to Champagnol and St. Martin. The pass is 7,370 feet above sea, with a noble view of the chain of the Alps. The peak of Arbelle (Arbelhorn) divides this pass from that of Gelten, which is 9,980 feet high. The way to it is to ascend the Sonne to Grimisols and Saviese. Here a path to the Sanetsch goes off to the west, while another to the Gelten strikes up the mountains, past Aabaz, and descends to Lauenen in Saanen Land. From Grimisols there is a path by Ayent and Rawin (with its waterfalls) up to the Rawyl Pass, which crosses the shoulder of Wildhorn at the height of 7,943 feet, and descends by zig-zags to the Iffigen-thal and the Simmen-thal.

2. From **Sion** up the **Val d'Hérens,** or Eringer-thal to Evolena, in 6 hours by mule. It opens on the south into the Valley of the Rhône, at Bramois (or Bremis, in German), in a wild spot, near the Hermitage of Longe-Borgne, referred to above. It was made in the sixteenth century, and is usually inhabited by *two* solitaries (for company), from whom honey and wine may be got. Then comes Hérémence (Armenzi, in German), the chief place of the valley (population, 400), with cottages of wood, decorated with heads of bears and wolves. Here the Borgne or main stream from Col d'Orsera and Val de la Barma in the south-west is joined by the Nesonce, which you may ascend to **Evolena** (7 stunden), a village of 460 inhabitants of primitive and hospitable manners, and standing 4,520 feet above sea. There is a path hence to the east over the Pas de Torrent into Val d'Anniviers. Path to Zermatt, over the great Ferpècle Glacier, in 8 hours, with the Matterhorn in view. The upper part of the Vesonce, above Evolena (past Satarme), lies among immense glaciers and magnificent Alpine peaks, such as Dent d'Hérens and Dent Blanche (**Weisshorn**), 13,714 and 14,802 feet high, by a path over **Col d'Hérens** (*11,420 feet*). The Grotte-aux-Fayes at l'seigne is especially worth notice. A path over the Glacier d'Arolla into Val Pellina, down to Aosta, passes much grand scenery, under **Mont Colon** (11,955 feet), which was ascended September, 1872, by a party.

From Sion the rail ascends to Sierre. The Simplon Road runs parallel with it to St. Leonard (first crossing the Raspillo, a mountain stream, from a lake under the Rawyl Pass); then, leaving Granges to the right, and Chermignon to the left, it crosses a bridge to

**Sierre (Stat.)**—German, *Siders*—10 miles from Sion, at the mouth of Val d'Anniviers or Einfischthal. *Hotels:* Poste; Bellevue Baur. A beautiful, but hot and unhealthy spot, producing many cretins and excellent wine. Hereabouts the German language separates from the French. Behind the Gabing or Goubin Tower, is the old Castle of Perigord, once a seat of the bishops, with other remains. There are two churches. A fine view from Venton above the village; a path leads by it to St. Maurice and Radogne, from which the Schneehorn may be ascended, with a view of the Ruzli and other glaciers. From Schneehorn there is a fatiguing and unsafe path over the Lämmeren Glacier, the **Strubeleck Pass,** and the Engstligenalp to Adelboden, on the way to Interlaken.

Mules and guides may be hired at Sierre for the Leuk Baths and the famous Gemmi Pass (see Route 16) into the Bernese Oberland. To the Baths of Leuk, 5 leagues in 3¾ hours, by char; Omnibus, 6f. 50c. Most of the way from Sierre is through rugged and savage scenery. Thence to the top of the Gemmi, by mule, in 2 hours; to Kandersteg, by mule, in 4 hours; and to Thun, by char, in 7½ hours.

From **Sierre** up **Val d'Anniviers,** or Einfischthal, to the south; a fertile valley, 15 miles long, once dreadfully afflicted with goitre. The mouth of it across the Rhône is guarded by the two castles of Alt-Siders and Beauregard, on the heights about Chypis or Chippis, which belonged to Guichard de Raron, but were ruined by the Valaisans 1414. It is watered by the Usenz or Navissonce, which rises in the glaciers of the Weisshorn at its head. The entrance to the valley is a narrow and difficult pass (les Ponts), which opens further on, with some very charmin

prospects. After Fang and **Vissoye** (the chief place, with St. Euphemia's Church), you come to where the main stream parts off into two heads, the Zinal (to the left), and Grimenze. This is at Mission. According to tradition, the people of this valley (about 2,000 in twenty-five hamlets) are descended from a band of Huns who took refuge here. Their dialect, manners, dress, and the way they build their houses, are peculiar. They were only converted from Paganism in the eleventh or twelfth century, of which the village of Mission presents in its name a memorial. The mountains ending the valley are said to abound in minerals. A path from Grimenze leads over Col de Torrent (9,590 feet) near the **Sassenière** (a peak 10,690 feet high), to Evolena, in 7 hours. Another path to **Zinal**, under the Weisshorn, 5 hours; thence over the Col de Zinal, or Triftjoch (11,615 feet), to Zermatt, 12 hours. (See Route 6).

The Rail from Sierre follows the Simplon Road which crosses the Rhône to the Forest of Pfyn (Pfinger-wald), an important military position, having a peak of the great chain to the right, about 8,300 feet above the sea. Thence on to the bridge (over the Rhône) to

**Leuk (Stat.)**, or, **Loèche-Ville.**—*Hotel:* De la Souste. Population, 1,548. A pleasant spot, six miles from Sierre, 2,440 feet above sea, at the junction of the Dala with the Rhône, here crossed by a covered bridge. There are two Churches, and remains of two Castles, close to the Schitthugel, a great mass 150 to 200 feet high, apparently a landslip. Omnibus for the baths at **Leukerbad** (page 97); the baths are in a gorge under the Gemmi Pass (see Route 16). The Hermitage de Thiel is in the neighbourhood. The rail passes **Susten** (Hotel) and

**Turtmann** (or *Tourtemagne*, in French), at the mouth of a valley of the same name. *Inns:* Löwe; Sonne. Population, 548. So called from *Turris Magna*, a Roman station here.

Ten minutes from the village, the valley being in a high degree desolate and wild, is the very fine cascade of the Turtmannbach, a fall of 84 feet. *The head of the valley, 5 stunden distant, is hemmed in by glaciers; there is a way over to St. Niklaus (page 50).*

The rail passes up to **Gampel (Stat.)**, at the mouth of the Lötschenthal; thence to

**Visp**, or **Vispach**; French, *Viège. Hotel:* Somne, or Soleil. A village on the Rhône, where the Vispbach joins from the **Visp-thal**, a fine valley to the south, leading up to Zermatt (see Route 6). It stands 2,155 feet above the sea, and is a heap of little narrow streets, with two Churches, adorned with quaint paintings. The best, St. Martin's, overlooking the village, is known by its tower; near the bridge you get a view of Monte Rosa, up the Visp-thal. Markets are held here. On the east side are remains of a massive wall, flanked by towers, called the wall of the Viberians, after the ancient people of the country. This is the junction of the rail to Zermatt, see page 50.

From Visp, on the way to the Simplon, the rail passes Gamsen, at the mouth of the Gamsen or Nanzerthal, and

**Glys**, which has the tomb of George Supersax (Von der Flue), his wife, and their *twenty-three* children. He was a noted leader of the Valaisans, and died at Verey, 1519. The old direct road up the Simplon turns off here, but it is usual to go to Brieg. The Brieger-bad spring is on the opposite side of the Rhône. After crossing the Saltine, you arrive at the junction of the Brieg with the Rhône.

**Brieg (Stat.)**, or *Brigue* (Hotel des Couronnes et Poste), at the junction with the Rhône, where the ascent of the Simplon begins. Population, 1,172. Though small, it is one of the largest places in the canton; the principal buildings being a Church on a height, founded 166', an Ursuline Convent of the same date, and the seat (marked by four turrets) of Baron Stockalper, a large proprietor here. It is 2,300 feet above the sea (1,090 feet above the Lake of Geneva). The roofs are of shining slate or mica schist, and many are surmounted by globes of tin, giving them a peculiar appearance. A projected tunnel, from Brieg to Iselle, will be 12½ miles long, of very low elevation, and cost about £3,000,000. This will, however, not be completed before the end of the century. From Brieg to the Sparrenhorn (9,890 feet), in about 3 hours.

The road above Brieg ascends the Rhône, to the glacier at its head, and to the Grimsel, Furka, and Nufenen Passes. (See Route 7.) Bell Alp, near Lauterbrunnen (page 86), is five miles north, under the Aletsch and other glaciers.

**From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola, over the Simplon,** is 4½ posts, or 14 stunden, or 42 miles; taking 12 to 13 hours' walking, or 9½ hours by diligence. The return journey requires half an hour more. This famous pass, the

**Simplon,** or *Simpeln* in German, was probably first used by the Roman Consul, Cneius Servilius Cæpio, in the year 117 B.C., in an expedition against the Cimbri who threatened Italy. It is near the border of the Upper Valais and Piedmont, in the central chain of the Alps, saddle-shaped, 6,595 feet above the sea. In war it is memorable for the battle of the Milanese with the people of the Valais, in 1787, at the bottom of the Vedrothal; for the battle between the French and Austrians, 15th August, 1799; for the bold passage of General Bothancourt, 27th May, 1800, when 1,000 soldiers with arms and knapsacks, and the General at their head, passed by means of ropes over an abyss, the bridge of which had been carried away to the other side. The names of the officers are cut on a rock at the spot.

This excellent and noble highway, in the midst of grand scenery, was the first in the Alps that was made fit for carriages, and has served as a model for all the mountain roads since made. It was executed at a cost of not less than 18 millions of francs, by the engineer Ceard (30,000 men being frequently employed at once upon it), at the command of Napoleon, 1801-5, on account of the many difficulties he had experienced in the passage of the Great St. Bernard. Whatever injuries it suffers from avalanches, floods, storms, &c., are repaired by the joint collections of the districts through which it goes, amounting to a yearly sum of 50,000 to 80,000 francs. One of the worst storms here was 24th of August, 1834, when bridges, &c., were carried away on the Italian side. The old road, which yet exists, and is used by the natives, being the same, they say, by which the Romans travelled, goes from Brieg, up the Saltine to Tavernettes (5,130 feet high) on wide slabs of granite, and is shorter by 2 stunden than the new road, but very difficult and far less worthy of notice.

As to the new road, from Glys, where it begins (though the start is usually made from Brieg), to Sesto Calende, at the lower end of Lago Maggiore, there are 611 bridges, 7 galleries or tunnels, and 20 houses of refuge — the latter being strongly built in safe places, mostly under projecting rocks, for the reception of travellers in storms and bad weather. The galleries are more frequent on the Italian side, where the greatest difficulties had to be encountered. Notwithstanding the height, it is so well laid out that a drag on the wheel is unnecessary. It is about 25 feet wide, with a slant of 2½ inches in the fathom. Indeed the beauty and simplicity of the whole are so great that many are disappointed with it, at first sight; as is frequently the case with great engineering works. Strong low walls of stone line both sides of it.

Starting early in the morning from Brieg, with additional draught animals, a cross road brings you into the main road from Glys, not far from a covered bridge on the Saltine, 70 feet high. Then come the zig-zags, with changing views of the mountains and the Rhône Valley. After the first refuge you come to Riedwald (1½ stunde), and then the second refuge. Along the Gantherberg, to what was the first gallery (Holzgraben) now demolished, a distance of 1 stunde. Then to the handsome Ganther Bridge, over a wild ravine, 80 steps long and 4,390 feet above the sea, near remains of the huts built by General Béthancourt, 1800. A splendid view of the Matterhorn to the south. At the post station, **Bérisal** (3 leagues from Brieg), is a good hotel, with the third refuge, in a part most exposed to avalanches. By the bridges on the Tronbach and Weissbach to the fourth refuge, in the Rothwald. Then through the first or Schalbet (Schaldbett) gallery near the pyramid-like Schneehorn and its glaciers, to the fifth refuge, in a desolate part, where vegetation ceases. Mont Leone and its glaciers are to the left. The galleries of Kaltwasser are roofed like a house, and strengthened in every way to resist the avalanches and streams which tumble down sometimes over the traveller's head, and slide off into the ravine below. Crossing the Saltine, you come to the sixth refuge, where a toll of several francs for repairs is taken. From the wooden cross at the *summit of the Simplon* (5 leagues from Brieg; height, 6,594 feet) there is a splendid back view of the mountains at the head of the Rhône Valley, the Jungfrau and the Aletsch Glacier, and the Bernese Alps. The new **Hospice,** a little beyond

begun by Napoleon, and finished in 1840, is kept by Augustine monks, like that of the Great St. Bernard, and contains about thirty beds. An old house of refuge was erected somewhat lower down by Baron Stockalper's family; it is now inhabited by a shepherd. In 1¼ stunde you arrive, after passing the bridges of Krombach or Krummbach, and Senk (on the Vedro), at the village of

**Simplon** (German, **Simpeln**; Italian, **Sempione**), which gives name to the pass. *Hotels:* Poste; Fletschhorn.

In the church is a picture of the Judgment, with a rude German inscription to "Lieber Christ" and "Menschen Kind." The hollow in which it is placed is 4,820 feet above the sea, with the Fletschorn, Breithorn, and three or four more glaciers circling it in.

From Simplon, over the Laubach Bridge to the point where the road turns sharp off to the east, is ½ a stunde. Soon after you come to Gsteig or Algaby, or Im Gonzt, near the Gallery of Gsteig, where the Lavina, from the Lavin Glacier, joins the Krummbach, and forms the Doveria, which flows hence close to the road, through the Val Vedro. For 4 stunden you proceed along it, through the savage Pass of Gondo (hemmed in between black slaty rocks), to the eighth refuge, and the fourth gallery (240 feet long); then over the Ponte Alto, or Bridge of the Doveria, to the Grand Gallery or Gallery of Gondo, the finest and longest (683 feet) of all, with two apertures for light, and "*Aere Italo*, MDCCCV. (nearly worn away): *Nap. Imp*," cut on the roof. This unpretending record agrees well with the magnificent simplicity of the whole road. The tunnel took 1,000 men eighteen months to make. At the end of the gallery you come suddenly upon the fine *Fall* of the Alpirnbach, or Fressinone, and in 1½ stunde from Gsteig the village of **Gondo**, or Gunz, is reached, in the midst of the wild gorge, to which it gives name. The old seven-storeyed house of refuge here, now an inn, was built by the Stockalpers. Not far from this is a waterfall, from the Zwischbergen, where there is a "gold mine" belonging to Baron Stockalper.

In about a ½ of a stunde afterwards, to the Piedmont border, at S. Marco's Chapel, where the Italian language begins, a part of the road hereabouts, 2½ stunden long destroyed by the floods of 1834 and 1839. The first place on the Piedmontese side is **Isella**, which has a Custom House and a gallery (the sixth); then through the Abyss of the Cherasca to Davedro (2 stunden), in a wild part of the Val Vedro, and on by the seventh gallery to **Crevola** (1¾ stunde), over the fine bridge, 90 feet high, of the Doveria, below which the Vedro joins the Tosa, or Toccia. Hence it is ¾ of a stunde to Domo d'Ossola. "Like the avenues to the Eden and Paradise of allegory and romance, the Val di Vedro, the approach to the fragrant and voluptuous plain which extends to the Lago Maggiore is beset with awful horrors."

On one side, and at a considerable depth below the road, rolls a wide and brawling torrent, which is at length magnified into a river. On the other, rise terrific walls of rock, with fronts as rugged as if the masses once imbedded in their chasms and indentations had been dislodged by some convulsion of nature, instead of human agency. From these crags, towering almost perpendicularly above the road, huge fragments frequently descend, which, in the early season, render travelling very dangerous. "The romantic and fanciful might here suppose that the silken land of luxury and ease had borrowed from its hardy Helvetian neighbour, the rude and inhospitable Val di Vedro, to deceive the unwary traveller as to the nature of the region into which it conducts, and thereby to enhance his enjoyments; for beautiful—exceedingly beautiful, is the first display of the genuine landscape. The plain, or rather expanded valley, is one mass of luxuriant foliage, dotted with villages; some visible, others marked by the lofty and oblong bell-towers of their churches."—G. Downe's *Letters from Continental Countries*. A concession, for a railway and tunnel (12½ miles long) between Brieg and Domo d'Ossola, to be completed about 1903, was granted in 1895.

## Domo d'Ossola (Stat.)

Population, 3,500.

*Hotels:* De Spagna; De la Ville et Poste; Pesce.

A lively little town near the Tosa, in the Eschen or Ossola Valley, quite Italian in its character, with some of the houses supported by arcades; most of the sweeps in Paris come from this town and neighbourhood. This part of Piedmont belonged to the

Duchy of Milan, and is now incorporated with the kingdom of Italy. It is an excellent starting point for excursions in the valleys around. For example: one may be taken through the terrace-shaped and fertile Val Formazza or Pommat, past the fine Tosa Fall, above Andermatt, on the Frutt, thence over the Glaciers of the Gries (7,780 feet high), and through Eginenen-thal to Ober-Gestelen (on the Rhône), in the Valais, a distance of 13½ stunden; or from Upper Tosa you may go by Val Bedretto to Airolo, on the St. Gothard Road, 15 stunden. Another trip from Domo d'Ossola is by the road to the east, through Val Vigezza, or Centovalli, past Masera, Trontans, Riva (near a fall), Malesco, Olgis (the highest part, 3,020 feet), under Monte Chiridone (7,050 feet), Borgnone, Verdasio, Intragna (at the mouth of Val Onsersone) across Ponte Brolla, on the Maggia, to Locarno (10 stunden), at the head of the Langen See, or Lago Maggiore.

Leaving Domo d'Ossola, you descend the Val d'Ossola to Villa, where the Ovesca joins from the Val Antrona (the latter may be followed up to Antrona-Piana, and thence over the glaciers, round Monte Moro, into Saas-thal). The next places are Fallanzeno, and Borgo (before which you cross the Tosa at Ponte Masone, having a glimpse of Monte Rosa), then Vogogna.

The stations by rail are **Villadossola** and **Piedimulera**.

**Vogogna** (Stat.) *Hotel:* Corona, where the Tosa becomes navigable. There is an old castle above it. Here the beautiful Val Anzasca begins, leading up to Monte Rosa, and into Saas-thal, by the Monte Moro. The scenery, at the head, is as grand as anything on the Swiss side of the Alps, but softened down by an Italian sky. The people in common with those of other valleys here are of German origin.

[Leaving Vogogna, you come to Pie di Muleras, at the foot of the Cima di Muleras, near the Anza. Then Castiglione, in a richly-wooded spot, commanding excellent prospects all round it. Beyond Calasca is the fine Fall of Val Bianca; and at Ponte Grande a way turns off to Valsesmenta, under the Del Moro Peak. **Vanzone** is half-way to Macugnaga, with a good *Inn* and two churches. Vast forests of chestnuts and walnuts cover the hill sides, Ceppo Morelli (near Cimamorga Chapel and its prospect), Campiole, Morgen, and Presquartero, where a direct way passes up a defile to the right, over Monte Moro, to Saas-thal; but our way by Macugnaga is best for the views of Monte Rosa it offers. The German language begins hereabouts. At Pestarana are gold mines, where a small quantity of gold is found in combination with iron. The latter, with copper and lead, is abundant; silver is also found. Borca, the next place, commands a fine view of Monte Rosa, but the best prospects of it are obtained from **Macugnaga** (*Hotels:* Monte Rosa; Monte Moro), which stands at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers, on a green meadow, 3 miles by 1½, and 5,170 feet above the sea. It has a pretty village Church, the language is German, and the population remarkable for vigour and good looks.

From a point beyond the village is an extraordinary panorama of **Monte Rosa** and its neighbouring peaks, which rise up with nothing to obstruct the sight, in a vast semicircle, snowy and glistening, darkened at the bottom here and there by forests. To the south are the Cima del Pisse, near the Turlo Pass (into Val di Sesia); Pizzo Bianco, on the west, the Monte Rosa behind it (15,216 feet high), in all her splendour, the Weisshorn Pass, over to Zermatt, Cima de Jazi, and the Mittaghorn (13,650 feet); and Monte Moro and its Col (8,220 feet), over which was one of the high roads into Switzerland, before the Simplon was made.

A steep ascent leads up to the summit of this pass in 4 hours, which commands a prospect of vast extent. Thence downwards by a desolate, though not difficult path, over glaciers, &c., to Distel and Meigeren (2 hours from top), in Saas-thal, and under the snowy peak of Mont Fée; then Almagell, whence there are paths into the Val Antrona to the east, and to Zermatt in Nikolai-thal on the west. **Saas** (2 hours) the next place, gives name to the valley. *Hotel.*—Monte Moro.]

After **Vogogna**, the stations are **Premosella, Cuzzago, Ornavasso,** and **Gravellona-Toce.** At **Gravellona** a line runs to **Omegna**, at the head of the beautiful Lago d'Orta. The line is continued from Omegna to **Orta**, and thence

**Novara.** This lovely lake is a perfect gem (length, 9 miles; width, 1¼ mile; height, 190 yards above Lago Maggiore). It was the *Cusius* of the Romans. Best hotels at Orta: Leone d'Oro; and S. Giulio; the latter on the beautiful Isle of San Giulio (boats, 1 franc), with many relics and frescoes. The **Sacro Monte** is remarkable for twenty chapels and figures representing the life of St. Francis of Assisi (1 franc).

From Gravellona the Domo d'Ossola line runs *viâ* Novara through Magenta, Rho, and Misocco to Milan.

From Gravellona (2¼ miles) to Ferlolo, which lies on the magnificent **Lago Maggiore.** Just before reaching Feriolo, a road, traversed by a diligence, turns off to **Pallanza** and **Intra,** both situated on the Lago Maggiore, the former having good hotels, much frequented by the English.

**Baveno** (Grand Hotel Baveno; Grand Hotel de Bellevue; Beau Rivage; Hotel et Pension Suisse.) A charming village under Monte Motterone. *Villa Clara,* belonging to Mr. Henfrey, was occupied by the Queen on the occasion of her visit, 1879. There are inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite, which is easily worked and polished. Fine red trout are caught. Boats to the Islands, five francs for 2 hours. A steamer touches here in the morning, on its way to Sesto Calende, at the bottom of the lake. A path leads from Baveno and another from Stresa (50 minutes from Baveno, on the lake; Hotel des Iles Borromées; Albergo Reale) to **Monte Motterone** (3 hours, 4,900 feet), and thence to Orta (total journey, 7 hours on foot). From Monte Motterone you enjoy a grand view of lakes, the plains of Italy, and the Alps from Monte Viso to the Bernina.

The nearest of the Borromean Islands is the small **Isola Superiore,** or dei Pisceatori (Fishermen's Island), and its picturesque church, with a population of 250. Further out is the **Isola Madre** (*i.e.*, the Virgin's Island), which is a mass of foliage native and exotic, laid out in alleys and terraces, through which beautiful views of the lakes and surrounding hills are caught. There is a profusion of oranges, lemons, tropical plants, besides aviaries of birds; but the only building is an unfinished palace of the Borromeo family, which the gardener (who shows the island) lives in. To the west, in shore, is the pretty Isola di S. Giovanni, or the Isolino (little island) with gardens.

**Isola Bella** (to the south), the Beautiful Island, is more a work of art, and perhaps less charming than the other. It rises up in a pyramid of ten terraces or hanging gardens, first laid out by Count Vitaliano Borromeo, about 180 years ago; planted with cedar, laurel, cork, beech, cypress, sugar canes, coffee trees, &c., and so many lemons and oranges, "that 30,000 have been sent in one year to England alone." The whole is set off with statuary; and there is a curious shell work grotto, close to the water, with a mosaic floor made of the slatey rock which forms the basis of the island. At the summit is the large sumptuous Palace of the family, a modern structure, approached by a flight of steps, and built by Count Frederico Borromeo. Among the pictures inside, are those of four battles in which he fought, besides a portrait of him with his jester. There are also frescoes and pictures by Giorgione, Bassano, Procaccini, Schidoni, Vandyke, Tempesta (an artist who killed his wife, and fled hither) with monuments in the chapel, and a theatre. The old Count had a "great passion for the drama, and always went about with a company of players in his train." Closed Mondays. There is an *Inn* on the Island. On the east side of the Lake is

**Laveno** (**Stat.**)—*Hotels:* Posta; Stella; Moro—at the foot of the **Sasso di Ferro,** 5,920 feet, with a fine view, 7 miles across from Baveno, and other beautiful places which are on the opposite side of the lake. From Laveno, a line runs to Varese (see next page) and Milan; and a road leads to Ponte Tresa, from which rail to **Luino.**

Following the road by way of **Arona** (**Stat**), (pop. 4,500), where the railway to Novara, Magenta, &c., commences, you come to Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, and Meina. Beyond the last is the great metal *Statue of S. Carlo Borromeo,* the good Archbishop of Milan. It stands near the old house where he was born, on a hill commanding a superb view of the lake, and is 66 feet high, besides a pedestal of 40 feet. By means of ladders and some scrambling you may ascend the hollow body, and sit in the inside of the ear or the nose. It was put up in 1697 by the Borromeo family.

After Dormello and Dormeletto, you cross the Ticino (at the bottom of the lake) to

**Sesto Calende (Stat.)**, the Roman *Sexto Calendas*, in the Italian dominions; where the passport is examined and baggage declared. Here the direct rail to Milan is joined, coming from Arona (above). It goes from Sesto, through a rather dull, though fruitful country, part of the great plain of Lombardy. The first Station is **Somma**, with its Castle of the Visconti family, and especially an ancient cypress, 24 feet girth. Scipio was defeated here by Hannibal, at the Battle of the Ticino, 218 B.C., and obliged to retreat to the Po. **Gallarate** is the next station where the branch to **Varese** turns off (below); then **Busto Arsizio**, near Castegnate, on the Olona; **Legnano**; **Parabiago**; **Rho**; and at length

**Milan**, at the famous Arco della Pace.

At **Sesto Calende** (above), several roads fall in at the point where the river issues out of the lake, one of which leads to Como, and passes through

**Cimbro**, where the mulberry begins to appear. At Casata, which stands in a pretty country, on a hill, is a fine view of the St. Gothard and the neighbouring Alps. The unusual stature of the people will be noticed, and their low-pitched cottages. From Castello d'Azzati, is a view of the Lake of Varese, and the Madonna del Monte, a pilgrim church, on a beautiful hill, which is a favourite resort of the peasantry.

**Varese (Stat.)** reached by a branch from Gallarate (as above). It is a lively, good-sized town, trading much in oil, and having three churches, a hospital, theatre, &c., with several houses resting on arcades in the principal streets.

After crossing the Olona you come to Malnate, near the Madonnina Chapel, on a hill. The women, in their holiday dresses, "wear handkerchiefs wound about the head, with large silver ornaments behind, consisting of a number of long pins disposed like a fan," and fastened by another laid across. They wear also huge wooden shoes, without stockings.

Beyond Binago is the Odescalchi Villa, and at Camerlate you get a view of Baradello Castle, on a lofty hill, once used as a prison A turn of the road to the north brings you to **Como (Stat.)**, from which a line runs *viâ* **Monza**, to **Milan**, **Bergamo**, &c.

# ROUTE 5.

## Martigny to Great St. Bernard and Aosta.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Martigny-le-Bourg | ½ | stunde. |
| Bouvernier | 1½ | ,, |
| Sembranchier | ½ | ,, |
| Orsières | 1½ | ,, |
| Liddes | 1½ | ,, |
| Bourg St. Pierre | 1½ | ,, |
| Hospice of St. Bernard | 3½ | ,, |
| Aosta | 6½ | ,, |
| | 16 | stunden. |

Caar road to Cantine de Proz; thence bridle-road to the pass. Diligence in summer to Orsières, in 3 hours. One horse conveyance to Orsières, 15 francs. Liddes to St. Bernard, mule and guide, 8 francs and *pourboire*. The route may be varied by way of Val de Ferret and Col de Fenêtre, which presents many fine prospects of Mont Blanc, the Géant, &c.

Passing **Martigny le Bourg**, you come to **Le Brocard**, 2,320 feet above sea, near traces of an aqueduct which supplied *Octodurum*.

After Bauvernier, the road crosses the Dranse, to the Galerie de la Monnaie Tunnel near a convent, and then re-crosses it to **St. Branchier** or *Sembranchier*, which suffered much in the great inundation of 1818, occasioned by the Bagnes, a branch of the main stream which falls in here. It was stopped in its upper part near Torembic, by a glacier which fell in April from the Genoz Mountain, and made a natural dyke, 600 feet high, across the valley, the waters forming a lake behind it, 1¼ mile long and 400 feet deep. Precautions were taken, and a tunnel cut through the dyke, but, on 16th June, it burst, and 500,000,000 cubic feet of water swept down the valley at a fearful rate, carrying away bridges, cottages, trees, cattle, and thirty-four lives, though notice had been given beforehand. The dyke was afterwards melted down by a simple plan adopted by Venetz, an engineer; which was to divert the springs from the heights across the ice of the dyke; and, in 24 hours, though not more than a few inches broad, they worked channels 200 feet deep for themselves, and thus broke it up piecemeal. Chestnuts and vines grow. There are remains of two *Castles*, one of which received the Emperor Sigsimund in 1444.

**Orsières** *(Inn:* Hotel des Alpes), a town of 2,000 inhabitants, at the entrance of the pretty valleys of Ferret and Entremont, 2,890 feet above the sea. The heights around command a splendid view. A prominent object is Mont Velan (12,350 feet), with its glittering snow fields. Lac de Champey is a charming promenade (4 miles off) among châlets, pine woods, meadows, &c., where a great variety of plants are found.

[A road turns off here, under Catogne (8,460 feet), a point commanding a view of the Lake of Geneva, the Juras, &c.; thence by the rich pastures of the Hospice, by lake and glaciers, either over Col Ferret to Courmayeur, or over Col de la Fenêtre round to St. Bernard.]

Leaving Orsières, you come in a short time to **Liddes,** 4,390 feet above sea, and the most healthy and agreeable place in Val d'Entremont. The people are industrious and the soil is fertile. St. Laurent's Chapel is the best point of view. The valley of Bagne meets the Entremont valley above **Bagne,** from which there is a way to Col de Fenêtre (page 50) and Aosta. M. Troillet is a guide here.

**Bourg St. Pierre,** where the char-road ends in a forest, 5,360 feet above sea, is but a street of cottages, with a population of 400, cattle breeders, &c. The church was built by a bishop of Geneva, in the eleventh century, and has a Roman mile-stone of Constantine's age. Charlemagne first erected the wooden bridge of St. Charles. One of the best falls here is that of Valsorez, which issues from a glacier under the Combin and Velan, two peaks, 12,000 to 14,000 feet high. There is a Botanical Garden here, the key of which can be had at the inn.

The name of the guide who conducted the First Consul and his army of 36,000 over the pass in May, 1800, was J. B. Dorsaz. In the *Album de la Suisse Pittoresque*, a traveller relates some of his gossip about Bonaparte:—"He was small and slender, with the white of his eye as yellow as a lemon, and the same shape. Long dark locks fell over his collar and dress, and his hat was covered with an oil-skin cloth. Though young, he spoke little, but was trite, and constantly turning to see how the *troops advanced.* When he asked my name, I *answered him as I do you,* 'Jean Baptiste Dorsaz.' I was young then, like himself, and, if I had looked out, might have been much better off than I am now. When we got to the Hospice, after a safe journey, he asked what I liked best. I hardly liked to say, but at last I told him that a pretty cottage, a field, and a cow would make me happy. 'How much would it come to?' said he, quickly. 'About 60 louis' was my answer; and the fine fellow told me to count them out directly."

In Napoleon's time, the way was continued through the forest by a rugged and difficult path, over precipices which continually obstructed the carriage of artillery; a better one has been cut out of the cliffs, over the ravine of the Dranse. Further on, the country becomes wild and sterile, with an occasional patch of verdure, clumps of firs, views of the neighbouring peaks, the Velan, Moro, Pointe de Ronaz, Roc-Poli, &c. The carriage road ceases at the little inn, Cantine de Proz. Further on a gorge, the *Défilé de Marengo,* is reached, thence to the little Spital, with a morgue, where the bodies of unfortunate travellers overwhelmed by avalanches or snowfalls are preserved from decomposition. In the defile of Todten-thal, or Valley of Death, at the head of the stream, is the Augustine Convent or

## HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD,

On the pass of the *Great St. Bernard;* thought by some to be so called from Charlemagne's uncle, Duke Bernard, who led his corps this way when Charlemagne invaded Italy, by others from St. Bernard of Meuthon, who founded the Hospice. The present convent was founded or rebuilt, A.D. 962, on the site of an earlier religious house, about the same time that one was established at the *Little St. Bernard,* the pass by which Hannibal had previously entered Italy. There was from the first a Pagan temple here, to Jupiter Penninus *(pen,* a height), whence it came to be called Mons Jovis or Mont Joux; this was destroyed by the Barbarians.

The Hospice, the highest inhabited house in the Alps after that on the Stelvio, is 8,120 feet above the sea, near a lake which marks the boundary of the Valais and Piedmont, and is at the head of a branch of the Dora. The principal building, strongly buttressed (sixteenth century), contains seventy or

eighty beds for travellers, and room for 300 altogether, though sometimes twice as many have been relieved in a day. A smaller house near it, called the Hospice St. Louis, is mainly used for the poorer travellers. There are magazines of provisions (as bread, wine, cheese, dried fruit, timber, forage, brought up from the valleys), stables, &c., with a chapel containing a monument to Desaix (killed at Marengo), who passed over with Napoleon, 1800. The latter laid the first stone of it five years after. Not far distant is the Morgue, the receptacle for bodies of travellers found in the snow, until claimed by relatives.

In the reception room are several pictures and other memorials from grateful travellers, with collections of Alpine minerals and insects, and Roman antiquities. Even in a summer evening the temperature is at freezing point, or below it if the wind is north, and the neighbouring lake gradually freezes towards the morning, while a breeze in the day time is keenly felt. There are scarcely ten clear days in the whole year, the climate being severe and stormy in the highest degree; ice and snow are common all the year through. The two extremes of temperature noticed, are 68° Fahrenheit, and 29° *below zero*. In winter the snow lies 7 to 9 feet deep, and even 30 to 40 feet in some parts. Dangerous as the pass is in this season, it is used by the natives; and then the brethren (ten or twelve of whom are always stationed here) distinguish themselves by their humane exertions, in sending out parties, accompanied by the famous St. Bernard dogs, a species allied to the shepherd's dog, intelligent and faithful, with a keen nose, a large massive head, and tawny skin. They track their way through the snow with unerring sagacity, but are short lived, as are the monks, from the bitter effects of this polar climate. A party of eight persons and a dog were overwhelmed December, 1874, in a snowdrift. The dog struggled out and got back to the Hospice, but all the rest were lost.

As many as 12,000 persons, tourists and others, travel over this pass or visit the Hospice yearly, all of whom are fed and sheltered without charge. The cost of maintenance is reckoned at 50,000 francs; but those, of course, who are able, especially more visitors, pay for their accommodation as much, at least, as they would at an inn for the same time. Formerly the institution was possessed of rich estates in several countries, and held eighty-eight benefices; but these have been taken away in course of time. The monks are in general affable and well informed, as might be expected from their great intercourse with strangers. They enter on their noviciate at eighteen, taking it in turn to reside at the Hospice; but their constitutions are almost broken down by the time their (fifteen years) vow expires.

The Pass does not lack remembrances of the Roman sovereignty, for which nothing was too lofty. In the time of Julius Cæsar it appears to have been practicable, and under his successor, Augustus, was much used. The site of the temple to the god Penninus is still pointed out, and many brass votive altars from its ruins, with other remains, are placed in the hospice or at the museum of Turin. Livy tells us that the Veragrians had a temple here, and this is confirmed by Celtic coins being found. The Barbarians, as they were called, and the Saracens, who were scarcely less barbarous, devastated the house of refuge here; and even after St. Bernard's time, the hospice was taken possession of by robbers, who levied a toll on every passer by. Canute of England complained to the Pope and the Emperor, that his subjects, in making their pilgrimage to Rome, were obliged to travel in companies of 400 or 500 for mutual protection, upon which the hospice was re-founded on a better footing.

From 1798, when the French first penetrated Switzerland, to 1801, more than 150,000 soldiers crossed the St. Bernard, and the convent had a garrison of 150 men. In 1799 the Austrians tried to take it, but were defeated after a hard day's fight. Between the 15th and 21st May, 1800, the French army of reserve, commanded by Bonaparte, with 40 pieces of cannon, crossed the pass: a part of the same army which, on the 15th June, beat the Austrians under Melas at Marengo. The other divisions went over the Simplon and St. Gothard; the cannon being dismounted, put into hollow trunks of trees, and hauled up by the soldiers, while the carriages were taken to pieces and carried on the backs of mules.

A footpath, rich in Alpine scenery, turns off from the Hospice over the **Col de la Fenêtre** (8,855ft. high) to Ferret; thence by Issert to Martigny (in 11 hours); or to Piedmont by Val Ferret, over the Col, to Courmayeur (7 to 8 hours). From Ferret also (near which is the **Pointe de Dronax**, 9,680 feet high, with splendid prospects), by **Col de Ferret** (8,715 feet), into the Valley of Entrèves.

From the Hospice to Aosta, the path winds between the lake and the Plan de Jupiter, the site of the Roman temple dedicated to Jupiter, hence the Latin *Mons Jovis*, Savoyard *Mont Joux*; a little beyond which the view of the basin of the Vacherie opens, on the Italian side, where the cattle of the convent are fed. The road is tolerably plain; and there is a fine view of the Vacherie from the gorge of Mont Moro; the most striking object being the Pain de Sucre or Sugar Loaf Mountain. Thence the path winds down to St. Rémy (5,240 feet high), where return chars may be got to Aosta. The custom-house is here; the tobacco duty is heavy, and only 30 cigars are allowed free. St. Oyen comes next, and Etronnes after that, where passports are shewn; then La Cluse, Gignaud, Signaye, and

**Aosta**, a charming spot, where the scenery becomes half Italian. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Italy.*)

## ROUTE 6.

**Visp to Zermatt. To Châtillon, over the Pass of St. Théodule, or Matterjoch.**

The Visp-thal (page 42) at **Stalden** (earth pillars), 5 miles from Brieg, divides into two branches, the Nikolaithal and the Saas-thal. Between these two valleys lie the Schildhorn, the Balfrin, the Ulrichshorn, and the Mischabelhörner, viz.: the Graben or Dom (14,941ft.) and the Täschhorn (14,760ft.), the highest peaks in Switzerland, neither Mont Blanc nor Monte Rosa being Swiss. The Saas-thal, also called at its commencement Eistenthal, ascends about 15 miles past Saas, to the glaciers which shut it in on all sides, but has a path over Monte Moro to Vogogna, on the Milan Road. The former and most important valley stretches to the south, 25 or 30 miles, to the base of Mont Cervin or the Matterhorn; passing Grächen, St. Niklaus, Herbrigen, Randa, on to Zermatt, which is 5,215 feet above the sea, in the heart of a circle of glaciers hanging down the sides of Monte Rosa (the second peak of the whole Alpine chain, 15,216 feet above sea) and the Matterhorn (14,703 feet). Over the shoulder of the latter is the Matterjoch Pass (10,889 feet high), with St. Théodule's old fort, and across it a path over glaciers and fields of snow, to Tournanche (11 stunden from Zermatt) and Châtillon, in Val d'Aosta. Both valleys are noted for the grandeur of their mountain scenery, the size of the glaciers, and fine waterfalls.

**Visp to Châtillon, by the Matterjoch**, in 20 to 23 hours, with guides.

After 1¼ hour you reach **Stalden**, and thence along the edge of a wild ravine (leaving *Grächen* above on the left) to

**St. Niklaus**, or Nicolas (2½ hours from Stalden), a pretty place among forests and fruit gardens, with an *Inn*, St. Nicolas, about half-way to Zermatt. Leaving Visp early, you may get over the glaciers of the Matterhorn to the châlets of Breuil the same day; but it is better to arrange to get to Zermatt the first day, Val Tournanche the second, and Châtillon the third.

Near Herbrigen, or Herbrüggen, are the Schallhorn Glacier and a waterfall. Randa was nearly overwhelmed by an avalanche in 1819, the mere wind of which shook several of the cottages to pieces. Another hour to Täsch, and in 2 hours more to Zermatt.

In 1891 a **Mountain Railway** was opened up the Vispthal and Nikolaithal from Visp to Zermatt, 22 miles, in about 3 hours. The stations are Stalden, Kalpatran, St. Niklaus, Randa, and Täsch.

**Zermátt.**—*Hotels:* Monte Rosa; Mont Cervin; Zermatt: Post; Hotel and Pension Riffelalp; Hotel and Pension Riffel, 3 hours from Zermatt.

This village (population, 525), which the Italians call *Praborgne*, is the chief place of the Matterthal, in a grassy hollow among the noblest scenery, for which this is an excellent starting point. It commands a splendid view of the **Matterhorn**, Mont Cervin, or Monte Silvio (the latter little known), which rises up here in great majesty 14,706ft. Church Service at St. Peter's Church,

which is dedicated to the memory of the travellers of Mr. Whymper's party, who fell in descending the Matterhorn, 1865. The good points of view are **Gorner Grat** (10,290 feet) and Hohbalm.

The Matterhorn was ascended without guides, July 21–22, 1876, by Mr. Cast and two other members of the Alpine Club; and is not considered to be difficult to expert climbers.

From Zermatt a path may be taken to the valley of Saas, and another (more rarely followed) across the glaciers of **Monte Rosa** (15,216ft.), by the Weissthor, to the road down to Macugnaga; the whole distance to the latter being 12 hours, and the highest point 11,800 feet. It is attended with some risk and fatigue.

Above Zermatt is a group of cabins called Zum See, not far from the glaciers of the Breithorn. A fatiguing walk of 4 hours, up and down glaciers and crevasses, brings you at length to the **Matterjoch**, or pass of the Matterhorn, 10,889 feet high. On a bare piece of rock are remains of the huts occupied by Saussure and his party, who stayed up here three days. It was ascended 22nd July, 1871, by a party of three, including Miss Walker, who was the first woman to do it. It marks the border of the Valais and Piedmont, to defend which there was a fort of St. Théodule, built in the fifteenth century, and still seen. Near the old Pass, otherwise called **Col de St. Théodule**, are two or three new ones, all nearly the same height and practicable according to the weather. In about 3 hours from this you descend to the châlets of Mont Jumont and Breuil; and in 2 hours, through a wild pass to Val Tournanche, in an amphitheatre of mountains, with a custom-house. Thence by a rugged but picturesque road, in 4 hours down to **Châtillon**, which has the old Castle of Usellc, a convent, and two or three bridges over the dark torrent below, one of which is a Roman Arch.

An EXCURSION may be made from **Zermatt to the Riffelberg**, in about 6 hours, past the Breithorn, the Gorner-Gletscher, &c. The prospect from the summit takes in a circle of glaciers and Monte Rosa. Another and easier one is to Schwartz See, in 3 hours. This is a small lake, about 8,393 feet above sea, close to a chapel, with a fine *panorama of the* mountains round Zermatt.

The **Circuit of Monte Rosa** from Zermatt may be made in about *Four Days* by ascending the Matterjoch. Thence over the three Cimes Blanches (9,830 feet), by Aventino to S. Giacomo d'Ayas, in Val Challant. From this, ascend the pass of Furca di Betta (about 8,500 feet) into the head of the Vallaise or Lys-thal, at St. Giacomo, a fine spot, with the most varied scenery. Another ascent by a lake to the Pass of Ollen (9,555 feet), at the back of Monte Rosa, and down to Alagna, in Val Sesia. Hence by St. Antonio to Pass of Turloz (9,090 feet), and from there down to Borca and Macugnaga in the charming Val Anzasca. Many parts of the route so far are extremely fatiguing, but it embraces a succession of splendid views. It may be extended (from Ayas) by taking Gressonay lower down the Vallais, and Col di Val Dobbia to Riva and Alagna. From Macugnaga you can go on over the fine **Monte Moro Pass** (8,220 feet), past the Mattmark See, to Moos and down to Saas, from which there is a difficult pass into Visp-thal, and so to Zermatt again.

**A Tour of Sixteen Days from Brieg to Saas.**—Fée Valley and Mattmarksee; over Monte Moro to Macugnaga. Belvedere and Glacier of Macugnaga; Pedriolo. Baranca Pass to Fobello. Varallo—Monte Sacro—and Monte di Tre Croci. Varallo to Alagna. Pile Alpe, Val di Bors, and Glacier. Alagna over Col d'Ollen to Gressonay. Lys Glacier. Gressonay by Col di Renzola, and Col de Jon to Châtillon. Breuil. Col St. Théodule to Zermatt. Up the Riffelberg and Gorner Grat. Zermat, to Visp and Brieg. On 6th September, 1877, in the Lyskamm Pass, two Englishmen and three guides (the brothers Knubles) were killed by a fall from the Convent Glacier.

## ROUTE 7.

### Brieg to the Source of the Rhône.

Diligence runs daily.

BRIEG TO OBER GESTELEN.—A char-road through the populous valley of the Rhône, with the Aletsch, Viesch, and other Glaciers on the left. Crossing the bridge out of Brieg, you come to **Naters**, anciently *Narres*, which, with its adjoining hamlets, numbers 600 souls. Being in a sheltered spot, vine, walnut, and chestnut flourish to

advantage. The old ruined Castles of Weingarten and Supersax being passed, you approach the Massa, which comes down from the Aletsch Glacier.

A path ascends this stream past a fall, winding round the Aletsch Glacier and the Martinsberg, and falling into the road higher up at Viesch. At

**Mörel** (*Hotels*—Des Alpes; Eggishorn) the road crosses the Rhône (a footpath goes straight on) to Bister, and Grengiols, which was called *Granolia*, and has a church on the site of its old baronial castle. Most of the village has been rebuilt since the Austrians burnt it, 1799. The rich pastures here stretch up towards the Binnenthal, by which there is a way over the mountains to Wald, in the Val Formazza (near the Tosa Falls), and thence into Val Maggia.

Crossing the Rhône again, you come to Deisch, and Lax, a pretty, well-built village, with corn and saw mills. The people carry on a good trade in cheese, cattle, &c., with Italy, by the Binnenthal, towards which there is a bridge a little higher up, where the mountains seem to close in upon the view.

**Viesch** or Fiesch (*Inns:* Hotel du Glacier; des Alpes) contains over 300 inhabitants, and stands 3,460 feet above the sea, near a torrent of the same name, which drains the Viesch Glacier. Fine crystals are got near this beautiful spot. The path up the little stream goes round to Natten. At one time, it is said, there was a way right over to Grindelwald; but the accumulation of glaciers has rendered it impracticable. An excursion may be made hence to the **Aletsch Glacier,** and the **Æggischhorn.** The Märjelen See, a small deep blue lake, one of the special points of the Aletsch Glacier, disappeared suddenly, March, 1888. Two hours from Viesch on the slope of the Æggischhorn, is the Jungfrau Hotel, which has been improved and made a great centre for excursions. The ascent of the Æggischhorn, with its splendid panoramic view (9,650 feet) takes about 2 hours, commanding the Finsteraarhorn and Monte Rosa chains, with peeps of the Tödi and Grisons Alps.

This is also one of the best centres for the Jungfrau, Aletschhorn, and Finsteraarhorn. Pension at the Jungfrau Hotel, 7fr. per day. Belwald, *near Viesch, commands a good prospect.* On the opposite side of the Rhône, is the little village of *Mühlibach*, where Cardinal Schinner, Bishop of Sion, was born. He played a great part in Swiss affairs before the Reformation, and died at Rome, 1522.

Passing Niederwald, Blitzingen, and Selkingen, where the scenery becomes less striking, you come to **Biel** (population, 150), 4,370 feet above the sea, with some remains of Blandra Castle. In the night of 16th and 17th January, 1827, an avalanche rolled down here and destroyed forty-six houses and a mill. Out of eighty-nine persons overwhelmed, only thirty-eight were dug out alive. Rizingen, &c., comes next (Holy Cross Church being seen over the town), and then Gluringen, Retringen, and Reckingen.

**Münster** (*Inn:* Croix d'Or, or Golden Cross), the chief place in Upper Valais, where, though the pastures are scanty and the climate cold, cattle and a little fruit are raised. The old church is worth notice; it looks down the valley upon the Weisshorn. Münster was the first place in this part to unite with the Forest Cantons, with whom it formed a treaty, 1416. From here the ascent of the Löffelhorn (10,140 feet) can be made in 5 hours.

**Ulrichen,** a village of 300 souls, opposite the Eggenenthal, which may be ascended from here to get over the Gries Glacier into Val Formazza, or over the Nüfénen into Val Bedretto, to Airolo and to Pommat.

**Obergéstelen,** or Haut Châtillon (*Inn:* Haut Châtillon), is under the Grimsel, 4,395 feet above the sea, at the point where the paths over that Pass, and those of the Furca, &c., meet with the Galenstock and other icy peaks in front. It is a busy little place, with a population of 250 and a trade in cheese, &c.; but suffered greatly from the fire of 1868, when all of its black wooden houses were burnt. Parts of a Castle, which defended the passes, are still visible. This elevated part of the Valais, being so near the course of the Rhône, is subject to frequent inundations. About 1 mile above it is **Oberwald,** the last and highest village in the canton, and about 4 miles from the source of the river in the **Rhône Gletscher,** or Glacier. (See Route 13a.) An avalanche in 1770 buried eighty-four people at this place.


TELLS CHAPEL
LAUSANNE
GENEVA
LAKE MAGGIORE
BASLE

# SECTION II.

## CENTRAL SWITZERLAND AND THE OBERLAND.

### FROM BASLE TO ZURICH, SCHAFFHAUSEN, CONSTANCE, SOLEURE, NEUFCHATEL, BERNE AND THE BERNESE OBERLAND, LUCERNE AND THE FOREST CANTONS, OVER THE ST. GOTHARD, TO MILAN. ROUTES 10 to 19.

## ROUTE 10.

### Bâle to Lucerne, the Rigi, Altorf, St. Gothard, Como, and Milan.

**BASLE (Stat.)** German, **Basel**; French, **Bâle.**

*Hotels:* Hotel des Trois Rois (Three Kings), first-class, highly recommended.

Hotel Euler, large and well situated hotel, near the Central Railway Station.

Hotel National, fitted up in a most comfortable style.

Hotel Suisse (Schweizerhof), near the Springs, opposite the French and Swiss Railway Stations. Comfortable and clean. See Advt.

Hotel Krafft, first-class, for English and American travellers.

Victoria, formerly Hotel Lorenz.

Hotel de la Cigogne, situated near to the Rhine; moderate charges. Mr. J. Klein Weber, proprietor.

Hotel de Bâle, opposite the Baden Railway Station.

Hotel Schrieder; Hotel Metropole; Black Bear Hotel; Hotel de la Couronne.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE, at St. Martin's, near the Bridge.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—In Freien Strasse.

RAILWAYS.—Trains to Mulhouse, Colmar, Strassburg, Paris; to Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Baden, Mannheim, Frankfort. To Olten, Lucerne, Herzogenbuchsee, Berne (thence to Thun and Interlaken). Fribourg, Lausanne, by the Swiss Central; or *via* Delémont, Bienne, &c., to Lausanne. *Viâ* Herzogenbuchsee, Soleure, Neufchâtel, Yverdon, Lausanne, and Geneva, by the West Swiss. *Viâ* Olten, Aarau, Brügg, to Zürich, on the North Eastern. *Viâ* Waldshut, to Zürich, and thence to Romanshorn, St. Gall, Coire, Glarus. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*)

Trams every 8 minutes from the Badischer to the Central Railway Stations.

Population 70,305 (over two-thirds Protestants, about 20,000 Roman Catholics, remainder Jews); of Bâle-Ville, 74,245; of Bâle-Campagne, 62,154.

The largest place in Switzerland, well situated at the point where it borders Germany and France. It stands about 800 feet above sea, at the elbow of the Rhine, which divides it into Gross and Klein Basel (Great and Little), joined by a wooden bridge (Alte Brücke), by the new Johanniter-Brücke, and an iron viaduct at St. Alban Graben, connecting the north (Baden) and south (Swiss) Stations. The oldest part is in Gross Basel, on the left bank, where are crooked streets and old-fashioned houses, with a very large number of Fountains, one of the best of which, Gothic and curiously carved, is in the Fish Market. A good view of the town is obtained from the *Pfalz Basel*, in a capital situation near the Cathedral, 75 feet above the river, and commanding a wide prospect of the Black Forest, and other objects around.

Here stood the Roman *Basilea*, built by Valentinian I. upon the decay of *Augusta Rauracorum* (now Augst) higher up the stream; out of which the town first grew. Being almost destroyed by the Huns, 917, it was rebuilt 924-32, by Henry the Vogelsteller (Fowler), and in time it became a free city of the Empire as part of Suabia. A plague in 1312, a fire in 1336, and an earthquake in 1356, greatly reduced it. The famous Council of Basil, held here 1431-43, to establish peace and unity, and to reform the church, having asserted that a Council was above the Pope, was excommunicated by Eugene IV., and forthwith chose Amadeus of Savoy, as Pope, under the title of Felix IV. Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pius II., acted as secretary. In 1444 the Armagnac army, under the Dauphin, crossed here to the field of St. Jacob (p. 106). It joined the Swiss confederacy as an independent republic, 1501, and accepted the Reformation 1527, when the bishop fled.

The year 1796 was marked by the siege of Hüningen, a French fortress, on the Rhine, below the town, by the Archduke Charles. In 1832, the little revolution took place which divided the Canton into two republics, Basel-stadt and Basel-land (city and country). Here lived Erasmus, Reuchlin, Holbein, Iselin, Grynæus, the Bernouillis, Euler, and other famous men. It is now a rich and thriving town, with manufactories of ribbons, paper, silks, chemicals, tobacco, &c.

One of the oldest and most conspicuous buildings is the red sandstone **Münster** (Minster or Cathedral), begun by the Emperor Henry II., about 1010, in the Byzantine (or round-arch) style, but for the most part restored in the Gothic style, after the earthquake of 1356; with two spires, 218 feet high, built 1500. What remains of the first church are, St. Gallen's north porch, flanked by statues of Christ, St. Peter, the Ten Virgins, &c.; the crypts and one side of the nave, and the grotesque figures on the pillars and beam-ends, peculiar to the early style. The chancel and side aisles are a mixture of both styles. On the west front are various Gothic ornaments, and figures of St. George and St. Martin, on horseback; also the statues (as supposed) of Henry I., or Conrad I., with his wife and daughters; the Virgin, Henry II., and St. Kunigunde on the façade; four kings and the wise men on the towers. Inside, near the communion table, is the grave-stone of *Erasmus* (who died at a house close by, 1536); the large organ, 1,431 pipes; tombs of the Empress Anne (Rudolph of Hapsburg's wife) and her sons; the carved chancel and font, and other remains of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The Chapter House was used by the great Council. Admission, ½ franc. Free, 2 to 4, Wednesdays, The picturesque Cloisters on the south side are full of tombstones from many centuries back, including that of Œcolampadius, who first preached the Reformation here. The Mediæval Collection, adjoining the Minster, is well worth seeing. Admission, ½ franc. Free, Sunday, 10-30 to 1, Underneath the Pfalz is the Swimming School for ladies and gentlemen.

Near the Cathedral is the **Museum** containing the **Public Library,** which belonged to the University (founded 1460), of about 200,000 *volumes, and 6,000 MSS., with paintings,* drawings, &c. It was formerly the Bishop's Palace. Open from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Among other things of interest are the transactions of the Council (11 folios); a Greek Commentary, on vellum, by Gregory Nazianzen; the English Greek Testament, edited by Erasmus, printed by Froben, 1516; Erasmus's Praise of Folly, illuminated by Holbein; Original Letters of Luther, Erasmus, Melanchthon, Zwingli, &c. The Museum contains Roman antiquities, from Augst; 12,000 coins; a number of cartoons by Cornelius; and more of the younger Holbein's works (the Bâlese claim him as a native) than can be found anywhere else. They number twenty-six, and include—No. 8, the Passion, in eight parts, for which Maximilian of Bavaria offered 30,000 florins; a Portrait of Erasmus, No. 18—thought to be the painter's best; Portrait of Frobinius, No. 15, the printer; his friend Schweizer, No. 16; and his patron Ammerbach, No. 17; his Wife and Children, No. 12: Burgermeister Meyer and Wife, No. 19; Body of Christ, No. 7—said to have been painted from a drowned Jew. Among his drawings (nearly 80) are his own portrait, the Meyer Family, sketches for Sir Thomas More's family, and copies of the famous Todtentanz (Dance of Death), with pieces of the original frescoes. Other works are, the Battle of St. Jacob, by H. Hess, Cranach's Luther, and an interesting collection of paintings by Swiss masters. The Museum is open Sunday morning and Wednesday afternoon (in summer) free, on other days 50c. for 1 or 2 persons.

St. Martin's *Church*, the oldest here, was built in the time of king Chlodowig; at St. Peter's are graves of eminent natives, especially the Bernouilli family. There are also the Church of the Bare-footed friars (lately restored) and the modern church of St. Elisabeth with fine stained glass.

The Kunsthalle has a number of modern pictures and casts.

The *Rathhaus*, or Town Hall, in the Market Place, is a good specimen of Burgundian Gothic, with carvings, &c., built 1508, and restored 1824. On the front are frescoes and the arms of Basle (a bishop's crozier supported by a fish-gaff), Uri, Unterwalden, &c. Inside are frescoes by Hans Boch (1609); stained windows and carvings in the

Great Hall, which was once adorned by Holbein's frescoes, now almost obliterated; and a statue of Manutius Plancus (the founder of Augst) in the court. The new Theatre or casino, across the bridge, built 1840. A new Hospital on the site of the Margrave's Palace, in the faubourg. Some cells of the old Carthusian Convent are left at the Waisenhaus (Orphan School) in Little Bâle. The old Spahlen-thor, St. Paul's Gate, with its machicolations, was built about 1400; some of the ancient watch towers remain over the ramparts. The Spahlen-brunnen (Fountain) has a copy of A. Durer's Bagpiper. In St. Alban's Kloster is a Byzantine archway, dating from Roman times; the Spiesshof is in the Florentine style. St. Clara (Roman Catholic) has a fine organ.

Many social, learned, and religious Societies exist here, as the famous Missions Seminar, or *Missionary College*, founded 1816; Bible Society; Society for Promoting the Public Good; the Hochschule, or High School, a Pædagogium (1817), Gymnasium, Parish Schools; College Alumnorum, or Erasmianum; the Kunstverein (Society of Arts) at the Kunsthalle, with a permanent Exhibition of Pictures; admission, 50 cents. The library of the Lesegesellschaft has 27,000 volumes.

The Gates used to be shut during service on Sundays and also every night at 11, after which a fee had to be paid for admission. The walls have been converted into promenades. Buxtorf the Hebrew scholar, and Burckhardt the traveller, were natives of Bâle.

Zoological Gardens, not far from the Central Station, with concerts on Sunday afternoons.

In the neighbourhood are various points of interest, as the Bruderholz (¾ stunde), *Hüningen Fort* (close to an important fish-farm), St. Jacob or Jakob (page 106), Mortenberg, Mariastein Abbey, Ettingen, Badenweiler, Burg and its Baths, Leimen-thal, St. Margarethen Hills, Neubad (New Bath), the Grenzacher Horn and Chrischona-Kapelle (1½ stunde) with fine views of the Alps, Arlesheim (a romantic spot), Augenstein Castle, also the Wiesenthal, Röttelen Castle, and the Hardtwalde. Trout fishing in the Birs.

The Canton contains about 185 square miles, with good pasture near the Rhine; corn, wine, fish, cheese, and cattle are the chief products. Liesthal is the capital of the country part, or Bâle-Campagne. German is the common language.

## Basle to Lucerne, by the Unterhauenstein.

The old road, which passes Liesthal, Sissach, Olten, Sursee, &c., and is about 17 stunden or 54 miles long, is, for the most part, superseded by the Schweizerische Central-bahn, or **Swiss Central Railway** following nearly the same direction. Two small portions, viz., between Sissach and Olten (across the Hauenstein), and between Emmenbrücke and Lucerne, are now pierced by tunnels opened in 1858 and 1859. At Olten, on the Aare, is a branch, down that river to Aarau, forming a junction with the Central Swiss line from Zürich, &c.; and at Aarburg, up the river, the West Swiss line from Berne, Solothurn, Neufchâtel, Yverdon, Lucerne, and Geneva, falls in. The through route from Bâsle to Lucerne, 59 miles, is performed in 2½ to 3½ hours. (For times, distances, &c., see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.) There are eighteen stations, the most important of which are described below. The direct line to Brugg and Zürich, opened 1875, turns off at **Pratteln** (see Route 11).

The line passes the bridge over the Birs; Schweizerhall or Rothhaus Saltworks (rock salt 640 feet down), opened 1836; and the Forest of Hard. Near this, a Roman tower and pillar were found, 1751. *Basel-Augst* and its antiquities are further on (on the Rheinfelden Road, Route 11).

### Liesthal (Stat.)

Population, 4,850.

*Hotels:* Schlüssel; Falke; Engel; Sonne.

Capital of Basel-Landschaft, or Bâle-Campagne, since the separation from Basel-Stadt, or Bâle-Ville in 1833, and after a battle fought in the Hundwald. At the Gemeindehaus (Common Hall) is Charles the Bold's drinking cup, taken at the battle of Nancy. There are also an Arsenal, Hospital, and Cantonal Library. Near it are the ruins and Bath of Schauenberg, Bubendorf Bath, Wildenstein Castle, and a fine view from Sissacher Fluh (1,300 feet above the sea); at Waldenburg a ruined castle and a fall of 80 feet down. The top of Ober Hauenstein is about 3,000 feet high. It is traversed by three tunnels, between Sissach and Olten, about 3 miles long. In June, 1857,

accident occurred, by which sixty-three persons were suffocated.

**Sissach (Stat.)**, on the Ergolz, 1,335 feet above the sea. *Hotel:* Löwe. Population, 1,500. The church is large and old. One of the first Pestalozzian Schools was established here. Fine view from Sissacherfluh Mountain. Rail to **Gelterkinden.** Diligence to **Eptingen**, with an Etablissement des Bains near the Hauenstein. Passing the ruins of Castle Homburg we come to

**Läufelfingen (Stat.).**—Here are a church, school, &c., on an eminence, at the bottom of the Wiesenberg (3,280 feet, to the left, a fine view) and of the Pass of the **Unter Hauenstein,** which is part of the common high road to the St. Gothard. At a cost of a quarter of a million of francs, between 1827-30, the gradients have been much improved; a toll of ¼ franc per horse is levied. There is a splendid **View** from the top (1,130 feet), where you cross the boundary into Soleure Canton, but the railway passes a tunnel 2,900 yards in length, the scene of the accident referred to above. A deep gorge, to

**Olten Stat. and Junction.**—Buffet. Hotel Schweizerhof. Population, 4,936. On the Aare, where the lines to Aarau, Berne, Thun, Soleure, &c., fall in; having an old Church, built before 1240, now a magazine. Diligence to the sulphur baths of **Lostorf.** The *Neu-Wartburg* and *Frohburg* are near.

Change here for the line to **Soleure, Berne,** &c., which passes the Stations of **Niederwyl, Murgenthal, Largenthal,** and **Bützberg,** to **Herzogenbuchsee,** where the line to Soleure turns off. Hence to Berne by way of **Riedwyl, Wynigen** (tunnel 1 mile long), **Burgdorf** (see Route 14), **Lyssach, Hindelbank, Schönbühl** (near Hofwyl), and **Zollikofen,** near which you get the view of the Bernese Alps.

[At Olten there is a branch line (past **Dänikon** and **Schönenwerth**) to

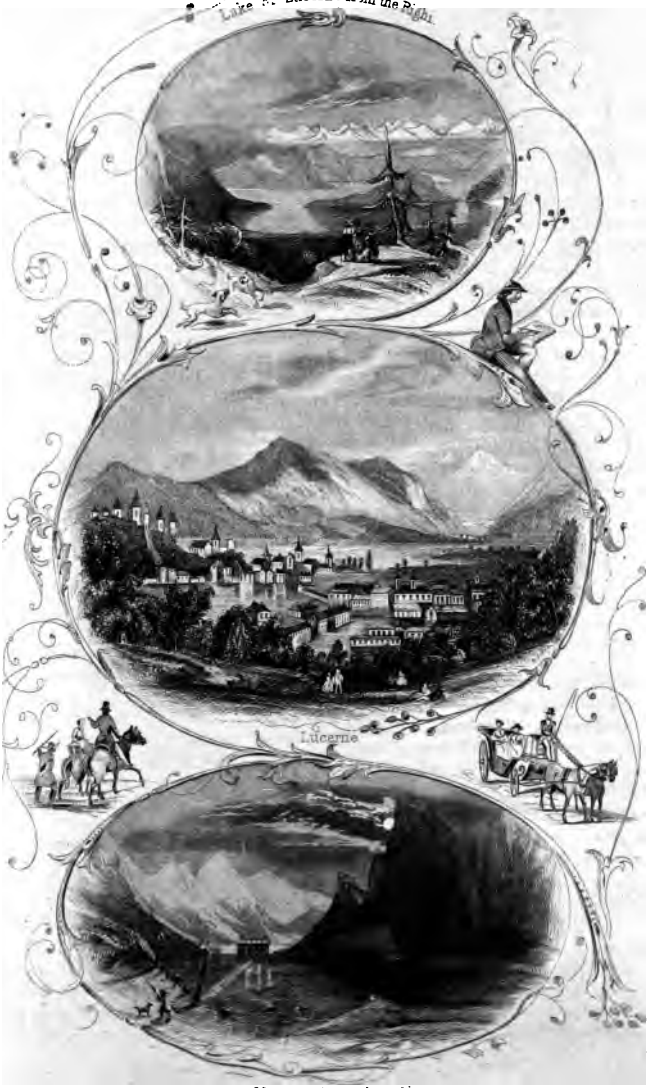
**Aarau (Stat.)**

*Hotels:* Wilder Mann; Löwe; Rössli; Ochs.

Capital of *Canton Aargau*, or Argovie (population, 193,834), at the foot of the Jura range, on the *Aare, over which is a suspension bridge, finished 1850. Population 6,802, mostly Protestants.* It stands about 1,265 feet above the sea; and is an industrious place, having manufactures of cotton, woollen, cutlery, mathematical instruments, &c. Among the noteworthy objects are the Parish Church (which both Protestants and Catholics attend at different hours—an arrangement once advocated by Dr. Arnold in England); the Rathhaus, in the old castle of the Counts Von Rors; Cantonal or High School; Gymnasium; Trades' School; Arsenal; Barracks; Cantonal Library (open 3 p.m.), 60,000 vols. and MSS. collected by Gen. Lurlauben; Ethnographical Industrial Museum; collection of antiquities from Vindonissa. There is also a Bible and Foreign Aid Society. Walks and excursions may be made to the Turnplatz on the river, Zimmermann's Garden, Schönenwerd (¾ stunde), **Baths of Schinznach** (3 stunden, page 68). Zschokke, the historian, lived at Aarau, and his house is on the road which leads out to the Hungerberg. Diligence to Menzlikon and to Schoftland.

The Central Swiss line here joins the line from Basle; proceeding by way of **Brugg** and **Baden** (in Route 11), to **Zürich.** Leaving Aarau, it passes **Rupperschwyl,** from which a branch up the Reuss (part of the St. Gothard line) is open *vid* **Lenzburg** and **Hendschikon** to **Wohlen, Boswyl-Bunzen, Muri,** and **Rothkreuz** (page 71). Muri has a public school in a large old Benedictine Abbey. At Wohlen or Wohlen-Villmergen, a branch of 4½ miles goes off to **Bremgarten.** There is a shorter line from Lenzburg to Lucerne, past the *Hallwyl Lake*, then through **Hochdorf** to Emmenbrücke (see page 57). From Rupperschwyl the Zurich line passes **Wildegg,** near Wildegg Cast'e (page 68), and the *Brestenberg* water-cure; **Schinznach,** near the Baths (page 68); to **Brugg,** page 67].

From Olten the Lucerne line proceeds to **Aarburg (Stat.)** *Inns:* Krone (Crown); Bär (Bear). Population 2,000. In Canton Aargau, on the Aare, where the Wigger joins it. A wire suspension bridge, 270 feet long, was built after the fire of 1840, which nearly destroyed the town. Parish church on a rock. On a higher point commanding the town, is the old Citadel, built in 1660, where Napoleon used to confine troublesome patriots. Diligence to Frolawyl.


Lake of Lucerne from the Righi
Lucerne

**Zofingen (Stat.)** *Inns:* Ochs (Ox); Rössli (White Horse). This place, in the pleasant wooded valley of the Wiggerthal, is the Roman *Tabinium*, near which, on a paved way, a bath, pavement, &c., have been found; they are at the Rathhaus, along with coins, letters of the Swiss reformers, drawings, &c. Population, 4,400; many being makers of cutlery. The Swiss Art Union meets annually (established 1806). Mr. Suter's interesting collection of objects from the lake-dwellings. A loop from Aarau connects here, passing **Kölliken, Ober-Entfelden,** and **Suhr.** Good views on the Heiterplat (the Bernese Alps in the distance).

Passing **Reiden** in Canton Lucerne, **Dagmersellen, Nebikon** (to the right Pilatus), **Wauwyl,** you come to

**Sursee (Stat.)**

*Inns:* Sonne (Sun); Hirsch (Stag).

An old walled town, near the mouth of the Suren, which falls into the Sempacher See or lake. Population, 2,100. It has an old Gothic Town House. Marienzell Chapel is near it. To the south-west (1¼ stunde) is Tauenfels Castle, with a fine view; beyond which lies **Buttisholz Barrow** (Engländer Hügel), where the Entlibuch men finally routed the English adventurer Ingelram de Courcy and his followers, 1376. Scott alludes to it in "Anne of Geierstein." The *Lake of Sempach*, 3½ miles long by 1½ broad, is 1,470 feet above the sea, with a pleasant hilly border round it, and abounds with good trout *(Salmo lavœretus)*, crayfish, &c. A boat or the rail will take you to the little village of

**Sempach (Stat.)** *Inns:* Kreuz (Cross); Adler (Eagle). Famous in the history of Swiss independence for the celebrated *Battle*, 9th July, 1386, when Leopold II. of Austria, lord of this part, was utterly routed and slain by his vassals. How the victory was gained through the generous self-sacrifice of Arnold Winkelried, as he threw himself on the lances of the enemy to open a way for his countrymen, is described in James Montgomery's "Make way for Liberty," some of the most stirring lines in the English language. See Zschokke's eloquent description of the battle. It is still commemorated in a yearly religious ceremony at the *Schlacht-Kapelle* on the spot, which has some old pictures of the arms, &c., of those who fell on its walls. A meeting of the *Diet* was held here 1393.

From Sursee the line winds round the west side of the lake, past Wartensee Castle, **Sempach** (as above), and **Rothenburg,** to **Emmenbrücke** (on the Emme); the Rigi on the left and Pilatus on the right being in view. From Emmenbrücke, a tunnel 350 yards long carries the line under Gibraltar (a spur of the Gütsch) into

**LUCERNE (Stat.)**; German, **Luzern.**

*Hotels:* Schweizerhof and Luzernerhof, view from the windows superb, a first-rate house.

Hotel National, fine large hotel, with lift to all storeys, open all the year. Recommended.

Hotel Beau Rivage. First-class hotel beautifully situated. Moderate charges. Recommended.

Hotel du Rigi. A very good Hotel, well situated right on the lake and quay for steamers and promenade. Moderate charges.

Hotel d'Angleterre, Mr. Reber, proprietor.

Swan Hotel, kept by Mr. Haefeli.

Hotel des Balances.

Hotel St. Gothard.

Adler; Engel; Rössli; Hirsch; Post; Belle Vue; Europe; Neues Schweizerhaus; Altes Schweizerhaus.

The improved Turkish Baths, near the Schweizerhof Hotel, by Dr. Brun, physician.

Pensions—Numerous, at all the best points of view.

*English Church Service*, in the Lutheran Church. *Free Church of Scotland*, in Maria Hilf Church. *Resident Medical Men.*

*Bankers.*—Knörr and Son.

*Railway.*—To Olten, Basle, Berne (page 93), Zug (page 71), Zürich, St. Gothard (page 62), &c. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*) The Zug line joins the Swiss Central at *Gibraltar Hill*, a good point of view.

Population, 20,570, Roman Catholics. The capital of Canton Lucerne, seat of the Great Council, and of the Vorort (or Diet) in turn with Berne and Zürich; a fine old walled town, in the very centre of Switzerland, where the Reuss runs out of the Vierwaldstätter See or Lake of Lucerne, the most beautiful in the country, with Pilatus, Rigi, &c., in sight. It belonged to Austria till 1332, when it joined the confederation formed of the other three Cantons round the lake; and in the religious wars of 1712, headed the Catholics, who were defeated at Wilmergen. Being the chief Catholic town, the Pope's

Nuncio formerly resided here. Other Envoys make Berne their head-quarters.

The Reuss divides the town in two, the largest part being on the north, on the slope of Musegg Hill; and as seen from the lake, it looks, with its ramparts, watch-towers of the fourth century, spires, &c., much better than it really proves to be on passing through its narrow, ill-paved streets. But the beauty of the neighbourhood makes amends for all. There are three or four open places, with handsome Gothic fountains, one as old as 1481, and many old-fashioned houses.

Among the curiosities are the covered **Bridges** on the river, serving as promonades. The *Mühlenbrücke* (Mill Bridge) or Spreuerbrücke, built 1403, has thirty-six subjects from the "Dance of Death," besides other paintings. *Kapellbrücke* (Chapel Bridge) built 1303, 1,000 feet long, is adorned with 154 pictures, dedicated to Swiss history and the patron saints of the town, St. Leger and St. Maurice. On the Kapellbrücke is the old Wasserthurm or Water Tower (where the archives are kept) which, having been once a lighthouse *(Lucerna)*, gave name, they say, to the place. The Reussbrücke, and Seebrücke are the only ones passable for carriages. At the mouth of the river formerly stood the Hofbrücke, another covered way, adorned with nearly 240 scripture subjects, which are still preserved in the Rathhaus. It led over to the Hofkirche, or *Cathedral*, close to which was a Monastery and seat (hof) of the Abbot. The church stands on the site of one founded in 698, by St. Leodeger or Leger. It is of the seventeenth century, having two slender towers as old as 1506; a few stained windows, Lanfranc's Christ on the Mount of Olives, a good organ, &c.

Just outside the Wäggisthor is Meyer's interesting Diorama.

Not far from this is one of the great attractions of the town, in the Löwen-Garten, viz., the *Löwe von Luzern*, or **Lucerne Lion**, to the memory of the Swiss Guards who fell in the attack on the Tuileries, 10th August, 1792. It is a relief 28 feet long, 18 feet high, hewn out of the sandstone rock, by Ahrorh, of Constance, from Thorwaldsen's designs. *The dying animal*, as he falls speared through, *grasps the Bourbon Lily in one paw, while the other is held up to repel the next stroke.* Around are the names of those who fell and of the survivors (only 370 out of 1,160), with an inscription to the "fidelity and valour of the Swiss." Another inscription, "Peace to the unconquered," is seen in the little Chapel, with an embroidered altar-cloth, worked by the Duchesse d'Angoulême, 1825. Near here is the famous *Glacier-garden*, with large holes in the solid rock, worn by stones constantly revolving in the stream underneath a glacier that existed here ages ago. At this garden are the late General Pfyffer's Relief *Map of the Forest Cantons*, 22 feet by 12, made of pasteboard, wax, &c., the highest mountain (9,700 feet) being 10in. high, and another, by Müller, of the Eastern Cantons, 7¾ feet by 6, on a scale of 1 to 40,000. Near here again is Stauffer's Museum of Alpine animals; admission, 1 franc.

Among the paintings at the *Jesuits' Church*, built 1667, is one by F. Torriani; their college is now the Government House, and includes the Post Office, &c. St. Peter's is as old as 1173.

The *Rathhaus*, built 1606, contains an interesting Historical Museum and Armoury; close to it is an old tower, with the figure of a giant, and a long inscription on it.

Near the Mühlenbrücke and Berne Gate, is the *Arsenal*. The old weapons and armour, among which are banners, Leopold of Austria's coat of mail, from the field of Sempach, several trophies from Morat, William Tell's Sword, &c., are now in the Rathhaus.

Other buildings are—the large Town Hospital, Hospital for Incurables, Lyceum (at the Jesuits' College), several good Schools, and a Theatre, built 1839, near the Kapellbrücke. Town, Lyceum, Capuchin, and other *Libraries*, besides Meyer's, near the Post Office, and Stocker's on the Quay; a Musical Society, formed 1824; Reinhard's 132 paintings of Swiss costumes; Geiger's collections of paintings; and Pfyffer's of minerals. Museum of Natural History. Meyer's Diorama of the Rigi and Pilatus, Zürcherstrasse.

Kursaal, with reading and concert rooms, on Quai National.

The **Canton** numbers a population of 135,722, to 657 square miles; nearly all Catholic and German-speaking. It is tolerably fertile in corn, cattle, horses, cheese, fruit, chestnuts, with a little wine.

**Excursions** may be made along the river Reuss to Sentewald; to the Gütsch, in the tower of which is a panorama of the St. Gothard, and from which a fine view of the town can be obtained; to Krienz, Altenwieden, Meggen (on the lake), Sonnenberg, Gibraltar, Allenwinden, the Müseck Tower, the Dietchenburg, and other near points of view. Further off are Schauensee Castle, Stolberg Castle Ruins (1 stunde), Rothen Bad, Rathhausen Cistercian Abbey, in a pretty valley; and Sempach (2 stundon). A steamboat trip on the lake to Alpnach, Wäggis, Beckenried, Gersau, Brunnen, and Flüelen (3 hours). Finally, to Mont Pilatus, by the Pilatus Mountain Railway, opened 1889, maximum gradient, 48 in 100, about 3 miles long, 1½ hour from Alpnach-Stad (page 61), and by Wäggis or Küssnacht, **up the Rigi** (4 to 6½ hours), for the sunset view. This ascent may be made by rail from Vitznau, if time is an object.

Steamers up the lake, five times daily; to Flüelen, at the further end, 2fr. 60c. and 3fr. 65c., in 3 hours. Return tickets available for 2 days, but the journey cannot be broken en route.

## THE LAKE OF LUCERNE,

Or *Vierwaldstättersee* (*i.e.*, Four Forest States Lake), or Lake of the Four Cantons (round its banks), is one of the finest in Europe, not so much from its size or variety as from the beauty and overwhelming grandeur of its scenery, and the vast scale of the mountains which surround it, clothed with dark forests, and rising in some parts sheer out of the water to a height of 3,000, 4,000, and 6,000 feet. It is of an irregular shape, something like a cross, with the long arm bent twice. This part, 23 miles long, is made up of three reaches, Lucerne, Buochs, and Uri. It is 12 miles across from Alpnach to Küssnacht. Alpnach gives name to one division. It is 1,430 feet above the sea, and 700 feet deep. The Reuss Muotta and Engelberger Aa are its largest tributaries. The fish are much esteemed. Boats with lateen sails are used, and are a little dangerous when the Föhn or south-west wind blows. The lake never freezes entirely; it was partly frozen in the winter of 1830. The little Island of Altstad, the only one in the lake, is off Meggenhorn, not far from Neu-Habsburg, where is the ancient seat of the Austrian Dukes, destroyed 1352. Noticeable spots are

## KÜSSNACHT.

*Hotels:* Schwarzer Adler; Du Lac; Rössli; Tell; Pension Sigwart.

A village at the foot of the Rigi, in a fine fruit country. Population, 3,000. A Statue of Tell at the public fountain, was set up 1843, near Gessler's Burg or Castle, which they say belonged to the tyrannical governor shot by Tell, 1307, in the Hohlen Gasse (see page 72), now part of the road to the Immen See. This was commemorated by a fresco in *Tell's Chapel* further on (the spot where Gessler fell), and a German verse stating that it was the birth-place of Swiss liberty, and that it will last as long "as we are like our ancestors." The Chapel has been rebuilt. See next page. Visitors may land here for the Rigi (3½ hours), Rossberg, Einsiedeln, &c.

## WÄGGIS, or Weggis,

*Hotels:* Du Lac; Löwe; Bellevue. *Pensions:* Belvedere; Paradise.

Is at the mouth of Küssnachter See, the nearest point to Lucerne, for a pedestrian ascent of the Rigi, on the south-west slope of which it lies, with a mild climate, where almonds and figs grow. A landslip, in 1795, brought down a torrent of mud upon it, but it is now partly built over. A bridle-path leads up the mountain. Next along the lake is

**Vitznau (Stat.)** Here the **Rigi railway** 4 to 5 miles long, with a rise of more than 5,000 feet to the Kulm, (opened 1871-3) may be taken for the *Ascent of the Rigi* (1 hour 20 min). *Hotels:* Rigi; Hotel and Restaurant Rigibahn. The speed is regulated by a cog-wheel working on a middle rail. It passes through a tunnel of 225 feet, near the bridge over the Schnurtobel Gorge, and has stations at **Romiti-Felsenthor, Kaltbad** (branch to **First,** or **Unterstatten,** and **Scheidegk**), **Staffelhöhe, Staffel,** and the **Kulm** on top

From the Kulm you may descend to Arth, by a line opened 1875 (page 71). Near Vitznau are the Nasen Capes, near where the lake is narrowest. On the south shore, at mouth of the Aa, are **Buochs** (Dil. to Stans) and **Beckenried** (Hotel du Bateau), near the Riedli Pilgrim Chapel, and under the Buochser Horn, 5,850 feet above sea. Rütli

fine excursion to the Emetten Fall (1 stunde), and to Seelisberg (1 stunde), just over the border of Uri, with the Chapel of Maria zum Sonnenberg charmingly seated above the Mytenstein and *Grütli* or *Rütli* Meadow; a memorable spot, where the men of the three Forest Cantons met by night, 7th November, 1307, to save their country and liberty without violence or injustice. A path strikes up the Seelisberg Kulm, above 6,000 feet, with a fine view of the whole lake, &c. Large Kurhaus. Opposite Beckenried is

## GERSAU.

*Hotels:* Hotel and Pension Müller; Gersaurhof; Hirsch; Hotel and Pension du Rigi Scheideck; Sonne.

A pretty little place of 1,816 population, under the Rigi, which formed a separate republic before 1798, now part of Canton Schwyz. In the Church was once the banner of the Counts of Hohenzollern (taken at Sempach) till one of that family stole it away. Further on is Röhlibach Fall, and then

**Brunnen.**—*Hotels:* Waldstätter Hof; Adler; Hirsch; Rössli; and many Pensions.

A little port for the carrying trade, having a depôt for Canton Schwyz. Here the three Forest Cantons made a confederacy, 19th December, 1315.

From Brunnen the **Axenstrasse,** a fine example of engineering work runs parallel with the St. Gothard railway to Flüelen.

Beyond this is **Axenfels,** with its first-class *Hotel and Pension Axenfels*, in a fine situation, under the Frohnalpstock; very comfortable. Not far from here is the *Grand Hotel Axenstein*, with a magnificent view and a fine situation. English Church Service.

Hotel Kaltbad. First-class hotel and pension, well situated, with splendid panorama. See Advt.

Midway between Brunnen and Schwyz (Omnibus between these places), the Muotta-thal (see page 132) runs off. From Brunnen the lake grows narrower, taking the name of the Urner See. The Uri-Rothstock, Rossstock, and other peaks behind, are 7,000 to 9,000 feet high. Passing Sisikon, in Canton Uri, you come under the rugged Axenberg, nearly 8,000 feet high, to **Tell's Chapel,** built 1388, restored 1834, and rebuilt 1882, on the Tellenplatte, where he escaped ashore, by a bold leap *from Gessler's boat in the storm.* The chapel is *being decorated with frescoes illustrative of* Tell's exploits and history, by the well-known painter, Ernst Stückelberg, of Basel. Opposite it, near the Isenthal, is **Rütli,** or Grütli, a spot, frequently referred to in Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," in common with other celebrated localities in Swiss history. (See above). At the head of the lake is

## FLÜELEN; the Italian Fiora.

*Inns:* Kreuz; Tell; Adler; Stern; and Railway Restaurant. Population, 732.

A depôt for the carrying trade over the St. Gothard, with a landing pier for the steamers. It stands among fine mountain scenery, but on a marshy site at the mouth of the Reuss, above which is the old castle of the Barons of Attinghausen. The French landed here, 1799, under Soult, after great resistance from the Swiss; and fought with the Russians the same year, obliging them to retreat towards the Rhine.

## ASCENT OF THE RIGI,

Or *Mons Regius*, so celebrated for its extraordinary prospect, and the distant effects of sun-set and sun-rise. It is a ridge of conglomerate rock, between the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, 30 miles round, covered with forest and pasture to the top, or Kulm, which is 5,905 feet above the sea (4,470 above the lake). It is within 4½ hours of Lucerne; viz., by steamer to Wäggis, ¾ hour (a boat takes 1¼); thence to the top, 3½ hours, taking care to reach the top 1 hour before sun-set. Sun-rise is best from the Kulm. Sunset is perhaps still finer from the Rigi-Rothstock, between the Kulm and the Kaltbad. Hotels at the best points always crowded in the season—(Hotel Rigi Kulm; Hotel Schreiber; Hotel and Pension Staffel; Hotel and Pension Rigi Scheideck; Hotel and Pension Rigi-First; Hotel Rigi Kaltbad; see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*)—where the passing tourist may get meals and a bed, and the resident may benefit by the whey cure and hydropathy.

The new **Railways** offer the most easy modes of ascent; for that from Vitznau, see page 59; and for that from Arth, see page 72. A pedestrian will prefer the walk up. For those who ride from the starting points at the bottom (mentioned below), a horse or mule costs 9 francs to the *Kulm*, besides 6 for the return by the same road, or 9 francs by a different one; sedans for ladies, 5 to 8

francs up, and 3½ to 5 francs down, for each bearer. Guides (if hired) 6 francs a-day, for which they will carry 20lbs. of luggage; boys may be got cheaper. A trinkgeld is expected.

Besides the way up from Wäggis (3½ hours) which commands a constant view of the lake, there are various others,—from Küssnacht (3½ hours), the Immen See (3¾ hours), Arth (4 hours), Goldau (3½ hours), Lowerz (3¾ hours), Greppen (3 hours), Vitznau (3½ hours), Gersau (4½ hours); all being bridle-paths, except Immen See, Greppen, and Gersau. Nearly all the paths meet at Rigistaffel (½ hour) below the Kulm.

On the road from Wäggis, lies the Felsenthor Gate (two black rocks resting on a third), the crosses or stations of pilgrims, and the Kaltbad or Hydropathic Institution, handsomely rebuilt since the fire of 1849, with a chapel and good hotel; and 1 stunde from it is the Känzeli Cliff, with a fine view. But the most agreeable way is from Arth and Goldau where the view bursts upon you by surprise, and so descend by Wäggis, having the noble lake under your eye all the way down. Supposing it to be by Arth, in the ascent you come to Unter Dächli Inn, where the thirteen stations or pilgrim chapels begin; further on is Ober Dächli, where a footpath (½ stunde shorter) divides off from the road. The latter leads to the Hospice of Maria zum Schnee (Our Lady of the Snow), a Capuchin House, founded 1618, to which pilgrimages are made, especially at the festivals of 22nd July, 5th and 10th of August. And at ½ stunde above it, is the Staffel, where the roads unite.

The *Prospect* takes in a splendid panorama of 80 miles every way. To the north are the Zuger See (lake), the Albis Range, Egeri See, and the Black Forest of Suabia (Baden), far away in the horizon beyond the Rhine. In the west, almost the whole Canton of Lucerne lies spread out, with the Sempacher See, Pilatus and his horns, the chain of the Jura, &c. Towards the south, the Lucerne Lake (immediately below) and its mountains, and above all, the long icy chain of the Bernese Oberland (Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn, &c.) and the St. Gothard Road. Finally, to the east are the Tödi, Glarnisch, and other Alpine peaks, and Schwyz *under the Mythen*. The changes of colour on the lakes, and the rose tints of the distant glaciers, are remarkably beautiful.

Green alps (*i.e.* mountain pastures), and senn-hütten or cowherd's huts are dispersed about on all sides. As many as 800 different plants may be gathered on the Rigi and on Pilatus. From here Prince Albert, before his marriage, sent the Queen, his cousin, a dried *rose des Alpes*, with an album of views, which she still keeps among her treasures.

Between Lucerne and Alpnach lies

## MONT PILATUS,

So called from *Pileatus*, a cap, because the clouds settle over his head like one; but the common story is (see "Anne of Geierstein") that Pontius Pilate, when banished by Tiberius to Gaul, found his way here, and in despair drowned himself in a lake at the top, formed by the melting of the snow. It is a striking limestone group, 30 miles long, much more wild and rugged than Rigi, and so attractive in many of its views and features as to draw a great number of visitors. The highest point, the Oberhaupt, is 6,965 feet. On account of its broken outline it is sometimes called Fracmont (mons fractus).

The foot ascent should be made from Hergiswyl. A small inn stands at Brummeli, 1 hour from Hergiswyl; and at 3½ hours is the *Hotel* Zum Klimsenhorn, built at the Klimsenhorn, near the summit (15 or 10 minutes), 6,555 feet high. Another *Hotel*, the Bellevue, has been built 5 or 6 minutes below the Esel, 6,960 feet high. There is a path from the Hotel Klimsenhorn to one of the highest of the seven peaks, the Tomlishorn (6,997 feet), which commands the best view, and is most beautiful in the morning; while that from Esel, the next, offers the finest evening prospect.

The railway commences at Alpnach-Stad (see page 95) and passes through woods over the Wolfortbach, through the Wolfort Tunnel, next through two other short tunnels to the Aemsigenalp, and finally passes through four tunnels up the steep side of the Esel to the Pilatuskulm, close to Hotel Bellevue and the new Hotel Pilatuskulm. Hence by a path in 10 minutes to the top of the Esel. A path leads through a tunnel in 20 minutes to the Tomlishorn.

The Pilatus See or lake, 160 feet long, with the Dominik-Höhle is to the south-east. For a long time it was a punishable offence to visit the lake, lest it should disturb the unquiet spirit of the wretched suicide, who, in revenge, vexed the country below with his storms. An ancient rhyme runs thus—

"Hat der Pilatus seinen Hut
Dann wird das Wetter gut;
Trägt er aber seinen Degen
So gibt es wohl sicher Regen."

Meaning that, when Pilate puts on his hat (the cloud on his top) the weather will be fine; but when he wears a sword (when his peak is seen with a horizontal line of *stratus* below) it will be sure to rain; so that he serves as a weather glass, like many hills in other countries.

## ROUTE 10—*Continued.*

### From Lucerne to Milan, by the St. Gothard.

Distance by rail from Lucerne to Milan, 284 kil. = 177 miles; 5 trains daily, including 1 day and 1 night express.

The road from Altorf, forming the shortest way from Germany to Italy, across Switzerland, was made 1820-32, by Müller, of Altorf. It runs up along the eastern bank of the Reuss, and is now superseded by the St. Gothard rail.

The **St. Gothard Rail** starts from **Rothkreuz** (page 56) 11 miles from Lucerne, where the line from the north comes in, and passes down Lake Zug, at the base of the Rigi, and Lake Lowerz to Brunnen, on Lake Lucerne. Thence to Fluelen, Altorf, and Erstfeld (5 miles from Fluelen, 1,558 feet high), up the Reuss. Thence to Amsteg, and by several tunnels and bridges to Gurtnellen (8½ miles from Fluelen, 2,427 feet), and by zigzags across the Reuss, through Pfaffensprung Tunnel (1,487 mètres) and Wattingen Tunnel, to Wasen (3,008 feet). The line turns back towards Fluelen to Naxberg Tunnel (1,570 mètres). Next to Göschenen, at the north mouth of the Great Tunnel; which (missing the fine road through Devil's Bridge, Andermatt, Hospenthal, and St. Gothard Pass) comes out again at Airolo, nearly 10 miles beyond.

*A good plan is to take the rail to Göschenen or Airolo and explore the pass on foot.*

The Great Tunnel was finally bored through on Sunday, 29th February, 1880, after eight years work (1872-80), and was handed over by the contractors 1881. It is 9½ miles and 337 yards long (16 to 25 minutes); having its north end near Göschenen, 3,639 feet above sea; its south end at Airolo, 3,757 feet; and the middle 3,780 feet, or rather higher; thus making a slope each way for drainage. From Airolo the south section winds down to Biasca, past eight tunnels; and there are upwards of 20 tunnels along the north approach at Axenberg, Oelberg, Schieferneck, &c., besides those above mentioned, and several smaller ones. Massagno Tunnel (924 mètres), the last of 50, was made 1881. Altogether there are 53 tunnels, forming a total of 24 miles of tunnel work, including the Great Tunnel. It was made without shafts, the temperature being 100°; and though begun at both ends, the two borings eventually came together *within an inch*—a triumph of modern engineering, which exceeds that of the Mont Cenis, and which will scarcely be excelled.

At the Mont Cenis tunnel the two parts were one foot and a half from each other; and though shorter than the St. Gothard by 3,664 yards, it took six years more to complete it.

### ALTORF, or ALTDORF

(*Altorfia* in Italian).

*Inns:* Hotel Schlüssel; Krone; Tell; Löwe.

Capital of Canton Uri, under the Bannberg, 1,440 feet above the sea, near the Reuss, a little before it falls into the Lake of Lucerne. Population, 2,553, chiefly engaged in the carrying trade, and transport of passengers. Walter Fürst of Uri, born at Attinghausen, near here, was one of the three who conspired against Austrian rule, 1307; and Wilhelm Tell, the best known of them, was born at Bürglen, also near this. In the town is a good Pfarrkirche or Parish Church, near the Town House; with an excellent organ, and paintings, one being a Nativity, by Vandyck. The Capuchin Convent, founded 1581, is the oldest in Switzerland; it has a good library. At this point is a very fine view. The wood above the Convent is called the Bannwald, and none of the trees are allowed to be cut, as it protects the town from falling fragments.

Near the hospital founded by St. Charles Borromeo, for poor travellers, is the Gymnasium or *High School*, with the arms of the canton (a bull's head, &c.) on it. A fountain close to the Rathhaus supports statues of Tell and of his boy, who, according to the well-known story, was placed with an apple on his head for his father to shoot at, under a lime tree, on the site of a second fountain, built 1507, 200 feet distant. The archers of the town used afterwards to stand at exactly the same distance in their exercises. Collections of natural history by Lüsser; and of minerals by Landamman Müller, may be seen. A Tower older than Tell's time, called Tell's Prison, is ornamented with old pictures of the Patriot, and the tyrant Gessler. Altorf was much burnt in 1400, 1693, and again in 1799.

Excursions may be made to the *Axenberg*, Tellenplatte, Rütli, and other places already mentioned, sacred to Swiss freedom; to Waldnacht-thal Waterfall, Boylingen, Rothstock, and its glaciers (9,620 feet), enclosing the picturesque Valley of Isenthal, &c.

From Altorf the road leads up the Reussthal, over the Schächenbach, in which they say Tell was drowned, 1350 (trying to save a child), not far from his birth-place, Bürglen, a little to the east. Attinghausen lies on the west side of the Reuss, with its old baronial Castle. A little above, at Ribshausen, a path leads up over the Surenen pass, under the Titlis, to Engelberg. At Klus the road narrows, and is sprinkled with rocks; it stands opposite Erstfelderthal, leading up to Faulenbach Fall. Passing Silenen Castle and Zwing-Uri Castle (destroyed 1308), you come to **Amsteg**, or *Amstäg* (*Inns:* Stern; Kreuz), at the mouth of the Kärstelen or **Maderaner-thal** (up to the Tödi and other Alpine peaks past the fine Brunnibach Fall), in a pretty place, under the Windgelle, and Bristenstock (9,870 feet above the sea); the latter a noble peak. The Hotel zum Schweizer-Alpenclub affords a capital centre. The peaks round Amsteg, in the Maderanerthal, &c., explored by Mr. J. Sowerby, 1862-72, are 8,000 to 11,000 feet high. (See *Alpine Journal*, Feb., 1874.) The **Ascent of the St. Gothard** begins here, and the road, generally accompanied by the rail, crosses and re-crosses the Reuss (with pretty falls at *Gurtnellen*), *up to the Pfaffensprung* Bridge, which brings you to Im-Wyler Chapel, by a single arch, 98 feet span. A horse path turns up Mayenthal (over the Susten Pass) to the west, and then you come to

**Wasen** (*Inns:* Hotel des Alpes; Ochs; Krone), 3,070 feet above the sea, with a church perched on a rock. The next place is

**Wattingen**, with some falls in front of St. Joseph's Chapel; a little further, a house of the Bessler family (marked by the arms of the Three Forest Cantons) who settled here 1599. Passing Schönebrücke the road becomes more winding and rugged, and at length we reach **Göschenen**, or **Gestinen**, a growing town made by the rail, at the mouth of a fine valley which turns up (past Sandbalme Grotto) to the Glaciers of Trift and Gelmer. Here the north end of the **Great Tunnel** begins, about 3,600 feet above sea. Above the church are traces of a Castle, once commanding the pass, which here grows still wilder, between high walls of granite rock, winding from side to side, under the name of Schöllinen and Krachen-thal. If the traveller desires to ride over the pass, he can hire a carriage at Göschenen or at Hospenthal. There is a diligence from Göschenen to Andermatt and Hospenthal, but not from Hospenthal over the pass.

At the most savage part, where the Reuss thunders down a fall of 328 feet, the two **Teufelsbrücken** (Devil's Bridges), one mentioned in Longfellow's "Golden Legend," span the precipices. One, without parapet, 55 feet span, built in the 12th century by the monks of Einsiedeln, was the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1799, and of the defeat of the French by Suwarrow, who drove them down it a little later. This bridge fell down in 1888. The other, or new bridge, 20 feet higher up, 55 feet wide, and 95 feet above the stream, is of a bolder and more solid character. One road then goes by terrace-formed windings, mostly hewn in the rock, on to the Urner Loch, or Uri Hole; a short gallery or tunnel, 14½ feet high, and 180 long, cut through the Kilchberg, in 1707, to save going round the corner of rock, which, till then, was done by a sort of hanging bridge, suspended from the cliffs. In a few minutes you come suddenly to the Ursern-thal, a green pastoral valley, or branch of the Reuss, 4,500 to 4,900 feet a

## ANDERMATT

(Or Ursern, called *Orsera* by the Italians)

*Hotels:* Belle Vue; Drei Könige; Nager; Hotel et Pension Gothard. Good trout fishing. Diligence over the Furka Pass to Brieg, halting at the Rhône Glacier.

The chief village in the Ursern valley, 4,740 feet above the sea, with 711 inhabitants, and noted for its excellent cheese, honey, and red trout from the Oberalp See, a lake to the north-east, near the head of the Rhine, in the Grisons. The head of the Rhône is not far off, to the south-west, beyond Realp, in Ursernthal, and the Glaciers of Furka. Each of these famous streams may be reached by good roads from this village, which stands under the Glacier of the Gürschen, or St. Anne's Mountain. Fine specimens of St. Gothard minerals are got here. There is an old Church, with two or three chapels, a convent built 1688, and a hospital for poor travellers. Since the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, this place has been much frequented as a residence by consumptive patients.

From here the Oberalp Pass (6,732 feet), 7 miles, may be visited. Near the summit is the Oberalp See. Carriage to the top in 2 hours; easy walk back to the hotel.

Ascending the valley, the road leaves it at

**Hospenthal.** *Hotels:* Hotel Meyerhof, with Dépendance; Goldner Löwe.

A little village of 300 population, where the two heads of the Reuss join, under the Hünereck, 4,810 feet above the sea; so called from a Hospice once here. It contains an ancient Church, with an old tower (dating from the time of the Longobardi) above it, on a good point of view, and a pretty chapel. By several paved zigzags, up the south head of the Reuss, in 2½ hours, to the

## PASS OF ST. GOTHARD

(For the Tunnel, see page 62).

In Canton Ticino, or Tessin, a desolate gap in the ridge of the Helvetic Alps, 6,935 feet above the sea, but lower than four or five other Swiss passes. It is the Roman *Adula*, and the centre of a group of mountains, some above 10,000 feet high, from which, within 8 or 10 miles of the Col, the Rhine, Rhône, Reuss, Ticino, Toccia, &c., take their rise. The highest peaks are toward the east—as the Saint Gothard, 9,615; Badus, 9,615; Lockhorn, 10,180. To the west and south-west are Mutthorn, 10,180 the Fiendo, 8,890, with a wide prospect; the Luzendro, 9,710; and Fibbia, 9,000. Prosa, 8,360 feet, is on the north. These are surrounded by seventeen valleys, eight glaciers, and above thirty lakes, one only of which (Luzendro) contains fish.

Not far below the highest point of the Pass are the Hospice and the Hôtel du Mont Prosa, with a *Telegraph Office.*

The old Hospice, built 1374, by the abbots of Dissentis, was ruined by the French when they encamped here, 1799; the new one, close to it, is a strong roomy building. It is fitted to stand the storms and avalanches of winter, which last eight or nine months, and during which snow often lies 30 to 40 feet deep. It is now a meteorological station. Close by is the Hotel du Mont Prosa and its dépendance, the Albergo del San Gottardo. About 15,000 people formerly passed over in the year; in winter, carriages, &c., were carried over on sledges, and strong houses of refuge are stationed here and there on both sides of the pass. Average yearly temperature 30°, or 25° below that of Milan, 20° below London, and 2° below the North Cape. The Italian part of the road was guarded by towers built by the Lombard Kings. On this side of the Alps (still in a Swiss canton) the road, about 18½ feet broad, descends in zigzag terraces, past where Suwarrow defeated the French, through the once fearful Val Tremola, which gives name to a mineral stone found here, Tremolite. Then through Val Bedretto, past St. Anne's Chapel and Piotella Forest, to

## AIROLO; German, *Eriels.*

*Inn:* Post; Airolo; des Alpes; Lombardi.

An Italian village on the Ticino, with a Lombard Castle (Il Castello) of the eighth century. The **Canton of Ticino,** or *Tessin,* is Italian and Roman Catholic, with a population of 126,946 to 1,100 square miles of mountain and valley. Many of the people emigrate yearly to Lombardy, Germany, &c., as porters, masons, glaziers, chocolate makers, barometer sellers, and such like; and it was about 3,000 of this quiet and industrious class, who in 1853, without warning, were driven back to their homes by the oppressive government which then ruled in Austrian Italy.

Paths lead hence up the Ticino, through Val Bedretto over the glaciers of the Nufenen Pass to

the Rhône; by Val Piora, over the Lukmanier, to Dissentis in the Grisons; and by the Turba into Val Lavizzara. Going down the valley, here called the Livinenthal or Val Leventina, after the *Lepontina* of the Romans, and acquired by the Forest Cantons after the battle of Giornico, you pass the narrow defile of Dazio Grande, a striking pass under the Monte Piottino, about 1 mile long, crossing three bridges to the German *Pfaid*, or

**Faido (Stat.).**—Several hotels. A village of 900 inhabitants, where vines, chestnuts, and mulberry trees begin to appear (2,390 feet above sea). It has an old abbey and a fine waterfall. There are several pretty cascades between here and the next place,

**GIORNICO**; German, *Irnis*. **(Stat.)**

*Inns:* Corona; Cervo.

In a pretty spot, a little above which 600 Swiss of the Forest Cantons defeated 14,000 of the Milanese, in the winter of 1478, and obtained a footing in the Ticinese territory. It stands 1,180 feet above the sea, and has a Lombard tower, with the ancient Churches of Sta. Maria di Castello and S. Niccolo, in the same early Lombard style. The fine Falls of Baroglia and Cramosina are at hand. Two paths lead into the Val Verzasca. Still descending by *Bodio* and *Polleggio*, you cross the Blegno, which joins here, to

**Biasca (Stat.).**—*Inn:* Unione; Railway Restaurant)—in that part of the Ticino called Val Riviera, where the road from Olivone and the Lukmanier Pass comes in. Above it is the Pilgrim Chapel of St. Petronella. An earthquake, in 1512, caused a landslip and the formation of a lake, which burst a few years after. In the forests of Personico, on the other side of the river, are glass works. The timber in this mountainous country, where land carriage is impossible, is sent down the valleys by companies of men, called borratori (from the borra or borre, trunks of trees), by a plan which is also employed elsewhere. An artificial trough, called sovenda, is made, and carried from point to point as far as they desire to go. Water is then poured down, which, freezing, makes a perfectly smooth way; and at a signal from the top, which the men who are stationed along the line transmit by a peculiar cry, the logs are launched, and slide down with wonderful swiftness to the river or lake at the bottom. In this simple manner, 5,000 or 6,000 logs are sent a distance of 2 or 3 leagues in one night.

Further south, past *Osogna* and its old tower, *Cresciano*, **Claro (Stat.)**, with a Benedictine Abbey, on a beautiful hill called Ponctone de Claro (with a ruined seat of the Milan Dukes at the bottom), and across the Moesa, you reach

**BELLINZONA (Stat.)**; German, *Bellenz*.

*Inns:* Poste et Pension Suisse; Angelo; Bellinzona.

Now the only capital of Canton Ticino, and a fine looking old walled town on the Ticino, the passage of which it commands. Population, 3,302. Citrons and oranges begin to grow in this luxuriant spot. La Torreta stone bridge, 714 feet long, on 14 arches crosses the river; and there is a strong dam built by the French, in Francis I.'s time, to keep out the floods. Three old Castles on the heights above were built by the Forest Cantons. Castello Grande (which replaces, some say, a fort by Cæsar), is now a prison and arsenal, and commands a fine view. The Parish Church has a marble font, and some bas-reliefs at the altar. There are also a new theatre, built 1847; the Government buildings, formerly an Ursuline Convent; and St. Blaise (Biaggio) old church. Among the points of view around are the Churches of Carasso Convent, Gorduno, and Daro. Near the Moesa is *Arbedo*, where 24,000 Milanese defeated 3,000 Swiss, 1422, slaughtering 2,000, who are buried in the graveyard of the Chiesa rosa church. From here a rail (25 miles) runs *viâ* **Cadenazzo (Stat.)**, and **Magadino (Stat.)**, at the north end of Lago Maggiore, and near the mouth of the Ticino, to **Luino (Stat.)** on Lago Maggiore. Luino is a delightful summer resort, with three good hotels, in a beautiful situation. Much silk is spun in the district. The direct line to Como goes on to

**Giubiasco**, and its two churches, near the mouth of Val Morobbia, up which there is a way over Jorisberg to Lake Como. At Giubiasco, the line to Luino, on Lake Maggiore (mentioned above), parts off with a branch to Locarno, on the north side of the same lake (see next page).

The Como line runs from Giubiasco, through the tunnel under Monte Ceneri (about 1 mile long) and amidst pleasant scenery which reminds the traveller of his approach to Italy, to Lugano, on one side of which is seen Mount San Salvatore, on the other Mount Brè.

**LUGANO (Stat.)**; German, *Lauis.*

*Hotels:* Hotel et Belvedere du Parc, kept by M. Beha, first-class hotel.

Splendide; Washington; National; Beauregard; Grand Hotel Suisse; Belle Vue; de Lugano; Beau Rivage; and many Pensions.

*Church of England Service*, June to October, at the Hotel du Parc, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Funicular rail from station to centre of town.

A pretty thriving town, with a lovely Italian climate, beautifully located on the west shore of the Lake, 935 feet above sea. Population, 7,169. It is the largest of the three principal towns of Canton Ticino, and was acquired by the Swiss in the sixteenth century. The unfinished Church of St. Lorenzo, on a hill, (accessible by funicular rail), has some good carving, a Virgin Chapel, a beautiful façade, and a flag, taken 1798 from the Cisalpine republic. At the Franciscan Church of Sta. Maria, founded 1499, are paintings (date 1530) by B. Luini.

Former Palazzo Riva, occupied by "Banca della Svizzera italiana." Principal rendezvous—The Piazza della Riforma. All information given by the Società Pro-Lugano.

Diligence to Sessa.

EXCURSIONS to *Monte Brè* (3,080 feet); to *Monte Generoso* (5,560 feet); to *Monte Salvatore*, all ascended by funicular rail; across the lake to Caprino and its wine caves, and the Cavellino Waterfall. From Capolago (4½ miles by rail) there is a mountain rail to the top of Monte Generoso.

## LAGO DI LUGANO, or Ceresio.

(The ancient *Lacus Cerecius.*)

Chiefly in Canton Ticino, but at its upper end, towards Porlezza, in Italy, is a narrow, crooked lake, about 20 miles long, 540 feet deep, 910 feet above the sea; the Tresa at the bottom carries off its waters to Lago Maggiore; plenty of good trout. The shores are steep, especially above Gandria, but well cultivated and wooded, and full of changing, picturesque views. From *Monte Salvatore* (1 hour from Lugano, and 2,980 feet high), on its west shore, there is a splendid prospect of it, and the plain of Italy, the Alps, Monte Rosa, &c. Other places on its shores are Capo Lago, Morcote, and Agno. A beautiful boat trip to Ponte Tresa. Also to Porlezza, whence there is a rail to Menaggio on Lago di Como.

From Lugano, the stations on the Como line are **Maroggia** (2 miles), and **Melide** (4½ miles).

**Mendrisio (Stat.)**, or *Mendris* in German, in a very agreeable and fruitful country, with a population of 2,800, three convents (one having a large church,) a college, silk mills, a printing office for contraband books, &c. Balerna, San Martino, and Val Maggio are beautiful spots. Balerna is a country seat of the Bishop of Como.

From Mendrisio it is 5 miles to **Chiasso (Stat.)** the last village in Switzerland, with a custom-house; and after crossing the Italian frontier, you come, 3 miles further, to

**Como (Stat.)**, in Italy, whence there is a rail to Milan, distant 30 miles from Como. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Italy.*)

From Bellinzona to Lago Maggiore, the line to Locarno turns off at Cadenazzo, where are very beautiful views of the lakes, and after passing Ciartino, you reach, at 13½ miles from Bellinzona, the picturesque and interesting little town of

**LOCARNO Stat.)**; German, *Luggares.*

*Hotels:* Grand Hotel Locarno; Corona; Suisse; Pension Villa Righetti.

Population, 3,353. This is the third largest town of the Canton, and stands in a fine spot, though marshy, near the mouth of the Maggia. At the Reformation it had nearly 5,000 population, but in 1553, many of the principal families (the Orelli, Muralti, &c.) were banished for Protestantism, and settled in Zürich. On the Grosser Platz stands the old Castle, now the Government House and the Public Garden. The Church of *Madonna del Sasso* (of the Rock), on a height, with a most delightful view of the lake, has some good carvings and frescoes by B. Luini. There are two other churches (Trinita has also a fine view), convents, a hospital, library, and the pillar of S. Vittoria with a statue on it. The inhabitants are divided into 7 guilds, viz, Nobili, Borghesi, Terrieri, Sessini (settlers), Oriondi (immigrants from the neighbourhood), Quattrini


Valley of St Nicholas
Mount Pilatus
Mont Blanc from Chamouni
Lake Lugano



and Mensualisti (foreign immigrants). A picturesque display of costumes at the weekly market, which the country people attend. The views and walks about are, the Pass of Ponte Brolla (¾ hour); the Fall of the Pozzaccia, at Maggia, up *Val Maggia*; the Belvedere Hotel at Intragna (4 miles); Ascona and Brissago on the lake. Also to the Borromean Islands, Palanza, Arona, &c. A road strikes hence through the Centovalli, up the Melezza, past the fine Falls of St. Remo, to Domo d'Ossola (9 to 10 hours), on the Simplon Road, in Piedmont. (See Route 4.)

## ROUTE 11.

### Basle, to Baden and Zürich, Zug, the Rigi, and Rossberg, Schwyz, Einsiedeln, and Altorf.

By road or rail. The direct Swiss North-Eastern Rail (Bötzbergbahn), opened 1875, is 89 kilometres, or 53 miles long, and turns off from the Lucerne rail at **Pratteln (Stat.)** It passes Rheinfelden, Stein, Brugg, Turgi, Baden, &c. Take care to sit on the *right hand* side of the carriage. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). From Turgi, near Brugg, a branch line runs to Waldshut, on the north bank of the Rhine. A rail may be taken from Basle, along this bank, to Waldshut, and thence to Brugg and Zürich.

Following the Road from Basle, you pass Hardt Forest, as in Route 10, on to BASEL-AUGST, the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum*, founded by Munatius Plancus, in the Emperor Augustus's time. On the other side of the Ergoltz is

**KAISER-AUGST, or Rheinfelden (Stat.)**

*Hotels:* Des Salines; Dietsch zur Krone; Bellevue.

A small walled town (2,400 population) in Aargau, on the Rhine, joined to the Baden side by a covered wooden bridge. Town House and Church; with salt works and baths. In the middle of the river which forms several rapids here, is the old Fort of *Stein* (a rock), which came to the German empire, 1218, and to Austria, 1330. In 1445, it was destroyed by the Confederates, and by the Swedes, 1633 (Thirty Years' War). It stood a siege of twenty-five weeks, in 1634, from the Rhinegrave John Philip, and another from the French in 1679, who destroyed it, 1743. At Olsberg, or Gottes Garden, is a foundation or academy (for women) as old as 1174. There is a large Kuranstalt with saline, brine, and mud baths (Sool-Bad); good arrangements and reasonable prices. Establishment for air-cure.

From Rheinfelden, the rail passes **Möhlin (Stat.)**, on a branch of the Rhine; then **Stein (Stat.)**, on the south bank of the Rhine, opposite Säckingen Abbey, which gives name to a station on the rail following the north bank.

[From Stein, the road towards Waldshut, follows the south bank to **Lauffenburg** (*Hotel:* Post), a small place, with an old castle, giving name to a station on the north side. The river here divides, and makes a fall or rapids (Laufen) called Kleine Laufen, to distinguish them from the famous Grosse Laufen, at Schaffhausen. It was here that the last Viscount Montagu attempting the rapids in a boat, was drowned, 1793. Salmon abound. Across the river is seen the Feldberg (rising 4,600 feet), the highest part of the Black Forest.

The rail on the Forest side passes Albbruck to

**Waldshut (Stat.)**—*Hotels:* Rebstock; Schätzli; Blumer—near which the Aar falls in; and thence through a tunnel to **Thiengen** (on the right the ruins of Küssenberg) on to **Schaffhausen** (see page 75). Near Thiengen is the *Reindeer Cave* of Kesserloch. Travellers disposed to "rough" it, and not put out by a ducking now and then, may descend the rapids from Schaffhausen on the timber rafts, making acquaintance with the rivermen, a hardy and peculiar class. Rail hence to Winterthur *via* Eglisau and Bulach (page 78).

From Stein, as above, the Baden line passes **Eiken (Stat.)** to

**Frik** or **Frick (Stat.)**—*Hotels:* Adler; Engel—a small market town, in the Frik-thal, where the roads to Aarau and Zürich part off. It has a good church and hospital. You may cross the Staffeleck (2,080 feet above sea), past Herznach, &c., down to Küttigen and Aarau (3 stunden).

From Frik you ascend the Frik-thal, by Hornussen, Bötzen, to the top of the Jura chain, at the Bötzberg (3,000 feet) or *Mons Vocetius* of the Romans, whence there is a fine prospect.

**Brugg (Stat.)**, or Bruck, on the Swiss North-Eastern line. Hotels: Rothes Haus; Bönli;

Station Hotel. Here the line from Aarau and Berne comes in (page 56). Short line through Wohlen to **Bremgarten** (page 56).

Brugg (not to be confounded with Bruck or Broc, in Fribourg Canton) is named from the bridge over the Aare, near its junction with the Reuss and Limmat. Near it is the Roman *Vindonissa*, (now Windisch), formerly one of the most important stations in Helvetia, where traces of an aqueduct, amphitheatre, &c., have been noticed. It is a pleasant little town (population, 1,500) with old walls and towers, and belonged to the house of *Habsburg* or *Hapsburg*, whose old historic Castle is near at hand (see below). From hence Duke Albrecht or Albert set out 1353, to the siege of Zürich; the Bernese took it, 1415, and it was burnt by Hans von Falkenstein and his knights, 1444. Zimmermann, who wrote the "Pleasures of Solitude," Frickhart, and the chroniclers, Eglof and Etterlin, were natives.

**Excursions** may be made to the Bötzberg (1½ stunde), with its fine view of the Alps, and the *cornu ammonis* fossils; to **Wildegg** and its Castle (2½ stunden); the Gislifluh (3½ stunden); **Aarau** (4 stunden), all up the Aare (see page 56). Down the river is Rein or Reis, with another good view from its church, and a light bridge over the stream. Going again up the Aare (4 miles), is Habsburg or **Schinznach**, near the noted *Schinznach Bad* (Bath), an excellent watering-place, with warm sulphur springs (temperature, 88°), and cheap and ample accommodation at the great Bath House, in a temperate spot among forests. It is both bathed in and drunk; is useful in gout, diseases of the skin and glands, but being rather stimulating, it must be taken with caution. The church has a monument to General Von Erlach.

Visit the Castles of Brunegg and Wildenstein, but especially the old keep of **Habsburg** *(Hawk's Castle)*, on the Wülpelsberg (1,820 feet above the sea), built 1020, by Rudolf of Habsburg, ancestor of the house of Austria. It commands a fine view. Another Rudolph of Habsburg, who became Emperor of Germany, 1273, had six daughters, who married respectively Ludwig of Bavaria, Otto *(Otho)* of Brandenburg, Albrecht of Saxony, Otto of *Bavaria (nephew of Ludwig)*, Charles Martel, and Wenceslas of Bohemia. Still nearer Brugg, beyond the site of *Vindonissa*, is the old Church (fast becoming a ruin), with its stained windows and tombs of the Knights who fell at Sempach, belonging to the *Abbey of Königsfelden*, founded 1310, by Elizabeth of Germany (and her daughter Agnes), on the spot where her husband, the Emperor Albert, was murdered by his nephew, John of Suabia, two years before.

The next to Brugg is **Turgi** (**Stat.**), where the branch to **Waldshut** (above) makes a junction. Then comes

**BADEN** (**Stat.**); or *Baden-in-Aargau.*

*Hotels:* In the town, Waage; Bahnhof. At the *Baths*, Neue Kuranstalt; Schiff; Blume; Schweizerhof; Bär; Ochs; Freihof; Verenahof; Limmathof.

Population, 3,887. The most celebrated watering place in Switzerland, the Roman *Vicus Thermarum*, or *Thermæ Helveticæ*. It was laid waste by Cæcina; but rebuilt and fortified by the Austrian princes, whose large old Castle, called the *Stein zu Baden* (Rock at Baden) still stands in ruins above the town, and the Pass of the Limmat on which it lies. It was here (at the Rathhaus), the preliminaries of the Peace of Utrecht were signed 1712. The nineteen sulphur **Springs**, 20 minutes' distance, are divided into Kleine and Grosse Bäder; the Great Baths, on the west side of the ruin being most esteemed, the others are used by the peasants. Temperature, 106 to 126 degrees; and the daily supply most abundant for the bathers, besides great quantities of salt and gypsum. The best is the *Verenabad*, with an oaken figure of St. Verena, which some take to be a statue of Isis; Freibad is near it, in a large square; Quelle is another; Armenbad, for the poor; and all, though lower than Zürich Lake, are 1,090 feet above the sea. As many as 14,000 or 16,000 visitors use them, for gout, rheumatism, scrofula, diseases of the skin and glands, palsy, crooked limbs, old wounds. There are here a hospital, theatre, Capuchin Convent, &c. Among the walks are those on the Limmat and Matte; fine views from the Kreuzberg, Staffelberg, and Teufelskeller, and *Wettingen Abbey* (founded 1227), now a school.

The rail continues to run near the west bank of the

Limmat, past **Wettingen**, near a tunnel, 800 feet long; **Dietikon**, about half-way; and **Alstetten**; all unimportant places. Massena marched this way, in 1799, and defeated the Russians at Zürich.

## ZÜRICH (Stat.)

Population, 128,000, with communes.

*Hotels:* Hotel Baur au Lac. First-class hotel, beautifully situated, with fine garden.

Grand Hotel National, opposite North-Eastern Station; first-class, and very comfortable.

Hotel de Belle Vue au Lac. Finely situated, commanding splendid views. Open all the year.

Victoria; Habis; Schwert; Baur-Stadt.

*Omnibuses* from the Rail, 30 cents.

*English and Scotch Church Services.*

*Agent for Bradshaw's Guide*, C. Schmidt, Libraire Schabelitz, and at the Station, where the London papers may be had. Newspapers, also, at the Museum, between the Münster and Lower bridges. Baths on the lake.

*Official General Enquiry Office.*—Exchange Building, bottom of Bahnhofstrasse, where tickets may be obtained for the Museum Reading Room.

**Railway.**—At Zürich there is railway communication with Basle (53 miles direct, *viâ* Brugg), Berne (*viâ* the Entlibuch), Zug, Lucerne, Wesen, Glarus (43 miles direct), St. Gall, Coire, Winterthur, Schaffhausen, Singen (44 miles direct, *viâ* Etzweiler), and Constance (55 miles direct). (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). For a continuation of the Central Swiss line, to Coire, *viâ* Rapperschwyl, and Ragatz, see Route 24.

A prosperous commercial town, capital of the Canton, seat of the Great Council, University, &c., where the Swiss Diet (Vorort) meets in turn with Berne and Lucerne. It stands 1,350 feet above the sea, at the bottom of the Zürich See, where the Limmat, crossed by five bridges, runs out of it to the Aar. The Grosse Stadt, on Zürichberg, is the oldest part, with narrow streets, and high middle-age houses. Long, broad, beautifully shaded quays stretch round both banks of the river and the lake. Since the ramparts were pulled down, whole suburbs have sprung up, so that no town in Switzerland, except Geneva, has made greater progress in building improvements. The town now lies between the Zürichberg and the Uetliberg. One of the best views of it is from the Bürgli Grounds, a little west of the town; another from the Katzbastion, or "*Katze*" Gardens; or from the Lindenhof below the second bridge on the Limmat, once the site of a Roman *Castellum*. Grand panoramic view from the Quaibrücke. Hohe Promenade, with statue of Naegeli.

It was the seat of the *Tigurini*, in Roman times called *Turicum;* and joined the Confederation, 1351. It was burnt in the civil dissensions in 1444. Zwingli here opposed the sale of relics, 1518; here Coverdale printed the English Bible, 1535; and here the famous Helvetic Confession of Faith was first published by the Swiss reformers, in 1566. Massena beat the Russians here in 1799. It is one of the centres of the silk and cotton manufactures, and of the trade with Germany and Italy; while it is renowned as a seat of learning. Keller, Füssli, Escher, Hoffmann, Gayer, Gessner, Meyer, Werthmüller, Pestalozzi, Lavater, &c., have taught here.

Two yearly commercial fairs are held at Whitsuntide and the middle of September. When the early Protestants who were driven out of Locarno, on the south side of the Alps, settled here in 1532, they introduced the manufactures and spirit of enterprise for which the town has ever since been distinguished. In March, 1871, a riot was got up here by the French refugees, who attacked the Germans while celebrating the peace in the Town Hall.

Among the public buildings, the most remarkable is the Gross Münster, built about 966, with a transept, in the simple Byzantine or round-arch style, curiously carved. One tower is called Charlemagne's, who they say founded a college here. Ulrich Zwingli (whose house is still pointed out), preached the Reformation here, 1519-31; opposite is the old Frauenmünster or Nunnery, founded 853-79.

The *Prediger* or *Holy Ghost Church*, built 1230, has a choir 76 feet high; St. Peter's has a good tower and clock. The old Wasserkirche (Water-church) near the Münster Bridge formerly used as a trading hall, is (with the Helmhaus, instituted 1479, by Hans Felden), now the Stadt-bibliothek, or Town Library, open daily; containing 130,000 volumes and rare MSS.; among which are parchment of Charlemagne's day. Latin Lexicon

Lady Jane Grey, Zwingli's Greek Bible, with his MS. Hebrew notes, Frederick the Great's letter to Professor Müller on German Poetry; letters and portraits of Zwingli and other learned men and burgomasters; statue of Zwingli, Dannecker's bust of Lavater; cast of Henri Quatre's face after death; Roman and Etrurian antiquities, coins; Müller's great relief-panorama of a third of Switzerland, with the Vorarlberg, on a scale of $\frac{1}{40000}$; objects from the Lake dwellings; and good collections of insects, plants, fruits, with a skeleton of a bird from the Glaris black slate.

Swiss National Museum, on the Platz promenade.

At the *Arsenal*, near Baur's, is a choice collection of ancient implements; such as "morning stars" ("Morgenstern," a spiked ball, attached by a chain to a pole), halberts, Zwingli's battleaxe, crossbows, one of which they show as William Tell's. About 200 students attend the *University*, founded 1832; it has a library, cabinets of zoology, minerals, botany, veterinary school, &c. The Federal Polytechnic School, a fine building (1864), stands above the town, near the Cantonal Hospital and Anatomical Theatre, the Forest Schools, and Observatory. Besides the Cantonal Buildings, there are the Waisenhaus, for orphans; the deaf and dumb and blind Institutions; a Künstlerhaus, for artists, who have a collection here; a handsome Casino near the Hirschengraben walks; the Schützenhaus, or sporting gallery. Fine new Theatre on the Utoquai; handsome Concert Hall on the Alpenquai.

Several literary and scientific societies, with Bible and Missionary Societies, exist here; Dr. Meyer, and MM. Ochsner and Hirzel have made collections of coins; Professor Keller and Burgomaster Hess, of paintings; Escher von der Linth, of fossils; Escher Zollikofer, of insects. At Füssli's is an excellent map of the valleys round Monte Rosa, &c., by Studer.

Bullinger was a native of Zürich. In the present day it is remarkable for the treaty of 10th November, 1859, between Austria and France, by which the former ceded Lombardy to Italy.

*On the west side of the town is the* **Uetliberg,** *or* [illegible] *points of the fine Albis range,* (2,865 feet above the sea), which takes in a noble prospect of the town and lake, the Bernese Oberland, the Jura chain, with peaks of the Vosges, and the Black Forest. It is about 6 miles from Zürich, and has an Hotel on the top, to which a **Railway** was opened, 1875. The station is at **Selnau,** 15 minutes from Central Station. Other fine points are Manneck Castle, Küssnacht, the Wald (1 stunde), the Forsch, the Hydelbad, Albis-Hochwacht and Albishorn, the Bürgli-Terrasse, on the road to the Uetli, 1 mile, the Sonnenberg *(Inn)*, the Karolinenberg *(Inn)*, 1 mile, behind which is the new Belvedere Tower, &c. Rail from Selnau station to **Sihlwald** under the Albis range.

The **Canton,** one of the largest, covers 700 square miles, with a population of about 339,056, nearly all Protestant and German-speaking.

## ZÜRICH LAKE

Is long and narrow, being about 25 miles to the top of it, and only 2 to 3 broad. It is about 1,300 feet above the sea, and 600 deep in some parts. Its pleasant and highly cultivated shores swarm with a busy population, among little towns, villages, vineyards, orchards, country seats, and fields. The lower portion is traversed by steamers 7 times, and the upper 4 times a-day, visiting every place of the least consequence, and being in connection with those on the Wallenstätter Lake. The best views are from the *Pfannenstiel* above Meilen, on the east side, and *Thalweil Church* on the west.

A pleasant excursion may be made to an island (celebrated by Klopstock), and the Bocken near Horgen; other spots are Kilchburg Old Church; Oberrieden, where Lavater wrote his work on Physiognomy; Waedenswyl Castle and Fall; Richterswyl Castle, where pilgrims for the Einsiedeln rail land; *Staefa* (pop. 3,845) once a Roman station, with a good church, &c. On Afenau or Ufnau Island, near the top, Ulrich von Hutten, the champion of German freedom at the Reformation, found a retreat and a grave, 1523. The plank *Bridge*, from Rapperswyl to Hurden, 4,800 feet long, where the Rail crosses, was made by Albert the Wise, and cuts off the Ober See, or upper end, reaching to Schmerikon, from which the Lint Canal runs to the Wallenstätter See. This part is very fine, and hemmed in by ridges, above which rise the Speerberg, Glarnerberg, &c.

## From Zürich to Zug, Schwyz, Lucerne, and Altorf.

**Zürich** to **Zug** and **Lucerne** may be done by rail, about 40 miles, past **Alstetten, Knonau, Zug, Cham, Gisikon, Rothkreuz** (page 56), on the Reuss, and **Ebikon,** near the Roth Lake. Care should be taken to sit on the *right* side of the carriage, for the sake of the views. Or by the road to Zug, as follows:—

*(a) Over the Albis.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Albis Wirthshaus (inn) ... | 2¼ | stunden. |
| Knonau ..... | 2¼ | ,, |
| St. Wolfgang ..... | 1½ | ,, |
| Zug .. ..... | 1¼ | ,, |
| Arth ..... | 3 | ,, |
| Schwyz ..... | 3 | ,, |
| | 14 | stunden. |

*(b) By Horgen.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Horgen (by steam) ..... | 3 | stunden. |
| Sihlbrücke ..... | 1¾ | ,, |
| Zug ..... | 1¼ | ,, |
| Arth ..... | 3 | ,, |
| Schwyz ..... | 3 | ,, |
| | 12¼ | stunden. |

There are two carriage roads; one round the foot of **Albis** (a ridge on the west of Zürich Lake), by Albisrieden and Bonstetten to Knonau; the other over the Albis itself, and much to be preferred, on account of the noble panorama it commands. Taking the latter, you keep near the lake till you cross the Sihl at Adliswyl, when the zigzag ascends to the Albis Inn (2,400 feet above the sea) which offers a fine prospect: but better views are obtained from the Uetliberg (as above), and Hochwache or Watch Tower on the Schnabelberg (2,890 feet), further on. The view takes in Suabia to the north; Zürich Lake, &c., below; and, to the south Rigi, Pilatus, Zug Lake, with the Jungfrau and other snowy peaks behind. From this the direct road to Zug leads by Albisbrunn hydropathic establishment, and Hausen, to **Cappel** or **Kappel,** so called from a convent Chapel here, and famous as the spot where the Zürichers were defeated and Zwingli fell, in the religious war of 1531—now marked by a stone pillar. Further on are Baar and Zug; but following the *Lucerne road* down the Albis, you come to the little Turler See (Lake of Turl), and

**Knonau (Stat.)** *Inn:* Adler.

Not far from which is Lungern or Iscmberg, where part of a temple to Isis, and many Roman coins were found, 1741.

Here the direct road proceeds up the Reuss, by Gislikerbrücke, Dieriken, &c., to Lucerne, about 11 miles. Leaving this at Wolfgang, we come to **Cham (Stat.)** the establishment of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, on the Zuger See, and Zug.

Diligence from Cham to Staubing, and to Waldmünchen.

The second way to Zug, as above, from Zürich, is to take the steamer to **Horgen (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Schwan; Löwe; Schützenhaus—whence omnibuses run to Zug (2¼ hours). Or you may walk to Zug, and take a boat on the lake to Arth, and then walk up the Rigi. Opposite Horgen is **Meilen,** where Mr. John Aeppli, schoolmaster here, was the first to discover (1854) the Lake Dwellings, described in Dr. Keller's work. Zug can also be reached by omnibus from Wädensweil on the Zurich Lake. From Horgen you cross the Albis, to

**Sihlbrücke,** so called from the covered bridge over the Sihl, burnt 1847, in the Sonderbund war. Then by Baar to

### ZUG (Stat.)

*Inns:* Hirsch; Ochs; Belle Vue; Falk; Krone; Löwe.

Capital of Canton Zug (the smallest of all), on a *Lake* of the same name, in a fruitful country, with a fine view of the Rigi, Pilatus, the snowy Bernese peaks, &c. It is an ancient walled town, with 5,161 population (Catholic) and six churches. The **Canton** (64 square miles; population, 23,123), joined the Confederation, 1352.

At St. Oswald's Church (so called after King Oswald of Northumbria) is an altarpiece by C. Brandenberg, and several carved statues. *St. Michael's* has a gay churchyard, full of gilt crosses, &c., and a well-stocked bone house, in which the skulls of the departed are all catalogued. Some of these grim relics are to be seen even in the houses. The Capuchin Church, on *Zugerberg,* among vineyards and orchards, commands a fine view from its tower. The Kurhaus, at Felsenegg, on this hill, is 3,220 feet high. To show at the Arsenal, the banner, stained

the blood of Landammann Collin and his sons, who fell at Bellinzona, 1422, against the Milanese; a memorial to another of the family, who died on the field of Cappel, stands on the Platz. In the old gloomy Bad Haus are specimens of stained glass, by Müller, of Zug, and a map of the Canton. There are also the new Cantonal Buildings; the Neufrauenstein International and Commercial Institute (an excellent one); Gymnasium and College; Schützenhaus (shooting gallery), Wikart's collection of natural objects, a clock foundry, &c. Among the peculiar customs here are the festive meals, called Nachbarmähler. One mile above Zug are the new and completely equipped Kuranstalten, Felsenegg, and Schönfels. In June, 1887, several newly-constructed quays and about twenty houses, suddenly sunk into the lake.

About 4 miles south-east is the primitive valley of the **Egeri,** at the bottom of the small Egeri See or lake, which, hemmed in by mountains, is 2,370 feet above the sea, and well stocked with fish. A great fair is held in October, at Ober Egeri, which with Unter Egeri presents many picturesque Alpine sites. One path leads over the mountains, by St. Just's Chapel and Altmatt, to **Einsiedeln** (8 miles), now a Station (page 74); another up the edge of the lake to *Morgarten* (3 miles, p. 74), where the first battle for Swiss liberty was fought, 1315. In the neighbourhood are the Frauenthal and its old nunnery, and Oberweil, both on the shore of the lake. Water excursions may be made to Immensee (in the upper part of the lake), and, by the Vierwaldstätter See, to Lucerne. Those who wish to make pedestrian journeys by the Rigi, through the Bernese Oberland and Oberhasli-thal to the Furka and Grimsel Passes into the St. Gothard, will find this a good place for engaging guides. Distances from Zug on foot, to Zürich, 5 hours.; to Lucerne, 3 (both may be reached by rail); to Egeri and Morgarten, 3.

## The LAKE OF ZUG, or Zuger See,

is 1,360 feet above the sea, 9 miles long, 1 to 2½ broad, and 600 feet deep, at St. Adrian's Chapel. It has not such pleasant shores as many of the Swiss lakes, still it makes a striking picture, *especially from Cape Klemen; a point about the middle of the west side, where the Obersee or* upper lake begins, opposite a fall and Walchwyl Castle. Some of the best carp in the country are caught, often 20lbs. weight; besides good trout and pike. Steamers run daily; the landing places being Arth (see below), Walchwyl, and Immensee (Hotel du Righi), near which is the *Hohle Gasse* (hollow way) where Tell is said to have secreted himself when he shot Gessler.

Soon after leaving Zug the wooded Pilatus appears, to the south-west; the huge pyramid-shaped Rigi to the south, rising out of the lake; the Rossberg and Steinerberg, to the south-east, with the Ross-stock and the Mythen of Schwyz behind, a bare red pile, 6,244 feet above the sea; the trees on which were entirely burnt by fire in 1800. The high road from Zug runs along the east side of the lake past Walchwyl and St. Adrian's, and around the foot of the Rossberg. Near St. Adrian's, a stone marks the spot where, in 1315, the Ritter Heinrich von Hünenberg shot an arrow from the Austrian into the Swiss camp, with these words on it, "*Hütet euch am St. Otmarsabend am Morgarten,*" (Look out, on St. Otmar's evening, on Morgarten), a friendly warning which secured the victory. Both arrow and bow are shown at

## ARTH,

which stands at the head of Lake Zug, under the Rigi. A **Rail** was opened 1875 from here to the top, past the stations of **Oberarth, Goldau, Kräbel, Rigi-Klösterli, Rigi-Staffel, and Rigi-Kulm** (*Hotels*—see p. 60). The Rigi can be conveniently ascended from here on foot. The descent by rail can be made to **Vitznau** (see pages 59-60), on the other side.

*Hotels:* Adler; Rigi; Schlüssel.

A town of Canton Schwyz, with 2,539 population, in a fine spot, whence **The Rigi** is ascended from this side. The public fountain is a single block of granite. St. George's Church, built 1694, has a silver bowl, which belonged to Charles the Bold. At the Capuchin Convent, are some old works relating to Swiss history, Baumann's reliefs of the Rossberg landslip are also to be seen. The valley lies among the mountains of breccia or conglomerate, called nagelfluh by the Germans, and plum-pudding stone in English. Of such the Rigi, Steinerberg, and Rossberg are chiefly composed.

Masses of this tumble down and fill the valley; and the 2nd September, 1806, is remarkable for an immense **Landslip from the Rossberg,** occasioned by excessive rains, which having washed away the earthy parts, left 3 miles of the harder strata (naturally leaning to the valley) to slide down the side of it; sweeping away in a few hours, 3 villages, their inhabitants (about 460), cattle, flocks, trees, fields, and everything belonging to them, to the foot of the mountain, and into Lake Lowertz, 5 miles off; where the stones and mud raised an immense wave 70 feet high round its shores. Some remarkable escapes occurred. Part of a family was saved, after being carried 1,500 feet from their cottage; and a child of two years was found unhurt, on its mattress, in the mud. The villages overwhelmed were Goldau, Bussingen, Rothen, and part of Lowertz; about two million francs' worth of property was destroyed. Marks of the track taken by the Landslip are plainly visible as you walk from Arth past the new village of **Goldau (Stat.)**; the old village being buried 100 feet below the rubbish accumulated here. At the Church a marble slab gives the particulars of the catastrophe. A path hence leads up the Rigi, and another from Lowertz, which stands on the little Lake of the same name (frozen in winter). Before the Landslip it was one-third larger; but on that occasion the Island of Schwanau with its castle (built 1308) in the middle of it, was completely covered; Seewen Village at the further end had many of its houses swept away; Olten Chapel (of wood) was moved half a league from its place; and live fish were carried into Steinen, half a mile from the north shore.

## SCHWYZ.

*Hotels:* Rössli; Hotel Hediger.

Population, 6,663, all Catholics. Chief town of Canton Schwyz, and commonly called Dorf, among splendid scenery, under the great double-headed Mythen (6,344 feet above sea), in a quiet garden-like part of the Muotta-thal, well suited for a summer residence. It is remarkable for having given name to the whole country (Switzerland, the land of the Switzers, or Schweiz in German) as it was the largest of the three Forest Cantons or Waldstätten, *round the lakes in this part*, which rose against Austria in 1300. In 1307 each selected a delegate to oppose the vogt or governor, Gessler (whom Tell shot); one of them was Werner Stauffacher, of Schwyz. There is a tradition preserved in the archives, that the town was founded by a Dane or Baltic man named Schwyter, who settled a colony here.

It is a straggling place with two principal streets, and a large irregular Platz. One of the oldest buildings is the Nunnery, erected 1272. St. Martin's Parish *Church*, one of the best in Switzerland, was built in 1769-74, and commands a superb view from the tower. It has seven altars of veined marble, with pictures, &c.; the Chapels of St. Croix and St. Michael (called the Prison), and a large Cemetery, containing the tomb of the patriot Aloys Reding (who fell against the French, 1798), one of a family of great fame. The Dominican Convent is on the site of a castle given them, 1272, and has a school attached. Good altar paintings at the Capuchin Convent, built 1619. At the Rathhaus (Town Hall) are portraits of between forty and fifty Landammanns; paintings of the Rossberg landslip, and the banner given by Julius II. to his Swiss mercenaries, with the inscription, *Beschützer des Glaubens* (Defenders of the Faith), equivalent to the title borne by our own Sovereign, which was also a Papal gift. Some old Swiss weapons are preserved in the Arsenal, which is partly a salt store. In like manner the hospital serves also for a prison. The archives are exceedingly interesting, as containing the original agreements between the first confederates. The Jesuits' College, built 1837, was abolished after the Sonderbund War of 1847. There is also a Public Library. The militia assemble at the Hofmatt.

The **Canton** is made up of Alpine valleys, out of the Glarus range, which, at Glärnisch is 9,000 feet high; population about 50,378, to 300 square miles, chiefly pasture; the products being cheese, butter, cider, timber, cattle, pigs, horses. They are a sturdy, square-built people, and sound Catholics, speaking a strong guttural German.

A great succession of picturesque views is obtained here from many points, most of them marked by a Pilgrim Chapel or some such object of attraction. The **Grosse Mythen** (Great Mythen), 6,344

red rock, the ascent of which is easy and safe, commands a beautiful Panorama of the Frohnalp, Urni, Scheidegg, Rigi, Rossberg, Hacken, &c., all within a short distance; the last having a path over to Einsiedeln (10 miles north-north-east). Other charming points are the Sagenmatt and Tschütschi Hermitage. Up the *Muotta-thal* (5 stunden long), is an ancient Franciscan Convent, almost depopulated by the plague in 1288, and again in 1590. It was along this valley that Suwarrow and the Russian army marched against the French in September, 1799. He was victorious in a desperate encounter, but had to retire before fresh French troops, and cross the Pragel into the Panix-thal. See Route 26, page 134.

**Excursions** may be made to the Chapel at Wylen, with a view over the Vierwaldstätter See; to **Seelisberg** overlooking the Urner See, and abounding with fine views; also to Seelisberg Kulm; the Sonnenberg, and Rigi-Scheideck; the last a bathing-place and whey-cure, in a healthy and attractive situation, not far from the Rigi Kulm. These excursions may also (perhaps preferably) be made from Brunnen, page 60.

**Schwyz to Einsiedeln.**—There are two ways—first, by a path (10 miles) up the Alpthal, and over the Hacken (4,570 feet high), with a fine prospect of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, &c. Second, by diligence along the road (17 miles) in 3 hours. It passes **Steinen,** the birth-place of Stauffacher, a companion of William Tell, born at a house now marked by an old chapel. Then SATTEL, on a ridge, near Lake Egeri; and ROTHENTHURM, from which Morgarten may be visited as below. Then ALTMATT; followed by BIBERBRUCK, from which Einsiedeln is 3 miles distant, past several "stations" for the pilgrims to stop at.

**EINSIEDELN (Stat.),** the "Hermitage."

Also accessible by rail from Wadensweil.

*Hotels:* Pfau; Sonne; Drei Könige; Adler; Schwan; and many more of one kind or another.

The village is large and well-built, in a valley, among the mountains, in Canton Schwyz 2,890 feet above the sea, with a population of 8,512. Its chief attraction is the famous Benedictine *Abbey, founded 861, by St. Meinrad; very* rich, and visited *yearly by 150,000 devotees from all parts of the* Continent. It was originally founded in the 9th century. As it stands, it forms a handsome square pile, 450 feet by 419, with gardens and offices attached; rebuilt for the seventh time, 1704-19, some parts of the old Abbey being retained. Its abbots maintained princely state, and were usually of noble birth; next to St. Gall it was the richest in Switzerland. The French plundered it, 1798. A large *Church* with two bell towers, includes the Sanctuary or Marien Kapelle (Mary Chapel) rebuilt 1817; 22 feet by 21, and 17 high, and covered inside and out with marble, and ex-voto offerings of all descriptions. A splendid black marble image of the Virgin adorns it. There are also a magnificent high altar; an upper and a lower choir; many frescoes, paintings, and statues over the ten side altars and dome; many confessionals; besides the Abbey library of 26,000 volumes, and collections of paintings, minerals, coins, and engravings, &c.; to which add the Mutter-Gottes Brunnen (Mother of God Spring) in the *Square*, with its image and fourteen jets, surrounded by forty-four shops for the sale of relics, images, medals, pictures, &c. The trade in these is so considerable that one house employs several dozen presses, and more than 700 workmen.

Zwingli was parson here, 1515, and began the Swiss Reformation by preaching against indulgences and pilgrimages. The present abbot, styled Abbot of Zug, is superior of his Order in Switzerland. The brethren are intelligent and cultivated, good musicians, affable to strangers, and not bound by strict vows. An annual fair takes place on the 14th September.

To the south-west, on the Schwyz Road is Rothenthurm (Red Tower), already mentioned, with its church; and south-west of this, a little off the road, at the head of Lake Egeri, is the famous field of **Morgarten** (see page 72), where Leopold of Austria and his 20,000 men at arms were defeated by 1,200 Swiss, in November, 1315. A chapel stands on the spot. Here also Aloys Reding, the descendant of a family which sprang from Biberegg, routed the French under General Schauenberg, 1798.

**Richtersweil (Stat.)** in Route 24, on the Lake of Zürich, is about 6 miles to the north-west of Einsiedeln.

# ROUTE 12.

## Basle to Schaffhausen and Constance, and to Zürich viâ Schaffhausen.

Direct Rail from the Baden station to Schaffhausen (60 miles) and Constance, 90¾ miles in all. Time about 5 hours.

TO SCHAFFHAUSEN ON THE SWISS SIDE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Augst | 2½ | stunden. |
| Rheinfelden | 1 | ,, |
| Laufenburg | 3¾ | ,, |
| Waldshut | 3 | ,, |
| Neunkirche | 6 | ,, |
| Schaffhausen | 2½ | ,, |
| By *Road*, | 18¾ | stunden. |

Or, by *Rail* to Rheinfelden and Stein (Route 11) on the direct line to Zürich; thence by road.

The first part of this road, as far as Schaffhausen, is described in Route 11, page 67. From Schaffhausen to Constance is as follows:—

(*a*) BY ROAD UP THE RHINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Diessenhofen | 1¾ | stunden. |
| Stein | 1 | ,, |
| Steckborn | 1 | ,, |
| Ermatingen | 1¾ | ,, |
| Constance | 2½ | ,, |
| | 8 | stunden. |

N.B.—By steamboat it takes 5 hours.

From Etzwellen (near Stein), most of this Route may be done by Rail to Constance, 18 miles long. At Schaffhausen and Etzwellen there is railway connection with Zürich.

### SCHAFFHAUSEN (Stat.)

(Or *Schaffhouse*, as the French call it)

The Fall is at **Neuhausen (Stat.)**, 2 miles from the town.

*Hotels:* Schweizerhof—excellent first-class hotel at Nenhausen; replete with every modern comfort; deservedly recommended. Splendid views.—See Advt.

Hotel du Château de Laufen, at Neuhausen.

Belle Vue—close to the Railway, at Neuhausen.

Hotel de la Couronne or Krone, at Schaffhausen.

Rheinhof; Müller; Riese.

Population, 12,402 (Protestant), who spin cotton, make files, &c., and do a good deal in the carrying trade. From the bargemen stopping here to avoid the *falls of the river below*, comes the name of the town, which means Ship or boat houses. It is the capital of the canton, and stands on the north slope of the Rhine, near the Rheinfall, 1,370 feet above sea. Formerly it was an imperial city, and from 1330, under the Dukes of Austria, till it joined the Confederation, 1501. The best view of the town is from Feuerthalen opposite it. Never having suffered from fire, like most other towns, it has a more mediæval aspect than any place in Switzerland, in its numerous old-fashioned carved balconies and gable-roofed houses, which fill up the crowded streets. One of the finest of the old houses is called "Zum Ritter," its front is decorated with 16th century frescoes. The ancient feudal towers, walls, and gates remain; and above it rises the old fort or castle, called Munoth (a corruption of Unnoth), with walls 18 feet thick, and bomb-proof vaults. It was enlarged 1564, merely, it is said, to give employment to the poor, in a season of dearth.

All Saints *Minster*, which belonged to an abbey founded in the eleventh century, was built 1104-1453, but is mostly of the earlier date, and is a good solid specimen of the Romanesque style, having a chancel which looks like a tower, and a bell cast 1486, with the inscription *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*—(*i.e.*, I summon the living, weep for the dead, and break the force of the lightning), which suggested Schiller's famous song, "Das Lied von der Glocke." See also Longfellow's "Golden Legend." St. Johann is a large 12th century Gothic church. There are also a Rathhaus, Hospital, College, Gymnasium, and several Libraries. That belonging to the town (Stadtbibliothek) contains rare prints and the books and MSS. of John Müller, the historian, a native, whose monument is on the Füsenstaub Road close to the town; also a museum of shells, insects, minerals, &c., and a model of the ingenious wooden bridge over the river of one arch, 364 feet span, supported by a single pillar, which the French general Oudinot burnt 1799. Another library is at the Minster. The Imthurneum has a collection of paintings and engravings, especially rich in works of native art. Agricultural, Bible, and other societies exist here. In 1864-66 a weir was constructed on the river, and the power obtained by the fall was very successfully utilised for driving factories, &c.

Among the points of view about, are the Munoth, Schiessplatz, Hohenfluh, Hof Wydlen (in the evening), the Mühlenthal, Lohn (from the Parsonage), Fäsenstaub Quarry and Garden, Schweizershild Chalk Works, in the Freudenthal; Griesbach, on the Hochranden (3½ stunden), which is the last offshoot of the Jura chain (about 3,000 feet above the sea), affording a noble view of the Black Forest and the Alps, to Hauenthal and the fine ruins at the *Hohentwiel* (2,170 feet), belonging to Württemberg. But the chief attraction is the **Great Fall of the Rhine,** at Laufen, or **Neuhausen (Stat.),** 2 miles lower down, walk across the railway bridge; another way, on the Zürich side, passes through Feuerthalen. A boat may be had from Schlösschen Wörth, which brings you suddenly upon the Fall, landing you under *Laufen Castle* (Schloss), on a wooded rock, where the artist Bleuler formerly lived. From a little balcony, built out right over the Fall, you have a magnificent view of the whole mass of rushing waters, which are here 300 feet broad, and tumble down 50 to 80 feet. One is so near that the gallery shakes from the concussion. The balcony is 1,364 feet above the sea, or 184 feet above the bottom of the fall. There are two or three other points of view in the Schloss grounds. Admission 1 franc. Three or four heads of rocks serve to divide the fall, one of these may be reached in a boat from Wörth Castle, on the other side, where you may enjoy a picture of the whole scene in a camera obscura (½ franc). The passage is quite safe.

Other points of view are the Pfarrgarten (Parsonage), the cliff behind Neuhausen Mill, and Weber's Hotel (a distant one) on a narrow part of the river. The best time of day is 8 a.m. or 3 p.m., when the sun's rays form beautiful rainbows in the spray; the volume of water is greatest in June and July, when the glaciers begin to melt. A spray cloud is seen constantly hovering over the spot, and, on a still night, the roar is heard for leagues. A striking effect is then produced by the glare of iron forges across the stream; the moonlight view is also fine. The traveller should stay a night at Neuhausen or Dachsen, the former being the most usual and convenient sleeping-place. Boats are *always ready to take passengers over.* Salmon abound.

**Railway.**—To Constance, Winterthur, St. Gall, Zürich, &c.

Steamers almost daily, up to Constance, in 5 hours; the descent is in half the time.

The **Canton,** lying north of the Rhine, covers about 153 square miles, with a population of 37,876, nearly all Protestants and German-speaking. Large quantities of cherries are grown for kirschwasser, or cherry brandy.

From Schaffhausen, on the Constance Road, you pass Paradies, formerly a Convent, near a ferry on the river; and that of Catharinenthal, now a hospital, founded thirteenth century; then **Diessenhofen** (*Inn:* Adler), in Canton Thurgau, where the French crossed 1st May, 1800. Protestants and Catholics use the same church.

## Stein (Stat.)

*Inns:* Sonne; Rabe.

A small, prettily-seated town, mostly on the north (or Schaffhausen) side of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge 148 feet long to **Burg.** Above it is Hohenklingen Castle, with a noble prospect. Several houses have old fresco paintings outside; and there are some curious specimens to be seen at the Abbey of St. George, built 1516, with niched figures in the windows. The watchman, when he cries two o'clock, chants out "Nöch ä wyl" (Noch eine weile), or, *Yet a while;* in remembrance of a plot in the 14th century to give up the place to the enemy, this being the watch-word. It was overheard by a cobbler who gave the alarm, and thus saved the town. To the east of it is Ochningen Hill, where many fossils have been found; as well as at the Randen Mountain, 2,700 feet high. Pass **Mammern (Stat).**—*Inns:* Ochs, at the station, to **Steckborn (Stat).**—*Inns:* Löwe; Krone; Sonne. It has traces of Roman walls, with a Church and an old tower; and stands on that part of the Rhine which forms the Unter-See, or Lake of Tell, or lower Lake of Constance, one arm of which runs up to Radolfzell, on the Baden side. Close to it is *Itznang*, where Mesmer, the godfather of mesmerism, was born. Many old castles are seen on the hills here. In the middle is Reichenau Island (belonging to Baden), 3 miles long, with a suppressed Benedictine Abbey, founded 807, in which Charles the Fat was buried, 888. It is covered with vineyards and fruit trees. Going towards Constance, are Gaudegg

Castle, a ruin, burnt 1884; Salenstein on a hill; **Arenenberg**, which belonged to Queen Hortense (who died here, 1840), and her son, Napoleon III.; now the property of the Empress Eugénie; Eugensberg, above Salenstein, built by Eugène Beauharnais, Hortense's brother; and Wolfsberg, near **Ermatingen (Stat.)**. A little further is Gottlieben Castle, at the top of the lake, where John Huss (in 1414), Pope John XXIII. (1415, before his deposition), and Jerome of Prague (1415-16) were imprisoned by the council sitting at Constance; which is 3 miles further, and belongs to Baden.

**Constance (Stat.)**; German, **Konstanz.**

*Inns:* Konstanzerhof, on the Lake, Insel (or Island) Hotel, on the Lake. Hotel du Brochet (Hecht Hotel), Halm; Badischerhof; Krone; Anker; Schiff. Hotel de l'Aigle d'Or.

Population, 14,601. A decayed imperial city and bishopric, just over the Swiss border, now the head of a circle in Baden Duchy, in a charming spot, at the bottom of the lake of Constance or Boden See; where the Rhine flows out towards the lower lake, turning the large mills on the long, carved, wooden bridge which crosses it to Peterhausen Fort. It was the Roman *Gasnodorum*, and afterwards called *Costnitz*; joined to Austria 1549, and given up to Baden 1810. But the most important historical event belonging to it, is the great church *Council* held here 1414-18, which deposed three popes (all reigning together) and chose instead Martin V. who dissolved it. It also sent to the stake John Huss (in spite of the Emperor Sigismund's safe conduct) and his disciple, Jerome of Prague, and condemned Wycliffe. Sigismund here made a treaty of peace with the Swiss, 1474, as his ancestor Frederick I. did with the Lombards, 1183 (in a house now replaced by the *Café Barbarossa*).

Most of the houses are of the sixteenth century, but some are much older, and so give the town an ancient, though deserted look. The fine old Gothic Münster or *Cathedral* was built about 1052, and rebuilt in the 16th century, and has two towers, oaken doors carved with the sufferings of Christ (1470), a mosaic pavement, sixteen pillars in the nave, of a single block each, a splendid altar, and tombs of Ernest of Suabia, and Cardinal Hallum (one of the English bishops at the Council), and stained windows in the Chapter House. They show the spot where Huss stood (1415) when condemned to the flames. At this period he was confined in the *Dominican* or Minorite *Convent*, now an hotel on the lake; it has the tomb of Emanuel Chrysoloras, 1414. The place where he suffered (6th July), and Jerome of Prague after him (1416), is at Brühl close by. He first lodged, protected by the safe conduct, in a house in Paul-street, marked by a bust over the door.

The Council held its meetings in the old Kaufhaus or Merchant's Hall (built 1388), where a collection of antiquities and relics may be seen, including the martyr's Bible, his serge coat, a model of his dungeon, and a copy of the "Dance of Death." At Wessenberg Haus, is a collection of paintings and interesting books. There are a Town Hall, the Stadt Kanzlei, (built 1593), where the archives are kept; College at Petershausen, Convent, Hospital, &c. Rosgarten Museum of antiquities and natural history. St. Stephen's Gothic Church (15th century) has some good sculptures.

Promenades on the Münster flats and Haffendam; to Kreuzlingen Abbey (now a hospital) which has above 1,000 carved figures in bas-reliefs of the sufferings of Christ; Münsterlingen Abbey a little south; and to the beautiful Island of *Meinau*, about 5 miles north (opposite Mörsburg), a sort of Isola Bella, covered with terraces, and joined to the main land by a bridge 650 feet long. It is now the property of the Grand Duke of Baden; from the castle (formerly a commandery of the Teutonic knights) there is a splendid view over the whole lake. The arm of it above this island, called Ueberlinger See, leads up past the old imperial city of **Ueberlingen** (with a fine cathedral church 309 feet high, a mediæval room at the Rathhaus, and mineral springs) to Ludwigshafen.

**Railway** to Zürich, Schaffhausen, Coire, St. Gall, Strasburg, Frankfort, &c.; and to Romanshorn and Rorschach, viâ Kreuzlingen, &c. See Route 22.

**Steamers** down the Rhine to Schaffhausen; and on the lake to Ludwigshafen; Friedrichshafen (Frederick's Harbour) at the end of the Würtemberg rails, to Lindau, where the Bavarian system [illegible] gates; to Bregenz, in Vorarlberg, a starting point

for the Tyrol; to Rheineck, where the upper Rhine falls in near Buchberg, and its prospect; Rorschach, Romanshorn and ARBON, the old *Arbor Felix*.

The Lake, called **Boden See** (from Bodmen Castle, at the upper end) by the Germans, and *Lacus Brigantinus* (from the Brigantii) by the Romans, is about 40 miles long, and 2 to 8 broad; 1,300 feet above the sea; 830 feet deep; rather flat on the north side, but full of cultivated scenery; subject, however, to sudden squalls and risings. Trout, salmon, pike, fowl, &c., are abundant. The Lake is common to the five surrounding states. It was frozen over in 1830 and 1880, when there was skating from Bregenz to Lindau.

The Road from Schaffhausen to Zürich is as under:—

(*a*) To Eglisau 4 stunden; Bülach 1½; Kloten 2; Zürich 1¾. Total, 9 stunden=28 miles.

This can be done partly by rail from Bülach to Zürich.

(*b*) Road to Winterthur 4½ stunden; Zürich 4. Total, 8½ stunden.

This second route from the Falls to Zürich is now performed by the Swiss North Eastern Railway, 35 miles, in about 2 hours.

Following the road to Eglisau, as in (*a*) and passing Neuhausen, close to the Great Fall, you come to Iestetten and Lotstetten, in a corner of the Baden territory; then to Rafz, in Zürich Canton; and to

### EGLISAU (Stat.)

Population, 1,700.

*Inns:* Hirsch; Löwe.

A little walled town, in a deep, lovely valley of the Rhine, among fruit trees and vineyards. A covered wooden bridge crosses the river (here a dark green) to Seglingon and its old tower. Eglisau Church has effigies of Bernhard Gradner and his wife. Many Roman coins have been found.

**Bülach (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Post; Kopf; Kreuz—in a wine country, near the Glatt, is the chief town of this part, with 1,500 population. Look out for a view of the Rigi, and the Alps beyond. The direct line from Winterthur to Waldshut (page 67) is open, *viâ* **Töss, Pfung-Neftenbach, Bülach, Glattfelden, Eglisau, Weiach-Kaiserstuhl, Zürnikon, Reckingen, Koblenz.**

**Kloten** (*Inn:* Löwe or Lion), an old place, near the Glatt, where five roads meet, and many Roman coins, &c., have been found; supposed to be the ancient *Claudia*. The Archduke Charles had his head-quarters here, 1799. The road to Zürich leaves Wythgen Mountain to the right. At **Oerlikon (Stat.)**, next to Zürich, the branch to **Bülach** parts off; being 12 miles long, exclusive of a short branch to **Dielsdorf** from **Oberglatt.** It passes **Wallisellen,** near which a line from Baden makes a junction, *viâ* **Niederglatt, Buchs, Würenlos.**

## ROUTE 18.

### Basle, to Soleure, Bienne, Berne, and the Bernese Oberland; including Thun, Interlaken, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, Grimsel, &c.

To Liestal, 3¼ stunden; Waldenburg, 2¾; Ballstal, 2¾; Wiedlisbach, 2½; Soleure, 2; [Grenchen, 2; Bienne or Biel, 2½;] Fraubrunnen, 3½; Berne, 3¾; making to Berne, 24¼ stunden, or 17½ to Bienne.

But all the places on this route, as far as Thun and Interlaken, may now be reached by **Railway** from Bâle, by the Central Swiss line, *viâ* Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, &c. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide*); or, by the line through Delémont and Bienne. This is the most expeditious way of travelling, though the high road will surely be preferred by those who wish to see the country.

**Liestal (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Falke; Schlüssel; Engel; Sonne—as in Route 10. Narrow gauge rail past

Bubendorf (mineral springs), Höllstein (which was visited by an inundation, 1830), Niederdorf, &c., to

WALDENBURG (*Hotel:* Löwe or Lion) at the bottom of the Oberhauenstein, with an old ruined castle, and a waterfall, 80 feet down. Population, 700. Diligence to Langenbruck.

The road ascends the Obere Hauenstein Pass of the Jura, which is 2,350 feet above the sea, and was formerly very difficult to cross. Wenne, near it, is 4,200 feet. **Langenbruck** (*Hotels:* Kurhaus; Ochsen; Pension Bider), among pleasant meadows, and the highest village in the canton, 2,480 feet. Holderbank, the next village, is in Canton Soleure. The old Castles of Bechburg and

Falkenstein rise over the pass. It turns off near the latter under the Passwang (3,900 feet) by some beautiful spots, as Mümliswyl, Beinwyl Abbey, Thierstein Ruins, Gilgenberg Castle, &c., on to Laufen and Bâle (in Route 10).

**Balsthal** (*Hotels:* Rössli; Krone or Crown). A pretty little place in a valley, with a fine view from Roggenberge iron mine, close at hand, and a fall of the Steinbach behind the church. The road now runs through a deep rocky cleft in the Jura range (near some iron works), called the Inner and Outer Klus (*Clausus*, shut) which bring into view Aarthal and the Alps. You may ascend the Weissenstein in 6 hours, from hence through the Dünnerthal, with the advantage of a sudden opening of the prospect. Another fine view is to be had from Oberbipp Castle further on, built, they say, by Pepin.

**SOLEURE (Stat.); German, Solothurn.**

There are two stations here, on the opposite banks of the Aar, viz, Neu and Alt-Solothurn. The *Emmenthal Rail*, 14 miles long, was opened, 1875, through Biberist, &c., to **Burgdorf** (Route 14), for Berne, &c.

*Inns:* Krone; Bargetzi; Adler; Thurm; Hirsch; Kreuz.

Population, 8,462, chiefly Catholic. A small town, capital of the canton, formerly seat of a bishop of Bâle, &c., in a charming spot on the Aare. It is the ancient *Salodorum*, and joined the Confederation, 1481. The great clock *Tower* in the market place was built (according to an inscription), 400 B.C., but perhaps the clock has not kept good time. There are fountains here and in other parts, besides two in front of *St. Ursus Cathedral*, which was rebuilt (1762-73), by Pisani. It ranks as one of the best in Switzerland; has a tower 190 feet high, paintings by D. Corvi, the relics of the saint (not a bear as some might suppose, but a Roman soldier) over the altar, a good library with MSS., and ancient missals, as old as 724. The Professors' or Jesuits' Church was built 1689, in the Italian style, and has Holbein's "Crucifixion"; that of the Franciscans has an altarpiece said to be by Raphael. The Ramparts, now mostly removed, and planted with trees, afford a pleasant walk.

At the old *Rathhaus*, where the Council meet, are eight Roman inscriptions; there are others in the public library of 40,000 volumes. The *Zeughaus*, or *Arsenal*, contains the arms of the Canton militia, a valuable collection of 900 pieces of antique armour and weapons, with old standards taken at Morat and Sempach, a model of the St. Gothard range, &c. In the Waisenhaus is a Museum containing collections of minerals and fossils, including fossil turtles from white limestone quarries. There are also a Gymnasium, or College; Lyceum; Public Library; Priests' Seminary; Convents; Barracks; good Theatre; Hospital, and Botanic Gardens. Kosciusko lived at No. 5, near the Post Office, and died here, 1817; his heart is buried at Zuchwyl, below the town; but the rest of him lies in Cracow Cathedral.

Diligences to Gossliwyl, to Messen, and to Schnottwyl.

In the neighbourhood are the walks to the Wasserplatz, Kreuzacker, Treibentkreuz (on the Büren Road); to the Höfli, Hohlberg, and St. Niklaus, or Gasen, in an arm of the Vispthal, from whence many other excursions may be made; to St. Verena's Hermitage, among a labyrinth of granite and gneiss rocks, and near the *Wengistein* granite boulder, which commands a good view. But the finest excursion, for the splendid view it affords, is that to

**THE WEISSENSTEIN,**

A peak of the Jura, about 4,112 feet high, 2,800 feet above Soleure, and 8 miles north of it, by a very zig-zag road, which passes Langendorf, Oberdorf, and Sennhütten (or Herdsmans' Huts). Cars, there and back, 20 to 25 francs, according to number; or you may walk it in 3 hours, taking the path by *St. Verena's Hermitage* up the Verenathal. At the top is a *Kurhaus*, with thirty beds, where you may spend a night (supper, 2½ francs; bed, &c., 3 to 4 francs; breakfast, 1½ franc) and enjoy the sunset and sunrise; or where invalids desiring a change of air and a milk diet, may live for 8 francs a day.

The sunrise prospect, which is considered the finest after that of the Rigi, and is more extensive, and in which the observer will remark the magical effects of the light as it brings the peaks, lakes, and other objects gradually into view, takes in a panorama of 20 leagues each way, including the whole chain of the distant Alps, from Monte Rosa, near

Tyrol, to Mont Blanc (30 leagues); the Santis, Glärnisch, and Pilatus, near the Rigi (east); the peaks of the nearest Bernese Oberland, the Tödi, Saddel, Sustenhorn, Matterhorn, Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlis Alp, &c.; the Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel Lakes to south-west; making about fourteen mountains, fifty towns and villages, and seven lakes, within the circle. From the *Hasenmatt*, to the west, which is still higher (4,754 feet), or the *Röthefluh*, about ¾ hour to the east (4,560 feet), the prospect is even wider; but there is no such accommodation for the tourist. Another, but lower point of view, is that from the *Wengistein*, near the quarries and cliffs of St. Verena's Hermitage.

**Soleure Canton** contains 270 square miles and 80,425 population, who are mostly Catholics, and German-speaking. It is one of the most productive in corn, fruit, vegetables, &c., and possesses vineyards and mulberry groves for silkworms.

[From Soleure, towards Bienne up the Aar, you pass, by road or by Swiss Central Railway:—

**Bellach,** the *Bellæ Aquæ* of the Romans. Population, 500.

**Selzach (Stat.),** with a population of 1,000, was *Salis Aquæ* of the same people.

**Bettlach,** under a mountain cliff, above which was Strassberg Castle. Population, 400.

**Grenchen,** or **Granges (Stat.),** a Catholic town of 1,200 population, fertile in vines, &c., and having a church, built out of an old tower which stood here. In a charming valley called Bachtilen, hard by, are excellent sulphur baths, on the way to Lengenau. After passing **Pieterlen Station** and Bozingen (on the Suze) you come to Bienne.]

From Soleure to Berne by road (7 hours) you pass

**Zuchwyl,** to which the Protestant party migrated in 1533, from Soleure and Biberist, on to

**Butterkinden,** at the bridge on the Emmen, in Canton Berne, where B. Marti, the botanist was born.

**Fraubrunnen,** a small village, about half way to Berne, noted for the defeat of an English leader, *Enguerrand (or Ingelram) de Coucy*, 1375; a pillar marks the spot. Hence a road turns off to Burgdorf, &c., up the Emmenthal.

**Jegisdorf** has 600 population, and a parish church which has been rebuilt since the fire of 1820. An old Château here belongs to the Erlach family. The next place is Urtenen, about 3 miles west of which is **Hofwyl,** with the school and farm established by Fellenberg. Passing the Papier Mühle (Paper Mills), under Bantiger Mountain (3,430 feet), you come to Berne, which may be reached by Swiss Central Railway from Bâle, 65 miles, in 3½ hours; four trains a day, *vid* Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, Burgdorf, &c. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*).

## ROUTE 13—*Continued.*

### Berne and the Bernese Oberland.

**BERNE (Stat.); Bern** in German.

Population, 47,151.

*Hotels:* Bernerhof; first-class hotel, delightfully situated, commands a full view of the Alps.

Hotel de Belle Vue, commanding a splendid view of the Oberland Alps; comfort and excellent accommodation.

Hotel du Faucon, in the finest part of the town; an old and good house, moderate charges.

Schweizerhof; Zähringerhof; du Jura; de la Cigogne; Pfistera.

Numerous *Restaurants* and *Cafés*.

*Post Office* and *Telegraph*, Boulevard Extérieur, near the station.

*English Church Service*, on Sunday, at the Burgerspital Chapel.

*Resident Physician.*—Dr. Demme.

*Baths*, on the Aar Island, 1 franc.

*British Envoy*—Fred. R. St. John, Esq.. *Envoys* from other foreign powers reside here; and *Travellers proceeding to France, Austria, Italy, &c., bordering on Switzerland may get a visa to their passports at Berne.*

*Railway.*—Open from Berne to Basle, Thun, Interlaken, Fribourg, Lausanne, Geneva, &c. and, in fact, to all the principal towns in North Switzerland.

Capital of Canton Berne, and of Switzerland, seat of the Bundes-rath (or Diet), the National-rath, &c.; standing 1,760 feet above the sea, within sight of the Oberland Alps, on a high bend of the Aare, which surrounds it, except on the west side, where it is fortified. "Bern" in old German means a *bear*, in remembrance, they say, of one killed on this site by Berthold, the founder; and bears are not only blazoned in the town arms, and in every variety of stone carving, but a Bear Pit has from ancient times been kept at the public cost, on the right bank of the river beyond Nydeck bridge. Into this pit an English officer fell in 1861, and either through the apathy or cowardice of the persons around, he was suffered to be torn to pieces by the bears, after struggling with them for half-an-hour.

It was founded 1191, by Berthold von Zähringen (a Suabian lord); made an imperial city, 1218; attacked by Rudolf of Habsburg, 1288; and by his son Albert, who was defeated at Donner Buhlen, 1298; attacked again by the feudal nobles, 1339, who were defeated at Laupen, by Rudolf von Erlach (5,000 against 18,000); and joined the Confederation, 1352. The Reformation was established, 1528. Berne defeated the men of Lucerne and the Waldstätter in the last war of religion, 1712; and was occupied by the French, 1798.

On approaching the town from the Zürich or Thun roads, it has a very picturesque look. The sandstone rock on which it is built is 100 feet above the river, the steep banks (stalden) of which are joined by a handsome lofty granite *Bridge*, called Nydeck-brücke, 900 feet long, the middle arch being 160 feet span, 81 feet high. An older bridge to Altenburg is 260 feet long.

Berne was substantially rebuilt of stone, after a fire in 1405, with broad regular streets, which run for the most part east and west; its main artery, the principal street, 1 mile long, stretching under various names from the bridge to the Ober Thor (close to the Hirschen Graben or Deer Garden); near which, and the Aarberg Gate the best houses are found. The older ones rest on heavy dark Arcades, or *Lauben*, for foot passengers, lined with shops, and giving a peculiar air to the town.

Clear running water is constantly supplied by many *Fountains*, which are usually set off with arches, or curious statues of Samson. David, Moses, Nemesis, &c. One of them, called *Kindlifresser Brunnen*, near the clock tower, has a man devouring a child, while other little victims are tucked under his girdle. The Gerechtigkeits Brunnen is also worth notice; the Schützen Brunnen has a statue of a cross-bow-man, attended by a bear; and this armorial emblem of the canton appears in full state, with a coat of mail, banner, &c., over the Bären Brunnen. They are again seen every three minutes before the striking of the hour, in the old *Clock Tower* (Zeitglockenthurm) in the Kram-Gasse. This processional clock is one of the sights of the town; usually visited at noon. In the same street are the Käfigthurm and St. Cristophelthurm; the former a prison, the other having a great wooden figure in armour on it.

Promenades on the ramparts; on the Terrasse a fine terrace, near the Minster, 108 feet above the river, shaded with chestnuts, and adorned with a new statue of Berthold, the founder of the town. From here, as well as from the Café du Mont, the Murten Gate, but especially the *Enge*, near the Aarberg Gate, we get the splendid **Panorama of the Glaciers and other Peaks of the Oberland,** as engraved in Studer's *View of the Alps*. Beginning from the east, we see the white tops of the Wetter-horn, Schreck-horn, Finsteraarhorn (the highest, 14,025 feet above the sea), Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau (13,762 feet above the sea), Grosshorn, Breithorn, Frau or Blumlis Alps, near Altis and Gemmi Pass, Niesen (looking dark), Dodenhorn, Stock-horn (dark)—the dark ones being much nearer, and hanging over the Thuner See. A vast number of heights fill in the foreground. The effects of sunset upon this wonderful landscape are indescribable; the glaciers at first of a deep pink, fade into white, but continue to reflect the daylight long after night is on the valley.

One of the best buildings is the Gothic Münster or *Cathedral* (fee 20 cents), begun 1421, on the site of an older one, by the Ensingers (who reared the Vienna Cathedral), and finished 1573, by the architect of Strassburg Minster, Erwins von Steinbach. It stands 280 feet by 110, with an unfinished steeple, 134 feet high, having a bell, and ascended by 220 stone steps to the top, commanding a noble prospect. The portal is beautifully carved; it

stained windows and carved stalls and font (1525) are worth notice; the organ plays 3 to 4 o'clock daily; one monument is to Berthold von Zähringen, the founder of the town; another to the Avoyer Steiger. In front, on the Kirchplatz, is a bronze statue of Rodolph von Erlach, the victor at Laufen, 1339.

*Holy Ghost Church* is a simple, but elegant modern building, near the Bürgerspital, with the words *Christo in Pauperibus* over it. The large handsome stone Zuchthaus, is near the Aarberg Gate. The Inselspital fills one side of a street. French Church, near the Arsenal; Nydeck Church, on the west side of the town; St. Anthony's 15th cent. Chapel, proposed to be restored

The **Museum,** open daily, ½ franc, and gratis Tuesday and Saturday, 3 to 5, is well stocked, especially with objects of Swiss Natural History; Studer's collection of insects, shells, fossils, &c.; Wyttenbach's collection of minerals, and other natural productions. Here you see stuffed bears of all sizes, from the smallest cub to the grizzled patriarch, the great lämmergeyer (believed to be nearly extinct in Switzerland), the wolf, the chamois, the boar; and a famous St. Bernard dog, *Barry*, who saved the lives of fifteen persons.

The **Historical Museum,** 3 Polizei-Gasse, open daily, 1 fr., Tuesday and Saturday, free, 3 to 5, has archæological and ethnographical collections, flint and bronze implements, weapons from the Arsenal, spoils from Grandson and Morat.

The **Kunstmuseum,** Waisenhausstrasse, open daily, ½ fr., gratis on Tuesdays, has a collection of antiquities on the ground floor, and of pictures on the first floor. Those of Swiss costume, by Reinhardt, are the most remarkable.

The University near the Museum was remodelled, 1834, and twenty professors attached to it. A Gymnasium, or High School, a Musshafen for poor students, and several other schools, exist. A Natural History Society has existed since 1758. Here is a Freemasons' Lodge, called the English Provincial Grand Lodge of Hope. Other buildings are, the old restored Rathhaus, built, 1406; Stadtrath-haus, (formerly Erlach's Hof); two Waisenhäuser, or Orphan Schools; a handsome Kornhaus (Public Granary) on thirty-four pilars, with a huge wine-cellar below; the Hotel de Musique, or Theatre, and the Casino; opposite which is the handsome new Bundesrathhaus, or *Federal Council Hall.* Collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings on the third floor, admission free; apply to the porter. The debates are open to the public. Grand view from the roof. Beyond the lower gate is a monument to R. von Werdts.

The walks, &c., in the town and environs, comprise many fine points of view; among them are the gardens of Monbijou Gottesacker (Cemetery), the Bundesrathhaus Terrace, the Casino Platz, Münster Platz and Terrace, and the Enge, already mentioned, near the Carlsruhe.

From the Schänzli, where there is the Victoria Hotel, a grand view may be had of the city, backed up by the whole range of the Bernese Alps; the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau being specially prominent.

Short Excursions may be made to Reichenbach Castle (2 stunden down the Aar) where Rodolf von Erlach, the hero of Laufen, was murdered by his son-in-law, the latter being torn to pieces by the old man's blood-hounds; to the Gurten (1½ stunde south-west), and Bantiger (2 stunden north-east), both commanding splendid views from heights of 3,130 feet and 3,435 feet above the sea; the Engistein Bad (2 stunden) in a beautiful valley on the Worblenbach; to Neuhausbad (1 stunde), Bolligen, and Arziehle; to the Frieswyler Hubel (3½ stunden), with a magnificent prospect, and the Bütschelegg, 3,600 feet, which has the finest view obtainable near Berne.

Silver filagree, musical boxes, carved work, jewellery and powder, a few watches, silks, and woollens, with leather, straw hats, beer, &c., are made.

The **Canton of Berne,** the largest (after the Grisons) and most important of the Confederation, which at one time took in nearly all west Switzerland, contains 2,567 square miles, and a population of 539,405. Most of them are Protestant, and German-speaking, except in a part formerly belonging to the Bishopric of Bâle, where there are about 40,000 Catholics, and the French language prevails. In the lower or north part, fruit (especially cherries for the kirschwasser), beer, cider, cheese, cream, honey, and butter, are the principal products; the farmers are comfortably off, having substantial houses of wood, thatched with wide, overhanging

roofs. Pasture land, that of the Emmenthal in particular, is rich and abundant; there are plenty of good roads, lined with thick hedges. But in the upper or Oberland, among the mountains, poverty prevails, one reason being the equal division of property. The women are remarkable for their peculiar dress.

## JOURNEY THROUGH THE BERNESE OBERLAND,

Or Highlands of Canton Berne, including the environs of Thun, along the Lakes of Thun and Brienz as far as the Grimsel Pass, and the Valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, with the neighbouring glaciers. A hasty visit requires at least *three days;* but to see this region to advantage requires as many weeks. A guide is not necessary for the tour, but local guides may be required at several points, to visit which a longer period is needful; nor is it necessary to return to Thun or Berne; as you may cross into the Valais by the Passes of the Gemmi and Grimsel, or continue to Lucerne by the railway over the Brünig.

The traveller with only *one day* to spare, may leave Berne by early train at 5-30, take steamer at Thun, rail at Därligen to Lauterbrunnen, see the Staubbach Fall, dine at Interlaken, and get back to Berne by the last train, by 7 p.m.

From **Berne to Thun,** trains run four times a day, 16 miles, in about 1 hour; thence by steam to Därligen, and by rail to Interlaken. The Aar is navigable for the market-boats, which descend it from Thun. Carriages may be hired at reasonable charges; the tariff is to be found in every hotel and posthouse. Private carriages may be left at Thun for 1 franc a day storage, or must be sent round to meet the traveller wherever he makes his exit from the Oberland. From Thun, steamers run on Lake Thun during the season, three times a day, in correspondence with the trains; fares, 1 and 2 francs. On the Brienz Lake they also run as often, so as to correspond with the Thun steamers. There is also a good coach-road on the beautiful south shore of the lake, on to Interlaken and Lauterbrunnen, or to Grindelwald.

On the arrival of the steamer at Därligen, a train starts for Interlaken. Good horses may be had. It is usual to hire for the whole journey through the Oberland; the horse being taken out at the end of the coach-road, and ridden, while the driver acts as guide. The Tariff charges for vehicles are:—Interlaken to Grindelwald and back the same day, one horse, 16 francs; two horses, 30 francs. To Lauterbrunnen and back the same day, one horse, 11 francs; two horses, 20 francs. To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back the same day, one horse, 20 francs; two horses, 35 francs. In the summer of 1890 a **railway** was opened from **Interlaken** to **Lauterbrunnen** and **Grindelwald,** the junction being at **Zweilutschinen.** The line follows the direction of the carriage road. From Lauterbrunnen a mountain rail is now open to **Mürren.** Grindelwald to Faulborn and back, one horse carriage, 17 francs; to Glaciers, 6 to 8 francs. Meiringen to Handeck Fall and back, 15 to 20 francs. A horse or mule, with a man for the day, 15 francs. Carriage, per day, one horse, 15 francs; two horses, 30 francs.

In general, licensed Guides receive 6 to 8 francs a day, with a back fare of 6 francs a day; the day's journey being reckoned at 8 leagues, or stunden. Drivers of carriages 16 to 18 francs a day for each horse; saddle horses, 10 to 15 francs a day. Row boats may be had on the Lake of Brienz for 3 to 8 or 9 francs, there and back, according to the distance of the most attractive points; increasing for every rower above two, besides the trinkgeld. It takes at least 3 hours from end to end.

Leaving BERNE for THUN, the train ascends the east side of the Aar (with the Alps in view) to Muri-Stalden (where the road to the Emmenthal parts off), with the Gurten away to the west. It passes **Gümlingen (Stat.)** to

**Münsingen (Stat.),** 7 miles. *Inn:* Löwe (Lion). A village frequently rebuilt, standing under the Haube ridge (Heutligen at the top of it), with the Belpberg across the river. The village is noted for the meeting held here in 1831, before the change or "revolution" (once common enough in Switzerland) which overthrew the aristocratic party. **Belpberg,** 2 miles west-south-west, is a fine green hill, covered with pasture, and forests, 2,935 feet above the sea, and commanding a good prospect of the Oberland, Lake of Thun, &c. At 3 miles beyond it is the *Bütschel,* another point of view, 3,435 feet high.

[About 10 miles south-west of Münsingen is Gra

NIGEL and its baths at the foot of a hill, and 3,800 feet above the sea. There are two bitter salt springs, Schwarzbrünnli and Stockwasser; either drunk or bathed in; and good in weakness and worm diseases. The principal spring, to which a beautiful walk leads, is about 3,800 feet above sea. It is a healthy spot. A fine view from the terrace. Alpine plants in abundance. Living, 6 to 8 francs a day. The peak above, the *Hochgurnigel*, is 5,070 feet high. The Ossianische Felsenmauer (Ossian's Rocky Wall) may be noticed.

**Blumenstein,** 3 miles south-east of this, under the north side of the Stockhorn, is another delightful spot, with baths; the springs contain iron and carbonic acid, and are not far from the Fallbach Fall, Amsoldingen Lakes, Tagsburg Castle Ruins, Dittligen Lake, &c.; while the Stockhorn may be ascended in 2 or 3 hours.]

The next places on or near the railway are Wichtrach, with the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau in full view in front, where a road from the Emmenthal falls in; Ober-Wichtrach, where General Von Erlach was killed by his own soldiers, in the disastrous year, 1798; Kiesen Château, close to **Kiesen Station,** on a stream which comes from Diesbach; the Falkenfluh and Heimbergfluh cliffs; the forests of Heimberg; and at length, after crossing the Sulg, with the Stockhorn and Niesen peaks before you, you come to

## THUN (Stat.)

Passengers to Interlaken go on to Scherzligen for the steamer, ½ mile further.

Population, 5,507.

*Hotels:* Grand Hotel de Thoune (Thunerhof), first-class, near the Lake, kept by Mr. C. Staekle.

Belle Vue.

Hotel and Pension Falken.

Hotel and Pension Baumgarten; Crown; Croix Blanche; Freienhof.

*Pension:* Itten, 5 francs; Rupenacht, 6 francs.

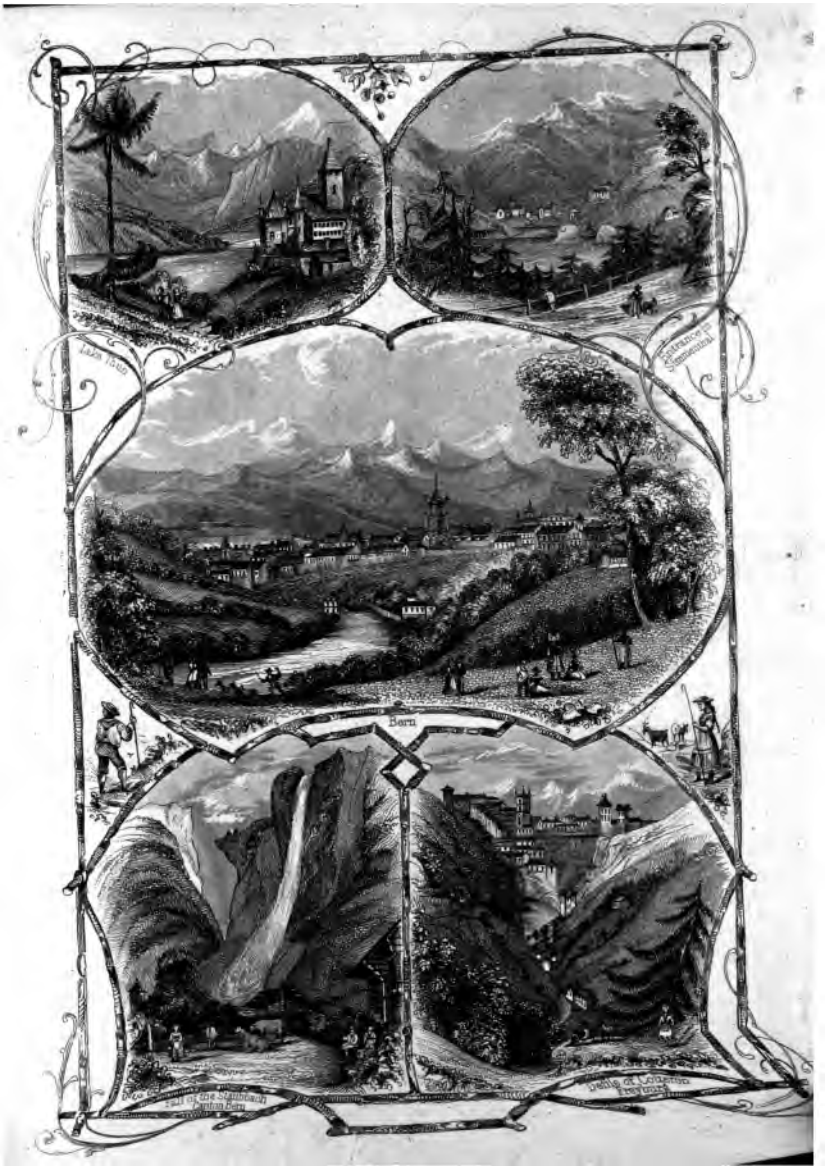
*Boats,* two men, 1 hour, 3 francs; 2 hours, 5 francs; the day, 10 francs.

*English Service,* at the Church, Hotel Belle Vue.

A delightful place, either to stop at, or to make tours from; on the Aar, about 1 mile from the Thuner See, in front of the Oberland. It is divided *into three parts, viz.:*—The Bollitz, on an island, the Stadt or town, standing under the third part, or Berg—a hill crowned by the ancient castle of the Counts of Thun, *die Burg,* or *das Kyburgsche Schloss,* and by a striking old church, with a tall, eight-sided tower. The streets are broad and well built. The principal street is remarkable for having a double row of shops, similar to the "Rows" in Chester. At the Vorhalle, in the Neue Schloss, are arms of the mayors (Bürgermeister) from 1375. The Rathhaus has a public library of 7,000 volumes, and the archives. A Federal Military School of artillery and engineers is established here. There are also the Town Schools, Hospital, Orphan Asylum, and a Parade Ground, near the Allmend Gate. Keramic Museum; collections of birds, minerals, and carved wood at several places in the town.

The **Walks and Points of View** are numerous. Such are those to the castle and behind the churchyard; on the Simmenbrücke; the Jakobshügel (Jacob's Hill), especially for the sunset view (an inscription says:—"Happy are those who can stay here; Happy those who return; And happy if able to quit such scenes"); in the Schwäbis along the Aar; in the Bächi-Gut, to Karthause, a country seat with glass paintings and Druid remains; to Schadau Castle, and the splendid view over the lake and environs, the beautiful gardens are open on Sunday; Hünegg Château to the Kohlern Waterfall on the Hunnibach; to Stäffisberg, Amsoldingen Lakes, and the Rindfleischsteinhöhle or "Beef stone" cave (1½ stunde); to Gwatt or Belle-Rive Castle; Strättlingen and Kanden Canal; to the Baths of Blumenstein and Glötschbad, under the *Stockhorn* (4½ stunden) a noble peak, 7,195 feet above the sea. Other commanding points are the Blume, 5,140 feet, over Schwandi, and back through Teufithal; the Hohgant, near the top of Emmenthal, and the Entlebuch, 7,215 feet; and the **Niesen,** 7,762 feet, a view taking in all the Alps. Steamer to Spiez, thence 3½ miles to Wimmis, whence there is a path to the top. A decent inn has been built near the top, where the traveller may pass the night. On the eastern declivity of the mountain is the health resort *Heustrichbad,* with three mineral springs.

The upper valleys of the Aar and its tributaries centre here, affording beautiful trips; as the Sim-


Bern

menthal, leading up to Rawyl Pass and Sion; the Diemtigerthal; the Engstligenthal and Alp; the Kanderthal by which you pass over the Gemmi to Leukerbad; and the Kienthal, ascending to the Tschingelhorn, &c. There are some old forts and castles to be seen while passing round the beautiful shores of the lake. Fine view from the old tower of Strättlingen, 150 feet high, once (when this part was called *Zum Goldnen Lust*) the favourite retreat of Rudolph of Burgundy. Rallingen on the north side was overwhelmed by the falling in of a mine. Good goat's milk cheese is got at Merligen. Many pilgrimages used to be made to the Beatenhöhle (St. Beatus Cave), on the **Beatenberg,** before the Protestants walled it up, A.D. 1566.

## THUNER SEE, or Lake of Thun,

is about 10 miles long by 2 broad, 700 feet deep, 1,860 feet above the sea, and fed by the Aare and Kander rivers. To the north-east it is steep and mountainous; on the north-west flat; and flat, but picturesque, on the south.

The steam boat journey up the lake is one of the most delightful in Switzerland. **Spiez** Castle and old church, on a point of the south shore, with Merligen opposite. At a point called the Nase, just beyond Beatenbucht, there is a grand view of the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, and other peaks of the Oberland. Hotel Schonegg, situated near the Railway Station. See Advt.

**St. Beatenberg,** 3,770 feet above the sea. A favourite mild Alpine health resort, a delightful residence for those requiring change and rest. Exquisite lake, forest, and mountain scenery. Grand panoramic views over the Lake of Thun and the glaciers of the Bernese Oberland chain. Mountain rail from Beatenbucht, the steamer landing-station, one mile, in 15 minutes. Kurhaus with several hotels and pensions.

Grand Hotel Victoria (rebuilt in stone, 1894), facing the Lake, between the Church and the Post Office. Resident English Physician.

Hotel and Pension Alpenrose.

Rail from Thun to Interlaken, on the south side of the Lake. The stations are **Thun-See, Gwatt, Spiez, Faulensee** (for *Faulensee-Bad*), **Leissigen, Därligen,** and **Interlaken** (West Station).

Faulensee-*Bad, a pleasant health resort,* romantically situated on the high ground above the lake, near fine woods.

Hotel Victoria, very well situated, commanding a fine view of the lake, and close to the forest. Garden and park. See Advt.

*Bödeli Rail* from Interlaken to Bönigen, on Lake Brienz, whence the steamer runs in connection with the *Brünig Rail.*

About half way (1 mile) between the lakes, is

**Unterseen** *(Café)* a small, old walled town, so called from its position *(unter-seen,* amongst the lakes), and having an ancient rathhaus, and castle of the bailiff, who was appointed by the Bernese till 1798. Bridge to Spielmatten; with a whey-cure.

## INTERLAKEN (Stat.)

Population, 5,375, with Unterseen and Matten.

*Hotels:* Grand Hotel Victoria, opposite the Jungfrau; beautiful new house opened the 1st of April 1870.

Hotel Jungfrau, situated on the finest promenade, recommended to English travellers, comfortable and clean.

Hotel Metropole, formerly Hotel Ritschard, first-class.

Kurhaus and Hotel Jungfraublick, exceptionally situated near the finest Promenades and the Rugen Park; extensive view over the Valley of Interlaken.

Hotel Terminus. Well situated, near the Central Station.

Grand Hotel and Pension des Alpes; good, and recommended.

Hotel Beau Rivage, new and handsome, in a fine situation.

Oberland, good second class Hotel.

Hotel du Belvedere; Schweizerhof.

Hotel Interlaken; Suisse; Du Nord; Du Lac; Deutscherhof; Rössli; Kreuz; National; Adler, &c.

*Pensions:* Muller, Fischer, Seiler, &c.

*Church Service,* in the English Church. *Free Church of Scotland,* in the Schloss Church.

*Reading Room,* at the Kursaal.

Enquiry office for foreigners, Höheweg, near the Kursaal.

This pretty place, more English even than Thun, stands in a fine spot, *inter-lakes,* or between the lakes (its name being derived in the same way as Unterseen), in the heart of the magnificent scenery of the Oberland Alps, with a mild and healthy climate. There are many Pensions and an e

Augustine Church. One of the largest of the fine walnut trees surrounding the prefecture was blown down in 1859. The Kursaal, on the Höheweg, is kept up by the hotel-keepers, who make a charge in the bill. There are reading and concert rooms, with music three times a-day.

Among the nearer walks are the Augustine Convent of Interlaken, or *Matten* (founded 1130), the Untere Bleiche, the Hohbühl, and the Jungfernblick, so called because of its *look* towards the Jungfrau, the Kleine Rugen, and the *Abendberg*, founded in 1839, as an Asylum for crétins. It was chosen as being above the height (3,000 feet) up to which crétinism prevails. Other points are Gsteig Church, as old as the eighth century; Bönigen and Schadenburg, with views of Brienz Lake; Ringgenberg Church and its ancient Château; Goldswyl Church, under the Thurmberg; and the *Schynige Platte*, an exceedingly fine point of view. Rail to Gsteig; thence branch line to Breitlauenen, by Schynige Platte.

Rail or road to Lauterbrunnen, 2½ stunden or 6 miles. Railway stations are **Wilderswyl-Gsteig**, and **Zweilütschinen**. The road passes by orchards and meadows to Matten, then by *Unspunnen Castle* (the original of Byron's "Manfred") below the Abendberg establishment; Gsteig Church; Mühlinen, where the road crosses the Saxetenbach, and enters the wild narrow gorge of the Lütschine, with the steep Rothenfluh on the right; to Zweilütschinen, junction of the road up the Black Lütschinen to Grindelwald, having the Wetterhorn at the end. After this, passing Eisenfluh and Hunenfluh, between vast limestone cliffs, 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, you come to

## LAUTERBRUNNEN (Stat.)

Population, 2,176.

*Inns:* Steinbock; Staubbach.

Lauterbrunnen is in a deep part of the pass, where the sun hardly shines in winter. It abounds with falls, especially the **Staubbach** (Dust Fall) which falls over the Balm precipice, in a drizzling spray, from a height of nearly 880 feet, best viewed in the morning sun, and by moonlight. Byron celebrates this "sheeted silver's waving column," flinging "its lines of foaming light" to and fro, in his *Manfred*, the scenes of which *He in this part of Switzerland. Echo here.* The changing effects produced by the wind, the light, and the irregularity of the cliffs, are peculiarly striking. In general, it is like a gauze veil, with rainbows dancing up and down it, and when clouds hide the top of the mountain, it seems as if it poured out of the sky. The Plätschbach falls are also near; and others may be visited by the sturdy pedestrian, further up this valley, which is rich in Alpine scenery.

Among the upper falls, &c., are the Mürrenbach, Spiessbach, Agerten, and Trümmelbach, and especially the fine **Schmadribach Fall**, divided into nine arms, 200 feet high (seen best from the Bohnenmoos Châlet). Splendid mountain views (of the Jungfrau, &c.) at the village of Mürren, on the Steinberg-Alp, on the Wengern-Alp, and from the Wengern Scheideck (1½ stunde) close to the Jungfrau. A railway was opened in 1894 from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren (below).

Guides may be got for ascending this valley to the **Lötschenthal** (8 or 10 hours) passing **Trachsellauenen** (a fine spot for forest scenery), the Schmadribach Fall, and thence over the Glaciers of the Wetterlücke and Breithorn (13,684 feet above the sea) to Zneisten under the Lötsch Glaciers; or past Trachsellauenen, and over the Tschingel and Lange Glaciers (between the Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, &c., on one side, and the Gspaltenhorn, Frau, and Doldenhorn, on the other) to Selden in the upper Gasternthal, by which you descend to Kandersteg (25 to 30 miles from Lauterbrunnen); or from which you may get round the Altels (11,922 feet), into Lötschen-thal. Again, you may reach Kandersteg (25 miles), by turning up Sefinen-thal, beyond **Mürren** (Hotels: Grand Hotel des Alpes; good and comfortable; Electric light; open from May till October 31st—See Advt.; and Grand Hotel Mürren), or by the *Furgge* or *Furke Pass*, (6,760 feet), to Tschingel village in Kienthal; thence ascending the Dündengrat Pass (9,245 feet) under the Frau, to Oeschinen Lake, and the falls around it, to Kandersteg. This route requires a practised walker. The **Schilthorn** is 9,730 feet high. About 3 hours up the ascent from Mürren, a cross marks the spot where a young English lady, on her wedding trip, was struck dead by lightning.

**Lauterbrunnen to Turtmann**, on the Rhône; a trip of 16 hours, past Petersgrat, the Steinberg

Alp, and the Tschingel Pass (9,250 feet high), down to Ried (*Inn* here); Platten, and Kippel, in the Lötschenthal. From Ried the **Bietschhorn** may be attempted, a beautiful peak, 12,910 feet high, first ascended, 1859, by Mr. L. Stephens. The last Lämmergeyer was killed here, 1887. There is also a way (8 to 9 hours) from Ried over the Birchfluh Pass, to the **Belalp**; from which an ascent may be made of the Grosse Nesthorn and the Gredetsch Glacier (11,275 feet high), to Münd and Visp, in the Rhône Valley, in 12 hours.

**Lauterbrunnen to Æggischhorn,** in 4 hours, to the Steinberg, as above; thence in 14 hours, by a toilsome and difficult way, over the Lötschen Glacier (6,175 feet), Lötschen Lücke (10,510 feet, past the great Aletsch Glacier, to the **Æggischhorn.** The Hotel here is 5 hours from Belalp Hotel. English church, erected 1885.

From **Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald,** the next point in the tour, you may go by the railway (see below) or by the car-road (which it skirts), back to Zweilütschinen, and thence up the gloomy valley of the Black Lütschine (10 miles); or over the Wengernalp and Kleine Scheidegg (6 hours) by a zig-zag path which abounds with magnificent scenery. Though fatiguing it is, with ordinary care, perfectly safe in summer. A steep path winds up the ridge to the green pastures of the **Wengernalp,** whence you may look down on the Staubbach, and the Lauterbrunnenthal, which sinks away as from the edge of a precipice. Still ascending over pasture and heath, you come to the Hotel Jungfrau, in front of the dazzling glaciers of the **Jungfrau,** across the valley, rising to a height of 13,672 feet above the sea, and 10,000 above the ravine below. It was first ascended, with difficulty, in 1811; the top commands one of the noblest mountain views in Switzerland. Near the summit of the Pass of **Little Scheidegg** is the Hotel Bellevue, where those who wish to see the effect of the sunset and sunrise on the mountain, as well as the glorious effect of the moonlight on her Silver Horn, should pass the night.

Further on (nearly 7,000 feet above the sea) the prospect takes in the **Mönch** (13,465 feet), the **Eiger** (13,043 feet), the **Grosser Schreckhorn** or Terror Peak (13,386 feet), the **Wetterhorn,** or Storm Peak (12,165 feet), and behind these, the *Finsteraarhorn (14,025 feet above the sea)*, the culminating point of this sea of glaciers, which covers a space of 20 or 25 miles long by 5 to 10 broad.

In descending by footpath (the bridle path passes the Hotel des Alpes) from the Scheidegg, through Wergisthal, you come to a cottage, whence there is a path to the Nellenbalm Cave, 100 feet high, which commands a view of the glaciers around.

The above tours are mainly for walking, by which means alone can all the finest points be reached and the scenery thoroughly enjoyed. The following Railways, opened in 1893 and 1895, have, however, greatly facilitated the visiting of many of the principal attractions in less time and with comparatively little fatigue:—

**Interlaken** (Ostbahnhof) to **Wilderswyl-Gsteig** (branch to the Schynige Platte), **Zweilütschinen,** and **Lauterbrunnen; Lauterbrunnen** to **Mürren; Interlaken** (Ostbahnhof) to **Zweilütschinen** and **Grindelwald; Lauterbrunnen** to **Wengernalp, Scheidegg,** and **Grindelwald.** Electric cog-railway in progress from **Scheidegg** through the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau, 8 miles long. There will be six stations on the line, at any of which travellers can alight for the purpose of visiting the various points on foot. From the terminus near the summit of the Jungfrau there is to be a lift (250 feet) through the centre of the crowning peak. The gradients vary up to 26 in 100.

## GRINDELWALD (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Bär; De l'Aigle Noir (Adler)—*English Church Service* in the season;—Hotel Eiger; Hotel and Pension du Glacier. Pensions.

An Alpine village (population 3,087) among the glaciers, with a sharp, bracing climate. It suffered severely from a fire in 1893, which completely destroyed the Bär Hotel. The Heidebrunnen Spring, the Lägibach Fall, and Däfiloch Cave, are here; but it is chiefly known for the beautiful **glaciers** in its neighbourhood, which are easily visited from hence, with guides, as they rise immediately above the forests which skirt them. The lower glacier, the most easy of ascent, lies between the slopes of the Eiger and the Mettenberg; and between this and the Wetterhorn, is the upper and more beautiful one, with its pyramids of ice. There is a Grotto artificially cut out in the ice, much visited. At the Heissen Platte, in the midst of pretty

rocks, is a fine echo. The Nellenbalm Cave, mentioned above, may be reached from here in 1 hour, and affords the best view of the lower glacier. Bäregg Hut is a good point of view.

From Grindelwald, a five hours' walk may be taken to the head of the lower glacier and part of the **Strahleck Pass,** (10,995 feet high). Nowhere can a better idea of the sublimity of the Alps be more easily obtained. There is but little difficulty. Ladies may ride, without danger, to the point where the glacier touches the side of the gap in the mountains, which is, perhaps, the finest point of view. Here a plank, laid by the shepherds, crosses the ice, and a few steps bring us round the rock to a green mountain pasturage. Those who have a guide and also a good head should here get on to the ice; the passage, however, to the centre of the glacier is very difficult, and the crevasses are formidable; but the nature and formation of a *steep-lying* glacier can scarcely be so well seen in any other part of the Alps. In 1818, this region was scarcely known to the guides except as the beginning of the Strahleck Pass, one of the most difficult in the Alps, but now frequently traversed.

One of the finest views of the Oberland Glaciers is that from the **Faulhorn,** which rises between Grindelwald and Brienzer See, 8,802 feet above the sea, with an Inn on the top containing only twenty-four beds. Prices are of course somewhat higher than in hotels in more accessible situations. It is advisable, in case of a party, to send word beforehand. Guides are usually taken; ladies may be carried up in sedan chairs, at 6 francs each bearer (12 francs if they sleep there). It may be ascended from various points;—from Unterseen, past Sengg, very toilsome, in 6 hours' walking; from Giessbach on the Brienzer See, in 5 to 6 hours, past the falls of the Giessbach, equally steep and toilsome; from the Great Scheideck Pass, in 3½ to 4 hours; and from Schwendi, on the Lütschine below Grindelwald, in 3 to 4 hours. But the easiest ascent is from Grindelwald, in 4 to 5 hours, past Dürrenberg, Nothalten, Mühlibach Fall, Bachalp Cottage (where refreshments may be found), Bachsee (or Lape), Oberbachsee, and Simelihorn. The **view from the Faulhorn** takes in a prospect of 36 to 50 leagues, from the Mythen of Schwytz, the Randen of Schaffhausen, in the north, to the Diablerets in the lower Rhône Valley (south west) and the Jungfrau range (south). Peaks rise up in the following order. Eastward, are Wildegrät and the Schwarzhorn (9,505 feet) with Titlis (11,627 feet) rising up between; in the foreground are Gemsenfluh, Ritzligrätli, and Simelen-Wäng. To the right of Schwarzhorn is the mighty peak of *Sustenhorn* (11,518 feet), then Triftengletscher; and in front of it the Engelhorns, which have on their right the dark Wellhorn (10,485 feet), surrounded by the Black Forest and the Alpigel Glaciers.

The semicircle from south-east to south-west embraces the grandest part of the panorama. First, the Wetterhorn, then the Berglistock, rising over the Ober Grindelwald Glacier, and surmounted by the Schreckhorn, the Simelihorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Viescherhorn. Close upon these follow the Eiger, the Münch, the Jungfrau, and Silberhorn (with the Lauterbrunnen Scheideck in the horizon), the Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, the Sparrenhorn (9,890 feet), the Blümlisalp (12,040 feet), the Doldenhorn, and other peaks as far as the Diablerets. Westward rises the pyramid-shaped Niesen (out of the Thuner See) and the Stockhorn beyond. In the horizon beyond, among the blue peaks of the Jura, are the Gestler, and Weissenstein. The nearest foreground, northward, is formed of the ridges about the Brienzer See, from the Augstmatthorn, to the Rothhorn. North-east are the crags of the Pilatus. Some parts, but not much, of the Lakes of Zug and the Vierwaldstätter are also visible, together with the Rigi, Rossberg, Stauserhorn, and the Mythen of Schwytz.

From **Grindelwald to Meiringen** is 6½ or 7 hours' walking, or riding, over the **Grosse Scheideck;** to reach it by carriage, you must go back, by Interlaken, and round the Brienzer See. Taking the shorter and more inviting route, you pass up the defile of the Grindelwald, by the upper Glacier, having the Wetterhorn in front all the way up to the Grosse or Greater Scheideck, about 3 stunden.

The snow line, which in Switzerland is 8,000 feet above the sea, is seen here, sharply defined on the sides of the Wetterhorn; while the avalanches which fall from it accumulate in heaps close to the path, sometimes without melting through the whole summer. From the inn on this Scheideck

or "ridge" (6,137 feet high), only a few paces broad, there is an extremely fine **prospect** over the green meadows and cottages of the valley left behind, bounded on the south-west by the pasture of the Kleine, or Little Scheideck, and forming a striking contrast with the snowy sides of the Wetterhorn (12,165 feet), Schreckhorn, Meltenberg, the Eiger, and the Mönch; to the south-east, the round top of the Faulhorn, and the Hunnenfluh are visible.

About 1½ stunde further is the *Rosenlaui Glacier* (a little to the right), remarkable for its white crystalline appearance, and lying between the Wellhorn and the Engelhörner. It is steadily decreasing. The views here are very fine. You then come to the **Rosenlaui Bad** (4,365 feet above the sea) and *Hotel;* from whence there are good climbs to the Wetterhorn and the Mittelhorn (12,165 feet). From this the road descends by the Reichenbach, through a very picturesque valley, past the beautiful **Falls of the Reichenbach.** These are made by a succession of five larger leaps, (there are nearly 30 in all), by which it descends about 1,000 feet over the cliffs. The highest and lowest are the best, the latter being near the Aar, near Hotel Reichenbach. Hence over the bridge to

### MEIRINGEN,

*Hotels:* Victoria; Du Sauvage (Wilder Mann)—Opposite the Cascades of Reichenbach and Alpbach.

Krone; Bär; Reichenbach.

Pension zum Stein.

*English Church Service*, in the Gothic Church, Hotel du Sauvage, opened 1867.

A village (population 2,853), the chief place of Hasli-thal, in a wild and charming spot, on the Aare, 1,970 feet above sea. It stands on a plain, 1 league broad, shut in by steep wooded ridges and snowy mountain tops. Three streams from the Hasliberg, the *Alpbach*, the *Mühlbach*, and the *Dorfbach*, pour into the valley immediately behind the village, which at times swell into torrents, and occasion much damage. In this way it was nearly inundated in 1762, since when a canal has been cut, opening into the Aar. The *Fall of the Alpbach* should be visited about 9 a.m., when the sunshine makes a triple rainbow across it. There is a view also of the fine Falls of the **Reichenbach,** about the same hour, from behind the Church, as they appear beautifully illuminated by the sun. About 130 houses, at the north end, were burnt, with the Hotel du Sauvage, February, 1879; also, an old Castle and watch tower of the Counts of Hasli. A still more disastrous fire destroyed more than half the place, October, 1891.

In July and August several wrestling matches (Schwingfeste) are held in the Haslithal on the Tannenalp, the Stadtalp, and the Wengernalp.

Five or six Alpine roads and paths meet here or near here:—To Brienz and Interlaken; to Lucerne by the fine pass of the Brunig (2 hours), or through Melchthal, the village of which is surrounded by mountains 6,000 to 8,000 feet high; to Wasen, on the Reuss and Gothard Road, by Susten Pass; to Engelberg and Stanz, by the Genthal and the Engstlen-Alp; to Grindelwald, by the way just described; and up the Grimsel, as in the following Route. Rail to **Brienz-Tracht.**

## ROUTE 13A.

### Interlaken to Brienz, the Rothhorn, Meiringen, the Grimsel, Rhône Glacier, &c.

(For the Brünig Pass, on the way to Lucerne, see Route 15.)

By steamer or by road, though the latter is not often taken.

The **Lake of Brienz,** or **Brienzer See,** 8 miles by 2, is nearly 1,900 feet above the sea, and 500 to 900 feet deep—the latter near Oberried, on the north side. Except the north and south end, where the shore is rather flat, the sides are hemmed in by lofty wooded mountains. The Aar is its chief feeder; but the two Lütschines, which rise in the vast glaciers at the head of the Grindelwald, and traverse the Lauterbrunnenthal, contribute their waters. Among its fish the ling or lotte is much esteemed.

The car-road goes round the north side of the lake, past the old towers of Ringgenberg, lying among green shrubberies and orchards; then by Nieder and Ober Ried, with the Faulhorn and the Giessbach Falls opposite. In about 3½ hours Brienz is reached, By steamer the passage is made in about 1½ hour.

### BRIENZ.

Population, 2,531.

*Hotels:* Croix Blanche; Bär.

Beautifully seated on the north-east corner of the

lake, at the foot of the *Brienzer Grat*, a ridge, 7,290 feet above the sea, separating the lake from the Entlebuch. Here you may buy excellent wood carvings; most of the houses are of wood. The village is composed of Dorf, Tracht, and Kienholz. Behind is the Mühlibach or Planalpbach Fall of 500 feet, which scarcely obtains notice here. From hence to Schuffen, in the Entlebuch, is 8 leagues (with a guide). But the great attractions are the Rothhorn and the Giessbach Falls. **Rothhorn,** the highest point (7,713 feet) of the Brienz-Grat, is remarkable for the prospect from its top (to which there is now a funicular rail), taking in the high Alps and valleys, and the north of Switzerland, with some beautiful scenery in the fore-ground. Beech and other woods hang round the base, but the summit is bare, and there is no inn since one was burnt down some years ago. On the opposite side of the lake, below the Faulhorn, are the **Giessbach Falls,** which may be reached by steamer in 10 minutes from Brienz; a cable tramway takes you up to the Hotel, which is close to the Falls.

They consist of a series of about seven cascades from rock to rock, 950 feet, set in a framework of woods and pasture. At a point under the cliff, about half way, you may stand and look through the fall, and enjoy the peculiar effects it produces. There are two *Hotels* close by, where guides may be taken to ascend the Faulhorn, but it is a difficult path. The falls are illuminated every night from 1st June to 30th September. A charge of 1½ franc is made; for visitors staying at the Hotel, 1 franc.

From Brienz Dorf, round the top of the lake (where the effects of an inundation in 1797, and a landslip, 1824, are still visible), you pass **Tracht** (*Hotels:* Weisses Kreuz; Bär; Tell, homely), famous for its wood carvings, whence the road goes on to Wyler and the Brünig Pass. From the latter to Lucerne, see Route 15. *Kienholz*, near the old castle of Kien, was the site of a village destroyed by a landslip in the fifteenth century, now partly occupied by the Bellevue Hotel, built by the owner of the lake steamboat. Crossing the river at Brienzwyler, you can ascend the Aar, past a series of waterfalls, tumbling over the high walls of rock, to Meiringen.

From **Meiringen to the Grimsel Pass,** 13 miles. The upper part may be done without a guide in summer, and is easier on foot than on horseback, from the roughness of some parts of the path. Passing through the cleft in Kirchet rock (760 feet above the river) through which the Aar has forced its way, you descend into the commencement of the Ober Hasli-thal, now a green valley, but supposed to have been the bed of a lake, and come to the villages of Im-Grund and Im-Hof. Numbers of huge granite blocks, which geologists say have been brought down by the encroaching glaciers, are seen lying about. A road turns off here (east) by the Gadmen-thal, over the Susten Pass to **Wasen** on the Reuss; and a path strikes south-west to the glaciers in Urbach-thal. The mountains on both sides are 9,000 to 10,000 feet high. Im-Boden meadows next appear, and then

## GUTTANEN.

*Inn:* Bär (Bear).

The largest village of Ober Hasli-thal 3,530 feet above the sea, under the *Kilchhorn* (10,250 ft.). In the fields are heaps of stones brought down by the avalanches, which the people gather up to clear the ground. Beyond this the road becomes gradually steeper, the soil more barren and destitute of trees, except pines; and after 2 hours' walk, the famous Fall of the Aar, called the **Handeck Fall,** which for volume of water, is after the Schaffhausen Falls, the most magnificent in Switzerland. "We first viewed (says Professor Forbes), the cascade from beneath, but the view, though grand, was much less striking than it would have been could we have got lower down and closer to it. From the top we can at once see the whole mad leap of the river and more or less perfectly from three points of view, viz., from the cliffs on each side, particularly the left, and from a small wooden bridge thrown across the stream, just over the ledge from which it dashes. The whole body of water shoots at once into the abyss, a depth of about 230 feet, reaching the bottom without touching the face of the rock.

"A singular feature in this fall is the union of two cascades into one. Just at the point over which the Aar precipitates itself, the Erlenbach or Aerlenbach rushing down its rocky path on the left bank shoots over a portion of the same cliff,

but nearly at right angles to the other; and the two joining in mid-air about half-way down, dash together into the wild gulf beneath. As might be supposed from the great mass of water and its high fall, the whole space between the rocks is filled with a continuous misty spray, which in the morning, from 10 to 12, gives rise to the beautiful local rainbow when the sun is clear." An artist named Wolf was lowered down with cords to obtain a good point of view (marked by a figure of a wolf) for sketching this grand scene. Refreshments may be had at the Handeck Inn, close by.

After this, only patches of grain or moss, with here and there a hardy rhododendron, are seen, and the road goes by steep, naked precipices; and past such spots as the Böse Seite (bad side) or Bocksstäge where grooves have been made for a foot-hold, and the Hehleplatte, another slippery spot (for horses), a little further. Opposite is a pretty fall made by the Gelmerbach, which flows from a little lake, between the Gelmerhorn and Schaubhorn.

All vegetation disappears as you ascend the Aar Valley, which grows narrower and wilder at the two goat-herds' huts in the Rätrichsboden, a marshy hollow, 2 miles above which is the **Grimsel Hospice**, 6,150 feet above the sea, and 1,080 feet below the pass, standing in a desolate hollow among bare rocks, but affording an agreeable sight to the weary traveller, when he catches the first glimpse of it. It is a stone building, where poor travellers were once lodged gratis; but is now a sort of hotel, with tolerably high charges. The Hospice is not unfrequently full, and travellers *may* be compelled to go back to the Handeck Inn. The Spitzler formerly lived here in summer till November, and was bound in stormy weather to give help to straggiers, and to indicate the road by ringing bells, &c. Close to the Hospice are two small lakes or tarns.

The *Aar* rises to the west, out of two vast glaciers called the Upper and Lower Aar-Gletscher; among the most remarkable of that class. The Unter or Lower Aar-Glacier (1¼ stunde) is easily ascended, and without danger; it is distinguished for its immense blocks of granite and pillars of ice. That of the Upper Aar is 2¼ stunden distant. In former days, the valley now called the Aarboden, from the *Spital far up the* Unter Aar-Glacier, went by a name signifying Flowery Pasture, and was, they say, a fertile and pleasant spot, till the glaciers and falls of rock made it a desert.

A good road (opened 1895) now runs over the **Grimsel Pass**, between Nagelis Grätli and the Sidelhorn, 7,230 feet above the sea, on the summit of which, called Hauseck (where the cantons Berne and Valais divide), the snow seldom melts except in hot summers. A little lake, the Todten See (*i. e.*, Deadman's Lake) lies here, close to which the French, under General Gudin, surprised the Austrians in the campaign of August, 1799. From the Todten See the road turns off to the Mayenwand and **Rhône Glacier** (see page 92). The best view is got from the **Kleine Sidelhorn**, 9,430 feet above the sea. It may be ascended without difficulty, or a guide, in 4 hours from the Hospice; the last mile is rough, from the blocks of granite which cover the summit. It commands a wide prospect of the glacier region; the Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Viescherhorn, the Galenstock, and the Rhône Glacier (2 stunden to the north-east), the chain of the Upper Valais, the Simplon, and, far to the south, Monte Rosa, Matterhorn, &c. **Oberwalden**, in the Rhône valley, may be reached in 3½ hours. About 4 stunden from the Grimsel, on the Zinkenstock, is a cavern 120 feet deep, where many rock crystals have been found. A similar mine was opened 1807, by the Spitzler, on the other side of the lake near the hospice, and 40 lbs. of crystals were gathered.

From Grimsel hospice those who have visited the Rhône Glacier can go over the pass and descend to Obergéstelen, in the Valais (page 51).

Out of the Ober Hasli-thal, a disused but still practicable road leads through the Mühle and Gadmenthals, past the grand Stein Glacier, (from the inn near which is a fine view) over the **Susten Pass**, 7,420 feet high. Out of the same valley a path leads over the Jochberg; it passes several waterfalls, and reaches, in 13 miles, the châlets of the **Engstlen Alp**, near a lake where there is an inn. Close to it is an intermittent spring, called the *Wunderbrunnen*. The path then crosses the *Engelberger Joch*, 7,240 feet above the sea, and, after traversing snow-slopes and rocks, and passing another small lake, called Trubsee, reaches

## ENGELBERG.

Population, 1,973.

*Inns:* Sonnenberg, first-class hotel, cure establishment, beautifully situated; Hotel du Titlis, beautifully situated, with extensive garden.

Engel, a comfortable place; des Alpes; Engelberg. Pension Müller.

Guides: to the Titlis, 12 francs; Urirothstock, 17 francs; Hutstock, 12 francs; Geiszberg, 10 francs; Engelberg Rothstock, 9 francs.

*Resident Physicians* in the season.

This place is 10 stunden from Meiringen, and 3,315 feet above the sea. Here is a convent, founded 1121, by Count von Sellenbürm, and rebuilt 1732. "The situation is extremely imposing; it stands at the foot of the snowy Titlis, among pastures of the brightest verdure; the valley below forming a beautiful contrast to the eternal winter overhead. The convent has not the same pretensions to architectural magnificence as that at Einsiedeln; it is a plain, unadorned, white building; and yet, I think, harmonising better with the situation in which it is placed, than if it had owed more to decorative art."—*Ferguson.* (See also, page 95). It has some paintings by Swiss artists in the church; a library of 20,000 vols. and MSS.; reliefs by Müller; with a good school and farm attached. About ¾ hour distance is a fall of the Tätschbach.

Several **Passes** may be visited from here. A lonely path leads under the **Titlis** and its glaciers (10,627 feet above the sea) by a little chapel, up the Surenen Pass, which is 7,560 feet high, and commands a fine view of the Titlis, &c., one way, and the Tödi the other way. Thence, in 8 hours altogether, to Altorf. (Guide, 14 francs). To the eastward, three passes unite Engelberg Valley with Uri:—1. The Susten; the Surenen, 7,560 feet; and Ahorn, 5,230 feet; while to the west it communicates with the Aar basin by four passes:—The Joch, 7,240 feet; the Juchli, 7,130 feet; the Storegg, 6,705 feet; and the Holzwang, 7,000 feet.

### From the Grimsel to the Rhône Glacier, over the Furka Pass, to Andermatt, on the St. Gothard Road.

About 9 leagues; guides 10 to 12 francs a day. A good modern Hotel, with every convenience, at the Rhône Glacier. A good carriage road, passed by diligence, is open over the Furka from *the Valais to Andermatt.*

Passing the Todten See on the top of the Grimsel you turn off to the right, down the **Mayenwand,** 1,500 feet below, at the **head of the Rhône.** It is a steep and slippery path, but takes its name (May walk) from the flowers and green pastures which abound to cheer the eye. During the whole descent there is a view of the "Eismeer" (sea of ice), of the **Rhône Glacier,** which hangs between the Gelmer and Gerstenhorn Mountains. It is part of a system of glaciers which stretch away to the Titlis, round various peaks of 9,000 to 11,000 feet high. The Glacier has considerably decreased of late years. At the foot of it comes out a volume of the peculiarly grey water which marks the glacier streams; this is the source of the river, 5,750 feet above the Mediterranean sea, which it reaches after a run of 645 miles, and for the most part of its course with a velocity which justifies its name of the "arrowy Rhône." There is a beautiful ice-grotto near the inn. From the Grimsel Hospice to the top of the pass is 2½ hours on foot.

The **Furka** ("Fork") **Pass,** which is now ascended, being 7,990 feet above the sea, is seldom free from snow, and the ridge of it is so narrow that you begin to descend immediately. But it is a fine point of view for the glaciers around, and takes in a vast range of icy peaks. Hôtel de la Furca at the top of the pass. Proceeding down the lonely Urseren-thal at the head of the Reuss, you come to the Sidli-alp and Realp pastures, where grows almost every specimen of the Swiss flora; and at length to HOSPENTHAL on the west Gothard Road, within 5 or 6 miles of that pass, and within a league of ANDERMATT (Route 10).

**Grimsel to Domo d'Ossola,** by the Gries Pass, Val Formazza and Tosa Falls, about 16 leagues; a rough mule path over the pass. A guide required as far as the Formazza Valley, the new road is finished as far as Andermatten. From Obergesteln to the Falls and back may be done in a day. You leave Obergesteln by the bridge on the Rhône, to Im Loch, where the path turns up the Eginenthal to Egina, at the foot of the Gries, where a way over the Nufenen Pass, by the Hospice all'Agua, to the dreary Val Bedretto and Airolo, on the St. Gothard Road, branches off. A steep but not very difficult path leads over the wild

glaciers of the Gries or Nufenen, a ridge which divides Switzerland from Piedmont, and is here 8,810 feet above the sea. It is hemmed in by high and naked peaks, but commands a noble prospect of the Oberland Alps, and into the Piedmontese territory. The path descends very sharply on this side, and after leading by Bettelmatt and Kehrbächi, brings you to Auf der Frutt, near the head of the Frutval, or **Val Formazza**, forming the bed of the Tosa, which at this part forms the magnificent **Tosa Fall** of 400 feet, with a breadth of 80 feet, but the total extent of the spray is nearly 1,000 feet. Next, we come to Frutval and Wald, where paths strike off into the Rhône Valley, and (by Furca di Bosco) into that of the Maggia.

Below the wild defile of Unterwald or Foppiano, the landscape is distinguished by its rich Italian character; rocky heights, forests, fig trees, vines, &c., meet the eye in every direction. From Il Passo is a way into the Val di Campo; lower down, near Premia (15 miles from Gries Pass), another path goes up the river, which joins here. The Val Antigorio, the name which the valley now takes, abounds in still more delightful scenery; descending it, you pass the Italian *douane* at Crodo or Crot, and after a bridge or two, you fall into the Simplon Road at Crevola, where the Vedro joins the Tosa. **Domo d'Ossola** is 3 miles further (see Route 4).

## ROUTE 14.

### Lucerne to Berne.

(1) By road, *viâ* the Entlebuch:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Schachen | 3 | stunden. |
| Entlebuch | 2 | „ |
| Escholzmatt | 2½ | „ |
| Langnau | 3 | „ |
| Signau | 3 | „ |
| Worb | 3 | „ |
| Berne | 1½ | „ |
| | 18½ | stunden=55½ miles. |

(2) Another way, by Sursee:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Sursee | 4½ | stunden |
| Huttwyl | 3½ | „ |
| Burgdorf | 3½ | „ |
| Berne | 4½ | „ |
| | 16½ | stunden. |

(1) **By Rail** *through the* **Entlebuch**, *viâ* **Wohlhausen** (12 miles), **Schüpfheim** (9 miles), **Langnau** (14 miles), **Zäziwyl** (8 miles), **Gumlingen** (10 miles) to **Berne**, 5 miles. Another rail goes *viâ* Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, &c., by a more circuitous road.

The rail follows the new road round the Bramegg, past Wertenstein Abbey, up the Emme, to

**Wohlhausen (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Rössli; Kreuz—not far from **Entlebuch.** *Inns:* Drei Könige; Du Port. At Entlebuch, the Entlenbach and Kleine Emmen join, in a valley, 30 miles long, shut in by high ridges, 3,000 to 7,000 feet high, and peopled by famous wrestlers. They hold Schwingfeste (wrestling matches) in August and September, mostly at Schüpfheim, 1 stunde from Entlebuch, and at Enneteck, at the foot of the *Napf*, 4,619 feet high (3 hours), where several small streams rise, and which is remarkable for its view.

The Entle, or Entlenbach, is a little mountain torrent, which rises about 8 miles south-east, under the Schafmatt and Ferneren in a wild gorge, 6,360 feet above the sea. A way leads up it under the Schimberg to Sarnet (12 miles). The men of the Entlenthal are not only noted for wrestling, but they have a natural turn for humour and music, which displays itself especially in the satirical songs recited on the last Monday of the carnival (Hirtemontag). The valley abounds with rare plants and many fossils.

Passing Hasli, you come to Schüpfen or **Schüpfheim (Stat.)**, where the valley of the Kleine Emme turns off. It runs south past St. Niklaus, Clusstalde, and Haglern Falls, to Sörenberg in the Mayen-thal, where it rises under the Rothhorn. From Sörenberg, paths go to Brienz on the lake of the same name (9 miles), and to the little Lake of Lungern (4 miles).

The next place is **Escholzmatt (Stat.)** *Inns:* Krone; Löwe. A village, 3,020 feet above sea. A little further on are Wyssenbach and Ilfs, on that branch of the Emme; descending it, you come to Kröschenbrun; then Trübschachen, Langnauer Spital (a Hospital), and

**Langnau (Stat.)** *Hotels:* Bahnhof; Emmenthal; Hirsch; Bar; Löwe. The largest place (pop. 7,650) in the Emmenthal, on the Ilfs; having a Town House, Asylum for Orphans on Michaelsburg, an

Hospital. Bitzius, a clergyman, who wrote under the name of Jeremias Gotthelf, resided here. It is a depôt for the linens, cattle, and cheeses of the Emmenthal, which is noted for its rich pastures. Rail to Burgdorf (below) 14 miles.

The Emme rises about 15 miles to the south-east, under the mountains round the Brienzer See; a road descends it to Burgdorf and Soleure. Langnau is one of the few places where travellers can ride in a char to visit the upland châlets, and observe all the details of pastoral life; one of these is the Auf der Schynen, 2 leagues off, where the best cheeses are made. **Signau (Stat.)**, *Inn:* Bär, is another pasture country, a little out of the Emmenthal. Thence you pass Steinibach; **Zäziwyl (Stat.)** and its sulphur baths, where the road to Thun, 11 miles, turns off; then Gross Hochstetten, a thriving village; *Worb*, another (population 1,884), in a fertile spot, with an old château; Engistein and its sulphur spring; to **Gümlingen (Stat.)** junction for Thun and Berne.

From Ilfis, a road turns off past Marbach, Zum Wald, Schangnau in the Emmenthal, past Rebloch Fall on the Emmen, Sudern under the Sattel ridge (3,500 feet) to Schazzenegg and Sulg; from which Thun is about 2 miles, and 20 from Ilfis.

The **Rail to Thun** and Interlaken turns off at Gümlingen, as above.

(2.) **From Lucerne to Berne, by Sursee.** Provided the long railway journey, *viâ* Olten and Herzogenbuchsee, be not taken throughout, you leave the train at **Sursee**, and, passing the little Mauen Lake, you come to Kottwyl; then **Ettiswyl** (population, 900), and its castle and church (Willisau, a little walled town, is south-south-west up the Wigger). A little further is the old feudal manor of Kasteln. Then Zell and Hüswyl; and Uffhausen, once the seat of a feudal noble. Crossing into Canton Berne, you come to

## HUTTWYL.

*Inn:* Krone (Crown).

A little walled place on the Langeten (which d scends to Langenthal), rebuilt since it was set on fire by lightning, 1834, and having a good cattle market.

*The road* by Sumiswald parts off here; and *ascends the Langeten to Eriswyl (3 miles);* thence it winds over the Frizenberg to Wasen (4 miles); and 13 miles on to **Sumiswald** *(Inn:* Bär or Bear), on a hill by the Gruègne; having 1,200 population; a church built 1512; and an old landvogt's castle (Sumiswald is on the rail from Burgdorf to Langnau.) The next place is Lüzelflüh (3 miles), at the bridge across the Emmen, in the green and fertile Emmenthal. Thence by Bollingen under the Bantiger Ridge, you reach **Berne** (11 miles).

From Huttwyl, the road passes Dürrenroth, in a pretty fertile spot. At Waltringen a branch turns off to Summiswald. Lueg, further on, has a fine point of view. Then by Sommerhaus or Lochbad, and its sulphur springs, in a romantic spot, to

**BURGDORF (Stat.)**, or **Berthoud** in French; on the Central Swiss line. Here a branch to Soleure, 14 miles long comes in.

*Hotels:* Bär; Stadthaus; Guggisberg.

A busy walled town (6,900 population), on the Great Emme, where the Emmenthal begins, in a very pleasing situation. It has a *Castle*, as old, they say, as the seventh century, commanding very fine views, as does the church near it; a Rathhaus; an orphan school, &c. Here Pestalozzi founded his school in 1798, transferred in 1804 to Hofwyl, and finally to Yverdon. At the sandstone quarry, on the Bantiger-hubel (¾ stunden), is a fine view. Two roads part off to Berne; one by Krauch-thal; and the other by **Hindelbank**, a pretty village, where the Erlach family had a seat. In its church is a very fine monument to Madame Langhaus, by Nahl, representing the Resurrection, with an inscription by Haller. There are also good stained windows. From thence you pass Sand, &c., on the Soleure Road, to

**Berne**, in Route 13. The direct route by road, from Berne to Zürich, is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Hindelbank | 2¾ | stunden. |
| Herzogenbuchsee | 4½ | „ |
| Murgenthal | 2½ | „ |
| Kreuzstrasse | 1½ | „ |
| Lenzburg | 4½ | „ |
| Baden | 3 | „ |
| Zürich | 4½ | „ |
| | 23 | stunden; |

but there is nothing striking along it; and it is superseded by the Central and United Swiss railways.

# ROUTE 15.

## Lucerne to Brienz, by the Brünig.

Brünig Railway from Lucerne to Meiringen and Brienz, over the Brünig Pass, the service between Giswyl and Meiringen being suspended during winter. Steamer can be taken to Alpnach-Stad, the station of the Pilatus Railway, some of the sailings being timed to catch the train at Alpnach. They run frequently, calling sometimes at Kehrsiten (for the funicular rail up the Bürgenstock), sometimes at Hergiswyl, and at other times running direct to Stans stad. The old road over the Pass is by far the most picturesque, and those who have not crossed it should make the passage on foot or in carriage.

The stations on the Brünig Rail are **Hergiswyl, Alpnach-stad, Alpnach-Dorf, Sarnen, Sachseln, Giswyl, Lungern, Brün'g, Meiringen, and Brienz**

**Stans-stad,** in the south-west arm of the Vierwaldstätter See, marked by an old tower, is the landing place or port *(stad* or *gestade)* of Stans, which is 2 miles south-east. Funicular railway to the Stanser Horn (6,200 feet), above the town of Stans, in 50 minutes.

**Kehrsiten,** the landing place of the steamers for the *Bürgenstock*, on which is the fine Hotel Bürgenstock, with extensive grounds, a much frequented health resort. Wire-rope rail up to the Hotel in 20 minutes.

There is a very fine view from the Hammetschwand, the highest point of the Bürgenstock, easily accessible.

### STANS.

*Hotels:* Winkelried; Rössli.

Population, 2,458. Chief town of the Nidwald (Lower Forest), part of Canton Unterwalden, at the end of a picturesque plain, under the Bürgenstock, &c., near the Aa and Rotzberg, and its old castle, taken from the Austrians in the first rising of 1308. The town was taken by storm by the French General Schauenberg, in 1798. For nearly three months in the winter the sun is visible only in the morning. The parish *Church* (built 1641) has marble pillars, and a dome 219 feet high, the old Pilgrimage Chapel of Maria zum Heerde, and another chapel to the memory of those who fell in 1798. It stands on the Platz, which is adorned by two fountains, and a monument to the famous *Arnold Winkelried*, the hero of Sempach, a native; they show his house on the Sarnen Road, belonging to the Trachsler family, near a memorial Chapel. His coat of mail is in the arsenal.

At the Town House are the archives, with portraits of several landammanns, and of Niklaus von der Flüe, the wise and pious councillor at the Convention of the Canton held here, 1481.

Following the Aa, by a diligence, past Dallenwyll, Wolfenschiessen, and its castle (path over the Schonegg to the Isenthal and Altorf) Oberdorf Fall, Grafenort, and Schwand, you come to

**Engelberg** (10 miles), see page 92, among snowy peaks (6,000 to 8,000 feet high) with a Benedictine Abbey founded in the eleventh century, at which are Caves for the cheese made at the convent farms. Müller, the engineer, was born here. Hence you may ascend the **Titlis** (8 hours), 10,627 feet above the sea, a noble peak covered with the *Firn*, or Alpine snow, surrounded by glaciers; or follow the Aa, over the Súrenen Pass, down to the Reuss and Altorf (20 miles); or go over the Joch to the Genthal and Meiringen (18 miles) on to Brienz.

From Stans as above, the road passes by Rohren, Weisserle, and Kerns, with cotton and iron works, to Sarnen; but the latter may be also reached by

### ALPNACH-STAD (Stat.)

*Inns:* Pilatus, good; Rössli; Stern.

Alpnach, near a Gestade or Harbour on the Lake, has a good timber Church, and was formerly noted for its Slide, a wooden trough, 8 miles long, made for launching timber from the forests on Pilatus into Lake Lucerne, like the sovenda used above Bellinzona. Station for the **Pilatus Railway** (see page 61).

### SARNEN (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Obwaldner; Adler; Hirsch; Post; Metzger.

Capital of Canton Unterwalden and of the Obwald (Upper Forest) part of it, with a population of 3,928, where the Melch-Aa joins the Sarner-Aa, at the bottom of the Sarner See. It has a college, hospital, churches, convents, theatre, poor-house, &c. The Arsenal is on the site of the old castle of the Austrian governors, on the Landenberg, near the Schützenhaus (for rifle practice). The Town House contains portraits of landammanns

from 1381, also of *Nikolaus von der Flüh* (St. Nicholas) believed with good reason to be the original of the children's *Santa Claus*. His Hermitage is up the Melchthal, about 3 miles from the Sarnen. Good view from the Landenberg, the Römerberg, at Schwändi (whey-cure and iron spring), and at the ferry on Lake Sarnen (Sarner See), which is 1,540 feet above the sea, and only 3 miles long, among hills of a quiet pastoral character. Up the Melchthal, which has pleasant scenery, is a very old tower called the Heidenthurm (Pagan Tower).

The **Canton of Unterwalden** contains a space of 263 square miles, with a population of 27,550. Good cheese, honey, and fruit are its chief products.

From this you pass Sachseln with the shrine and bones of St. Nikolaus *(von der Flüh)*; Ruden, near Giswyl, which was nearly overwhelmed by the Lanichbach, 1629 (when a lake was formed, which was emptied into the Sarner See, about 1750).

**Giswyl (Stat.)** Here the mountain-rail begins.

**Lungern (Stat.)** *Inns:* Löwe; Brunig; Bär. A village near the end of the Lungern See, a charming little Alpine *Lake*, 2,400 feet above the sea, and noticeable for the successful attempt to lower its surface, begun 1790, and accomplished 1836, by means of a tunnel; a large tract being thus reclaimed for cultivation. Close to it is the Breitenfeld Alp (or pasture), with a splendid prospect of the Bernese Alps.

From Lungern by carriage, or on foot, over the **Brünig Pass**, (*Hotel Kurhaus Brunig*, well situated on the Brunig Pass, close to the railway station, with fine views; shady garden and park; see Advt ), a very easy one, 3,294 feet above the sea, commanding a beautiful view of the Nidwalder-thal and Pilatus to the north, and the Hasli-thal to the south, and whence there are good roads to **Brienz** (7 miles) and **Meiringen**, in Canton Berne.

## ROUTE 16.

### Thun, by the Gemmi Pass, to Leuk.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Strättlingen | 1 | stunden |
| Mühlenen | 2 | " |
| Frutigen | 1½ | " |
| Kandersteg | 2½ | " |
| Schwarenbach (on the Gemmi) | 3½ | " |
| Leukerbad, or Louèche Bath | 3 | " |
| *Leuk* | 3 | " |
| | 16½ | stunden. |

The following passes unite the Kander and the Lütschine Valleys:—

Col of Tschingel; height, 9,250 feet.

The Sefinen-Furke; height, 7,990 feet, by the Kienthal, Boganggen Alp, and Sefinenthal.

The Sausgrat; height, about 8,000 feet, by the Spiggengrund, and Sausthal.

The Tanzbodeli or Renggli; height, 5,775 feet. by the Saldthal and Saxetenthal. The latter is at the bottom of the Albendberg.

Three passes unite the Kander and Simmenthal:—

The Hahnenmoos, the Leuk, and Geil's Alp; the Frohmatt, by Bettelried and the Diemtigerthal; and the Meyenberg, north-east of Zweisimmen, by the Diemtigerthal. These are 5,735 feet to 6,000 feet high.

Our route is from Thun, by Kandersteg, over the Gemmi, to Louèche Baths, or Bad Leuk; distance, 51 miles (17 leagues). Take the steamer from Thun to Spiez, whence a diligence runs every day to Frutigen, 14½ miles (4½ leagues); fare, 2fr. 75c. or to Kandersteg, 23 miles, 5fr. 75c. From Kandersteg the traveller proceeds to the pass on foot or on horseback; the passage over the Gemmi from Kandersteg to Leukerbad requiring 6 hours 30 mins. If preferred the tourist can proceed direct from Thun to Kandersteg in a light carriage. Charge for one-horse conveyance, 17fr.; two horses, 34fr.

The road proceeds from Thun up the Valley of the Kander, amidst very attractive scenery, under the Niesen, with the snows of Blumlis Alp shining ahead. **Frutigen** is a thorough Swiss village, with *Inns*, the Helvetia, Belle Vue, Adler, where many persons prefer to stop. It stands on the Kander and Engstligenbach, and has a good view at the Church. The village was completely burned to the ground in 1817, being built, like most Swiss villages, generally of coniferous wood. Diligence to Eggenschwand (viâ Kandersteg) and to Spiez.

**Kandersteg**, 3,835 feet above the sea.

Population, 1,052.

*Inns:* Victoria; Bär; Gemmi.

The peasantry about Kandersteg are still in the habit of singing the national airs in chorus, with the peculiar falsetto called yôdling; and the

traveller will not soon forget the pleasant effect produced on his mind, on being awakened by a very sweet harmony of voices under the inn windows.

N.B.—Those who ride to the Gemmi, will do well to take a horse from here only to the *Daube*, 12 francs (guide not necessary), the rest is too steep for horses.

Kandersteg is a very good centre for several excursions and ascents. 1. At the distance of 2 hours 30 minutes you reach the little fairy lake of Oeschinen, a perfect gem, surrounded by awful precipices and ancient fir forests, reflecting in its deep, crystal-clear basin the magnificent snows of the Blumlis Alp, rising almost sheer out of the water.

The Weisse Frau, a formidable pinnacle of this grand Blumlis Alp Chain, has been ascended of late years from Kandersteg, but it is a somewhat dangerous exploit, by no means to be recommended to those who are not very surefooted and experienced in Alpine climbing.

The summit of the **Gemmi Pass,** also known as the **Daube,** is 14½ miles (4½ leagues) from Kandersteg, under the Daubenhorn (9,450 feet). Near the summit is a solitary house, the Schwarenbach *Inn*, to which a wild, unfounded story of murder has been attached, relating how, once upon a time, a too-confiding traveller, who passed the night there, disappeared, and was eventually discovered to have been plundered and put to death by the host.

Near the summit of the pass (7,555 feet), is the dismal, solitary, little Dauben See or Lake, with its still, inky waters, frozen most of the year, and, like Avernus, refusing all forms of life, contrasting finely with the shining virgin snow slopes of the Altels and other airy peaks that seem to aspire to pierce the empyrean, and rise in their purity and beauty, like the pillars of faith and hope, in this great temple not made with hands. Near it is a small hotel, the Wildstrubel.

The **Altels** (11,922 feet) may be ascended by cutting many steps on its steep, icy declivity; and those who have pluck and strength to scale such airy buttresses, will be repaid by one of those views of the Oberland and Valais Chain, including many of the noblest peaks in the Alps, that baffle all description. The rolling ocean of rocky battlements and icy minarets sweeps away from the eye till lost in the hazy distance; and around and below is all the majesty of such mountain solitudes, only broken by the occasional thunder of the avalanche, the distant roar of torrents, or the wild whistling blast of the wind sweeping over the snowfields. Guide, 25 francs.

**The Descent from the Gemmi to Leuk** is one of the most striking in the Alps, the mule path having been carried by skilful engineering, zig-zag fashion, up one of the tremendous limestone precipices with which the western or calcareous wing of the Oberland Alps abounds. This beetling precipice rises 2,000 feet sheer above the narrow basin and valley in which the Leukerbad (or Bath of Leuk) is situated; and as the parapets are a very insufficient guard, and the cliff overhangs in many places, it is now forbidden to ride down the descent, as the slightest interference with the mountain horses or mules may cause the traveller to be precipitated from the path. A dreadful accident occurred in 1861 from a neglect of this precaution. A French lady, the Comtesse d'Arlincourt, was riding down this formidable descent, a little apart from her husband, who was also mounted, and on arriving at a certain part of the road, interfered with the movements of her horse. The consequence was that the animal lost its footing, and his precious burthen was thrown over the precipice and dashed to pieces.

**Leukerbad,** or **Loèche-les-Bains,** called "*Baden*" in the neighbourhood. *Hotels:*—Des Alpes; Maison Blanche, and its dépendance, Grand Bain; De France; Union; Tell; Brunner, at the Baths.

This bathing place and village (population 703) is 4,640 feet above sea, and 9 miles from **Leuk,** or Loèche-Ville, mentioned below, to which there is an omnibus. It has been almost destroyed on several occasions by avalanches; but as these occur generally in winter or early spring, and as massive bulwarks have been erected to protect the village, the summer visitors have little to fear on this score. The place is much frequented in summer on account of its hot *Sulphur Springs*, emanating from twenty sources, and reckoned, with those of Pfäffers, the most efficacious in Switzerland

Most of the hotels are open only to the end of September.

The large public *Bath-rooms* present a curious spectacle, being frequented by patients of both sexes attired in long garments, who are soaked for hours (such is the orthodox treatment enjoined), and endeavour to beguile the time with coffee, cards, and chess on little floating tables. It is amusing to see a numerous assembly endeavouring thus to kill time while enduring this trial. Strict decorum is observed by both bathers and visitors. The existence of invalids under treatment at Leukerbad may be described as bed and bath, with little variation. Single private bath, 2fr.

To those who have health and time to spare the vicinity is full of attractions. Stout climbers (including ladies used to such work) will be more than rewarded by ascending the **Torrenthorn** (the highest point of which is called the Mainghorn), a peak near the Gemmi, 9,860 feet above the sea, commanding one of the finest views of the Pennine Alps and Monte Rosa chain that can be enjoyed anywhere. Hereabouts are the **Rinderhorn** (11,370 feet), **Ferden Rothhorn** (11,645 feet), and Resti Rothhorn (9,760 feet). The ascent is not dangerous, scarcely tedious, and the view is almost panoramic, but especially grand in the direction of Zermatt, where the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, the Dent Blanche, Täschhorn, and other mighty peaks rise up into the cloud-world, presenting a serried host of ice giants and rocky peaks of almost magical effect and unearthly colouring. 2. Another easier visit may be made to the **Echelles,** consisting of a series of ladders planted against the precipitous limestone wall that lines the valley, and leading up to Albinen, and other high mountain villages on the upper pastures. The peculiar nature of this ascent, which requires a good head, has led to the adoption of a peculiar and appropriate addition to the costume of the women, who, at least in this village, have seen fit to approve of Bloomerism. Those who fear to scale the ladders will be delighted with the views on the way up to the foot of the precipice against which they rest.

A third easy excursion may be made to a charming scene of water, crag, and wood, by the Falls of the Dala.

*An easy, pleasant road may* be driven or walked down to **Leuk,** or **Loèche-Ville** *(Inn*—Couronne; pop. 1,200), 9 miles from Leukerbad, and about 2,500 feet nearer sea level.—See page 41. Hence 8 miles to **Sierre** (page 41), where the traveller hits the Ligne d'Italie Rail and the high road to the Simplon.

## ROUTE 17.

### Thun, to Vevey by the Simmenthal.

Diligence to Saanen, and thence to Château d'Oex

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Weissenburg | 5 | stunden. |
| Zweisimmen | 4 | ,, |
| Saanen | 2½ | ,, |
| Château d' Oex | 2½ | ,, |
| Montbovon | 2 | ,, |
| Gruyères | 4½ | ,, |
| Bulle | 1½ | ,, |
| Châtel St. Denis | 4 | ,, |
| Vevey | 2 | ,, |
| Villeneuve | 3¾ | ,, |

Or 31¾ stunden (96 miles) to Villeneuve; whence the railway may be taken to Bex and Martigny. Pedestrians may take the diligence to Château d'Oex, and from Montbovon go in 7½ hours over the Plan de Jaman to **Vevey** (see page 101).

This road lies through the Simmenthal, a beautiful valley, opening out not far from the Lake of Thun, at Wimmis Castle, between the Niesen and Stockhorn; whence it stretches for a length of 14 leagues towards the Bernese Alps.

Passing the Latterbach at the entrance of Diemtiger-thal, you come to

**Erlenbach,** in a highly cultivated spot, with a population of 600, and 2,480 feet above the sea. On one side are some traces of its old Castle, among pines and beech trees. There is a way here over the Stockhorn, and also over the Niesen, down to Müllinen in the Kanderthal. At Bachthalen are beds of lignite coal.

### WEISSENBURG

Is in a gorge of the Simmenthal, under a rock which bears remains of a Castle. The air is remarkably pure; and invalids come here to benefit by the milk cure, as well as for the Sulphur *Baths*, 3 miles north, up a romantic defile too narrow for carriages. The Bath House (Pension) was built in the seventeenth century, and a new one has been added; both at some distance from the source of the waters, which are brought down by pipes.

The temperature is about 82°, and they are of great use in congestion, inflammatory cases, consumption, hæmorrhage, weak nerves, &c. When the little Blüntschi is low, you may visit the springs, by a rough path over broken rocks and trees, which brings you to their source in a savage hollow.

Walks may be taken to the Leitern, or Ladders, which lead to a footpath to the Gurnigelbad and to Thun; and to the Seile, or rope bridge, by which the people slide across a hollow 500 feet deep. Between the Simme and the Saane, half way up Simmenthal, are two passes: Saanenmöser, 4,230 feet, between Saanen and Zweisimmen; the Schwarzenberg, 4,470 feet, between the village of Jaun and Weissenbach.

Ascending the valley you come to

**BOLTIGEN,**

A village of 400 pop. (*Inns*, Im Obersteg; Bär), in Upper Simmenthal, where the cherries and other fruits begin to disappear. It is 2,725 feet above the sea. Lignite has been worked above a gorge called the Klus. The small romantic valley of Taaben opens out behind a rock at the back of the church. This building, at the foot of the Wallalp, stands close to the Simme, which flows through its deep bed beneath. Its windows are stained with curious paintings of a carnival, of which the subject is a gift made by Christ to the Pope; they were done by the Banneret Nic. Manuel, about 1522. Above this is the Laubeck Pass, in which a new road was made 1820 (signified by a plate let into the cliff) round the Laubeggstalden rock, here surmounted by an old castle, which belonged to the Banneret Wendschatz in 1346.

**ZWEISIMMEN.**

*Hotels:* Krone; Bär; Simmenthal.

A village at the junction of the two (zwei) heads of the Simmenthal, in a healthy bracing spot, 3,121 feet above the sea. Population, 1,940. Near the school is an orphan asylum and hospital. Diligence to Lenk in 8 hours.

[From here there is a way over the Rawyl Pass to Sion on the Rhône, in 10 to 11 hours' walking, with scenery like that of the Gemmi. You ascend the Ober Simmenthal, past Blankenberg Castle, to Matten (where paths strike off to the Diemtigerthal, on the east, and to Turbachthal). Then to

**An-der-Lenk** or **Lenk** (*Inns:* Bär; Krone), at the bottom of the pass where the car-road ends, 3,520 feet above sea, in a circle of mountains. Sulphur *Bath* at the Kuranstalt. The Church was built in 1505; by custom, the women enter it first, to commemorate their bravery in a war with the Bernese. Paths strike off to the right and left; to the south-east the glaciers of the *Wildstrubel* (10,715 feet) are seen in the main chain of the Alps. At Seefluh you leave the Simme (which comes down from the *Seven Fountains* of the Räzli, making several falls) and follow the defile of the Iffigen Valley; and in four or five hours, past *Iffigen*, a fall, and several châlets, and by a series of zig-zags and difficult precipices, the *summit* of the **Rawyl Pass** is reached, 7,913 feet above the sea. The view of the Alps across the Rhône Valley is of the usual scale of grandeur.

From this point the descent is tolerably easy, past the two falls at Rawyl, to Ayent; from which you can get to Sion, or Sierre, on the Rhône.]

Following the char-road from Zweisimmen, through Saanen Land, you come next to Maseweid, Reichenstein, &c., to Saanenmöser, a marshy plain (as möser signifies) between the hills, half a league long, with a forest of firs in the middle and a small lake.

**SAANEN**; the French **Gessenay.**

*Hotels:* Gross-Landhaus; Bär.

Chief place of the pleasant Alpine valley of the same name, on the Saane or Sarine, where excellent cheese is made, 3,355 feet above the sea. Population, 3,733. The mountains around, as the Honeck, Hornberg, Rübli, Gumfluh, 5,000 to 8,000 feet high, are covered with rich pastures and Alpine plants. It contains about seventy large houses, built of dark wood, with galleries, &c., on which you read the names of the owner, his wife and the builder, and perhaps some wise sentence. The Church is one of the largest in this quarter. Fine prospect of the Lake of Geneva from the *Gumfluh*, 8,070 feet high.

Saanen Land is a pastoral district, 10 leagues long by 5 broad, partly in Cantons Berne and Vaud, and comprising thirteen valleys opening into it. In the upper or Berne part the people speak German; lower down in Canton Vaud, a French patois is used, called Haut Romand. Here fruit is

flowers grow; but at the head of the Lauenen Valley, near the glacier, the climate is wintry, and the sun at one period is not seen for twelve weeks together. The breed of cattle is one of the best in Switzerland; and the harder kind of cheese, which is rasped like Parmesan when eaten, is largely exported to Italy, France, Holland, America, &c. Immense family cheeses are made for home use; another sort, called Fätscherin (*Vacherin*), or calf cheese, is too soft to be exported. **Ablandschen** is a little primitive spot, 4,000 feet above sea.

[From this place there are ways by the **Passes of Gelten and Sanetsch,** into the Rhône Valley. You ascend the Saane to

**Gestad** or Am-Gestad (or Staad), where the Lauenbach joins the Sarine. This is a village of thirty houses, 3,450 feet above the sea, with a church built 1402; having, about 2 miles east of it, the Baths of Turbach, hardly used except by the peasantry. They are in a valley under the Gifferhorn, across which is a pass to the Simmenthal. The Trome Bath is near the Turbach.

Three passes unite the Saane and the Simmen. 1. The Rothhorn; 6,590 feet, by the Lauenen Lake. 2. The Trüttlisberg; 6,695 feet, by Lauenen and the valleys of Wallbach and Lenk. 3. Zwitzeregg, 5,810 feet, by the Turbach and St. Seffan.

Following the Lauenbach, you come to the village of that name, 4,090 feet above the sea, under the Trüttlisberg, where the char-road ends. From this a mule path leads to Gelten, and a fall at the foot of the glaciers which hang down from the Wildhorn, and other peaks which flank the pass, 10,660 feet above the sea. The Gelten Pass itself is 3,000 feet lower, and the descent is made by the Valley of the Sion, past Arbaz, Saviese, and Grincisois, making the time about 14 hours from Saanen to Sion, on the Simplon Road.

But the more usual route to Sion (page 40) is by the **Sanetsch Pass,** 7,370 feet high. In this case you leave Gstad, and follow the main head of the Saane on the west, called the Valley of the Châtelet. This brings you to Ladi Bridge and Feutersay (population, 300), at the mouth of the Scherzis-thal. The next place is

**GSTEIG**; or **Châtelet,** in French.

*Inns: Bär; Rabe.*

*Gsteig, where the road ends in a valley,* about 3 hours' ride from Saanen, numbers about 100 cottages, spread over the valley; and has an old massive church, and timber presbytery. The Alps to the south hide the sun for six months in the winter time, and the river which descends from the glaciers upon them often causes great injury by floods. Paths lead from this, east and west, to Ormond (see Route 1), and the Lake of Geneva, by the Pillon, and to Lauenen, by the Brüchli. The Col du Pillon, by Gsteig and Ormond Dessus, is 5,090 feet high.

From Gsteig a mule path (8 hours to Sion) leads up the pass by two falls, &c. It is winding, and in some parts difficult, and the pass is a rugged and desolate spot, 6,820 feet above the sea, between the Arbelle and another peak. It is the last and lowest of the western passes of the Bernese Alps, and commands a fine view of the Mont Blanc chain. There are two ways to descend to Sion, by Saviese or by Champagnol; the latter by several zig-zags over the precipices near the Morge.]

After leaving Saanen, with the Rüblihorn, or Dent de Chamois to the left (7,569 feet high), you come to the remains of an old fort of the Gruyères Counts; and then to Rougemont, in Canton Vaud, which had a priory, founded 1115, by the same counts. Flendru or Flendroz is the next place, where two little streams fall into the Sarine; one of which is supplied by a lake on the Mockausaz Alp above, periodically formed by the melting of the winter's snow.

**CHÂTEAU D'OEX**; German, **Oesch.**

Population, 2,691.

*Inns:* Ours; Berthod; and Pensions.

Château d'Oex, 3,500 feet above the sea, so called from an old Castle of the Counts of Gruyères, which stood in the midst of the village, where the church is now placed. Most of the houses have been rebuilt since a fire in 1800. There is a sulphur spring near; with fine air, and views of woods, rocks, and mountains. A path to the south-west leads over Mont Corion, to the Valley of the Ormond, down to Aigle, to which there is a diligence.

Leaving Oex, you cross the bridges over the Sarine and Torneresse (a branch of it) to Moulins, on the south bank of the former. Then through the narrow defile of La Tine, with woods and rocks hanging over it, from the Culax and Courjeu

Mountains, to **Montbovon** or Bubenberg, in Canton Fribourg, and noted for good cherry brandy. It stands on the little Hongrin, which falls into the Sarine here; though a branch loses itself in a sort of a tunnel, and comes out again at Neirivue, below.

Diligences from Château d'Oex to Bulle, Rossinières, and Saanen.

[A short cut, on foot or by mule or horse (guide unnecessary), may be taken across the *Dent de Jaman*, to Villeneuve or Vevey (6 stunden), on the Geneva Lake; the distance round by the char-road being about three times as long. It lies over a succession of beautiful mountain pastures, and begins by ascending Mont d'Allières or Allire (near the Hongrin), a rugged limestone mountain. At Allières is *the only Inn* on the road. Thence to the Col de Jaman, on the border of Canton Vaud, a pass 4,870 feet above the sea, commanding a view (described by Byron as "beautiful as a dream,") of the Juras, the Lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, &c. It comes upon the traveller at once as he attains the summit. From this there are paths down to Vevey, Clarens, &c.

A turning to the left at Allières, further up the Hongrin, leads to a path round the Naye, the highest point of the ridge (6,115 feet), in which at the large châlet of Naye, is a cavern glacier, called Fairtho d'Eigryn; near this is the grotto of Tanna à l'Oura, which sends out constant blasts of cold air. Then the way strikes over the Tinière Pass (250 feet higher than the Dent de Jaman) down to Villeneuve, at the head of Lake Leman.]

One of the most delightful pastoral districts of Switzerland is visited by the branch route, by the **Ormond Valley**, to Aigle and Bex.

1. To **Aigle** by the Col de Pillon, 1½ hours, passing Hotel du Diablerets, a Pension; **Vers l'Eglise**, a Pension; **Comballaz**, Pension Lys; and **Sepey**, a Pension, 3,700 feet above the sea. From Sepey, diligence to **Leysin** (4,150 feet), a climatic station 3 miles distant, where are two well-appointed Hotels.

2. To Bex, by Col de Pillon and Col de la Croix (10 hours), following the delightful banks of the Dard, and the charming pastoral Ormond-Dessus Valley.

Perhaps no part of Switzerland offers a greater variety of charming excursions than the Ormond or Ormont Valley, which is certainly one of the healthiest summer residences in the world.

## ALBEUVE, or Albaigue,

Formerly *Albæ Aquæ*,

On the Sarine, comes next to Montbovon, at the foot of the Moléson, the highest peak in Canton Fribourg (6,580 feet), and near a torrent, above which is the Chapel of Notre Dame. There is a gulf in the cliffs behind, producing a curious echo; to the south-west is the steep height of Ecojalat.

A little beyond Albæ Aquæ, or White Waters, you come to *Neirivue* or Nerigue, a corruption of Nigra Aqua, or Black Water; it has twice suffered severely from fire, a calamity not uncommon when the houses are of pine wood. The name is derived from the subterranean branch of the Hongrin, which, after a course of 1½ league, reappears here. There is a very wild, deep, and savage defile near the village, a gash in the side of the Moléson, called the Passage de l'Evie, and little known; it takes about three-quarters of an hour to walk through it.

**Villars**, or **Villard-sur-Ollon**, in a fine spot, 4,025 feet above the sea (see page 37). From this there is a path to the top of the Moléson. Then come Enney and

## GRUYÈRES; German, Greyerz,

Best known from the Swiss cheese it gives name to. Population, 1,194.

*Hotel:* Fleur de Lys.

It stands 2,490 feet above sea, under the fine remains of a *Castle* of the once powerful Counts of Gruyères, who resided here till A.D. 1555, and ruled over the valley. It is flanked with towers and ramparts, and the walls are 14 feet thick. Count Rodolph III. built the parish Church dedicated to St. Theodule, 1254; the family were buried in a chapel of it, where they show a crystal cross covered with relics.



The country improves on entering the Catholic Canton of Fribourg, and the line passes Düdingen, which is built on a little stream. It is remarkable for a brotherhood, called the Römerbruderschaft, composed of such as have made the pilgrimage to Rome. They have an annual fête on a Sunday in July; and the arrival of pilgrims is celebrated by the ringing of the bells, and other marks of rejoicing.

The approach to the capital, which stands on a hill, 2,967 feet above the sea, is striking.

**FRIBOURG**; German, **Freyburg.**

*Hotels:* Grand Hotel de Fribourg et Zähringen, well situated, comfortable, and very clean. (Divine Service).

Bellevue.

*Café:* Muller.

Population, 12,239; of whom those in Upper Town speak French, those in Lower Town (who are mostly artisans), German.

A fine old place, 2,100 feet above sea, capital of the canton, most picturesquely seated on the rapid Sarine or Saane; partly built on the river, partly on the steep sandstone cliffs, on both sides, and along the ravine which runs under many of the old-fashioned houses. Naked rocks, gardens, trees, fields, &c., form a singular contrast with the ancient fortress-like appearance of the buildings, and the churches and convents which rise above them. The best spots for viewing it are the top of Schönenberg, a field near *Bourguillon Gate*, or Bürglenthor (between two cliffs), and another near the Romont Gate. A somewhat extended walk should be taken round the town, and in the environs, with the special object of enjoying the unique views.

The high banks of the river are united by two stone bridges, as well as by a remarkable **Suspension Bridge.** It hangs on four wire ropes, is 810 feet long (*i.e.* 250 feet longer than Menai), 168 feet above the water, and was constructed 1832, the architect being Chaley, a French engineer (who constructed a similar one at Beaucaire), at a cost of but £24,000. Two Doric Piers on which the chains rest, rise 60 feet above the bridge. The iron band to clamp the blocks of Jura limestone in the piers, is English, and was brought by way of Genoa and the Simplon; but the rest is of native yield. The effect of this wonderfully light and elegant structure, in connection with the beautiful views up and down the river, of the Alps one way and the Jura Mountains the other, is most striking. Another narrow **Bridge** of this kind, opened 1840, crosses a deep hollow on one side of the town, called Vallée de Gotteron, or Galternthal, and is 747 feet long. There is a third bridge or Viaduct for the rail. A new cart road leads straight into the town by the Suspension Bridge, saving a road of 2 miles, by way of the old wooden bridge.

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On a branch of the Swiss Central, from Romont.

*Inns:* Alpes; Union; De la Ville; Cheval Blanc.

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# ROUTE 18.

## Berne to Lausanne

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| (*a*) By rail to Flamatt | 8¼ | miles. |
| Fribourg | 10½ | ,, |
| Romont | 14½ | ,, |
| [Branch to Bulle.] | | |
| Vauderens | 8 | ,, |
| Oron | 4 | ,, |
| Palézieux | 2½ | ,, |
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| Lausanne | 8 | ,, |
| | 61¼ | miles. |

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The country improves on entering the Catholic Canton of Fribourg, and the line passes Düdingen, which is built on a little stream. It is remarkable for a brotherhood, called the Römerbruderschaft, composed of such as have made the pilgrimage to Rome. They have an annual fête on a Sunday in July; and the arrival of pilgrims is celebrated by the ringing of the bells, and other marks of rejoicing.

The approach to the capital, which stands on a hill, 2,067 feet above the sea, is striking.

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Bellevue.

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sequence of a vow (made when he was at sea coming from the crusades) that he would build it "on water," over-hangs the stream.

Still ascending, the road leads by Boudevillier, where another road falls in from Coffrane (south-west), where a battle was fought, 1295, and whence a path strikes off directly for Locle, over the Tête de Rang. The next place is **Hauts-Geneveys (Stat.)**, from which there is a road to the beautiful Val de Ruz and its pastures. Fontaine, near this, in a delightful spot, is a seat of the watchmaking trade. At **Convers (Stat.)**, which follows, a branch turns off to **Bienne** (p. 107), past **St. Imier (Stat.)**, population, 7,615.

Col des Loges, on the ridge of the Tête de Rang, is a fine point of view, 3,220 feet above the sea, with a prospect of the Jura Alps, and Vosges Mountains. From this the road descends to Bomot, and then over Mont Sagne to Chaux de Fonds. The rail reaches the latter by a tunnel.

### LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Fleur de Lis; Lion d'Or.

This is a town for watch and clock-making. Population, 25,835, dispersed over a bare highland valley, 3,255 feet above the sea; only oats are grown at this height. Each cottage has its patch of garden round it. A very large number of watches are produced annually; and, as at Clerkenwell, one man makes the spring, another the wheels, another the hands, and so on, by a very minute division of labour. There is a good church. The celebrated automaton maker, Droy, was born here; and at **La Sagne** (population 2,000), in the neighbourhood, D. J. Richards, the founder of watch-making was born, 1665. Pleasant excursion to a ridge, called the Pouilleret, 950 feet above the valley.

Rail to Sonceboz (page 107) 17½ miles, for Biel; to **Les Ponts** (see below) viâ Sagne; and to Saignelégier.

Passing from this, by **Les Esplatures (Stat.)**, and the hills of Le Crêt, Vaillant (where 300 men and women routed a force of Burgundians in 1476), you come to

### LOCLE (Stat.), or Le Locle.

*Hotels:* Des Trois Rois; National; du Jura.

A seat of the watch-making trade, with a scattered population of 11,226 souls. Many of the houses have been rebuilt since the fire of 1838. It has excellent schools for the poor. The women make lace. A little branch of the Doubs runs through it; and there is a Tunnel also, 1,049 feet long, through the ridge on this side of the valley, for carrying off the water which accumulates in winter, the town being 3,020 feet above the sea. Going down the Ried, you come to the Cul des Roches, where the stream disappears in a cavern, about 100 feet down; and here, in the descent, are placed three water mills, one under another. A little further is the *Roche Fendue* (Split Rock), a deep cutting where you get a view over the Doubs. About 3 miles south-west of this is Morteau, on the Besançon Road. Lower down the last-named river, and 3 miles north-east of Locle, is the famous **Saut du Doubs**, where it tumbles down a fall of 86 feet, in a rugged spot, the limestone strata being nearly horizontal. The people of Franche Comté, now Department Doubs, in France, and of those on the Swiss side, used to meet at this fall for an annual fête. At **Brenets** (rail in 15 minutes) the broken fragments of rock have caused the river to spread out like a lake.

From Neuchâtel, through a natural depression of the Jura range, a picturesque route passes by Corcelles to the rugged mountains of La Tourne, near Rochefort, 4,120 feet above the sea; thence by La Platte, which is visited for its points of view, to the barren valleys of **Les Ponts** (10 miles) and La Sagne. (Diligence to Les Ponts). Next, across the pastures of La Jeux Mountain, you come to the upland parish of **La Chaux du Cachot** (3 miles), where the watch-making trade is carried on. Like many valleys here, the waters which come down, having no outlet, render the soil very marshy. Locle is about 5 miles north and Morteau about 6 miles west, on the French side of the Doubs, and was connected in 1885 with Besançon (France) by a line passing through Morteau.

At Corcelles (page 111), the high road to **Pontarlier**, in France parts off. The first place is

### ROCHEFORT,

(6 miles) so called from the Old castle which used to guard the pass into the Valley of the Reuse. One of its Seigneurs, for amusing himself in shooting the passers by, was executed in 1410; and in revenge his wife burnt the village. Here the people of the

canton met to concert measures for surprising the old government of Neuchâtel, in 1831. Ascending the Reuse you come to a narrow door, as it were, in the pass, called Clusette; near which are a fall, and a mineral spring, and the romantic village of Brot.

**Noiragu**e **(Stat.)** is a village of nail-makers and wood-cutters. Then comes **Travers (Stat.)** (pop. 900), and a castle which gives name to the fine *Val de Travers*, as the upper part of the Reuse is called. Above, on the south-east, is the Mountain of Bondoy, 4,780 feet above sea, with a curious hollow in the top, like a vast crater, 550 feet deep, and 3 miles across, called *Creux de Vent*, because clouds and winds gather in it, no one knows how. But the same thing is observable in many other limestone rocks. On account of its shape it produces a remarkable echo.

Rail form Travers to **Buttes** through Fleurier, and from Fleurier to St. Sulpice (below).

**Couvet** (10 miles), the largest village of Val Travers, stands in the finest part of it. Absinthe is manufactured here from wormwood. The Moulin de la Roche, over a deep gap, is worth notice. Berthoud, the astronomer and chronometer-maker, was a native of Couvet. The Val de Travers asphalte now in use for road-making is procured here.

**Môtiers-Travers** (*Inn:* La Maison Commune), has a house on the site of that in which Rousseau lived, and wrote his "Lettres de la Montaigne," when banished from Geneva. Watches, lace, &c., are manufactured here. The mountains behind rise 4,000 to 5,000 feet high.

**St. Sulpice (Stat.)**, at the head of the Reuse. Above this is a narrow part of the pass, called La Chaine, ever since a chain was drawn across it to stop the guns of Charles the Bold, in 1476. In this neighbourhood are several grottoes, the largest of which is called the Temple aux Fées, in a fine spot among forests and pastures, which produce Gruyère cheese. A short line runs to Travers, past Fleurier. There is an ascent to

Verrières de Suisse (9 miles) near **Les Verrières (Stat.)**, the last place, next the French frontier, which is crossed before you come to Verrières de Joux. The douaniers are very strict in their examination. From here it is about 8 miles to **Pontarlier**, at the bottom of the Jura, past the Castle of St. Pierre du Joux, where Toussaint l'Ouverture and Mirabeau were confined.—(See *Bradshaw's Travellers' Hand-Book to France*).

# SECTION III.

## EAST SWITZERLAND.

### FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE TO ST. GALL, GLARUS, COIRE, AND THE GRISONS, OVER THE SPLÜGEN TO LAKE COMO AND MILAN. (ROUTES 22 to 32.)

## ROUTE 22.

### Constance to St. Gall and Appenzell, Pfäffers Baths, Coire, across the Splügen, to Como and Milan.

**Schaffhausen to Constance.** For description of this portion of the route and the two towns, see Route 12.

**Railway.**—From Constance the rail to **Romanshorn,** following the south side of the lake, passes **Kreuzlingen** and other stations indicated below.

One way to get to St. Gall is to take the steamer (daily, in 3 hours) to Rorschach, not far from the mouth of the Rhine, at the top of the Lake of Constance; thence by rail to St. Gall. At Rorschach the direct rail to Coire may also be taken.

The railway follows the side of the lake to **Kreuzlingen (Stat.)**, in Canton Thurgau, or Thurgovie, which has an agricultural school in an Augustine Abbey close to the water, on the site of a hospital founded by Conrad, Bishop of Constance, in the tenth century, of which a chapel remains, with some wall paintings. In the chapel is a Passion, with nearly a thousand figures in wood, a foot high, carved by a Tyrolese, in eighteen years; also a mitre given to the abbot by Pope John XXII. when he lodged here. *Inn:* Helvetia.

**Münsterlingen (Stat.)**, on the lake, has a Hospital in an old Benedictine Abbey, founded in the tenth century, and well endowed by Queen Agnes. Here the Emperor Sigismund made peace with Frederick of Austria, 1418; and here the Swedes took up their quarters at the siege of Constance, in the Thirty Years' War.

*Güttingen (Stat.) is noted for its wine,* and has the old château of Moosburg, in a pretty spot, where the bailiff of the Bishop of Constance used to live till 1798.

**Kesswyl** is another fertile village, producing wine and fruit.

**Uttwyl (Stat.)**, a pleasant village where a road turns off to Bischofszell. The next place is **Romanshorn (Stat.)**, a charming place on the lake, with a trade in fish, &c., supposed to have been founded by the Romans. *Inn:* Römerhorn. Rail to Winterthur. The stations to **Winterthur** are **Weinfelden** and **Frauenfeld.** Friederichshafen, in Würtemburg, is directly opposite Romanshorn, and is connected by steamboat service.

**Salmsach** is the head of a parish of 2,000 souls. An abbey of canons was here in the tenth century.

**Egnach (Stat.)** is in the most fruitful part of Thurgovia, producing the Inselberg wine, which formerly belonged to the Bishop of Constance. A direct road turns off to St. Gall.

**Arbon (Stat.)** *Hotels:* Bär; Kreuz; Engel. This place takes its name from the Roman *Arbor Felix*, which the Alemanni ruined in the fifth century. A castle was built on the site, 1510, over the lake. It is a walled town of 1,000 population, on a tongue of land, with a church having a separate bell tower. Good baths at Horn, on the lake to the south of this.

**Rorschach** (page 117), Junction for St. Gall.

**ST. GALL (Stat.)**; German, **St. Gallen.** On the United Swiss line.

*Hotels:* Hecht (Pike); Hotel Stieger; Schiff; Hirsch; Ochs.

*Baths* at the Lammlisbrunnen.

The capital of Canton St. Gall, and one of the chief seats of the Swiss muslin and embroidery trades, on the little River Steinach, 2,200 feet above the sea, 800 feet above the Lake of Constance. Population, 27,842, mostly Protestants.

It is an ancient-looking, walled town, which grew out of a cell founded by St. Gallus, an Irishman, in the seventh century, and became a celebrated Benedictine school of learning under its first abbot, Othmar, in the eighth century, and a most frequented university. Here lived Kero, Notker, Iso, &c. The territory acquired by the abbots (who were Princes of the Empire) broke off allegiance, about the time of the Reformation, and became subject to the Confederation, which it did not formally join till 1798. The last abbot, Pancratius, died an exile in 1820. Vadian, one of the Reformers, was a native, and sometime burgomaster.

The old abbey Church, now the *Cathedral*, has carved choir-stalls, fresco painting by Moretto, a large organ, &c.; it was rebuilt in 1755. Part of the Convent buildings, called the Pfalz or palace, is the seat of the government; another part is used for the residence of the Bishop, and a Catholic cantonal school or college. It contains the Stiftsbibliothek, or Cathedral *Library*, of above 1,000 MSS. (many being rare), besides old classics: including the collection of Tschudi, the historian, among which are a Nibelungenlied and the Chronicles of Fründ; a Virgil of the fourth century; the Gospels, by a monk who has carved two plates on ivory; a Psalter of the ninth century, and MSS. of Irish Monks. It was here that Poggio Bracciolini, at the revival of letters, about 1427, found several classics supposed to be lost, as Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Plautus, Cicero's Orations. The MSS. are lent to scholars on giving proper security.

The Town Library, at the School House, has MSS. of Vadianus (or Joachim Watt), many splendid new works, a museum of coins and petrifactions, bust of Züllikofer (who with Bernet, another famous name, was a native), portrait of Zingg, &c. Other buildings are, the cantonal Arsenal; Deaf and Dumb School; the Waisenhaus, or Orphan school, one of the *most noticeable structures here; and the Hospital*. St. Leonard's and St. Mangen are both old churches; St. Lawrence was restored 1854. Here are various schools and societies, as the gymnasium or Protestant school; a riding school, and Realschule (practical school), besides a poor school, where embroidery is taught; with Bible, missionary, scientific and agricultural societies. There are many Fountains.

The museum contains good Natural History and Historical Collections (open Sunday and Wednesday free, other times 50c.) and the Pictures of the Kunstverein. There is also an Industrial and Commercial Branch, open Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

St. Gall is the centre of the muslin trade in Switzerland; rich gold and silver embroidery and cotton stuffs are also made in large quantities for export to the East.

Diligences to Lommenschwyl, Rehetobel, and Trogen.

Among the promenades and **Excursions** (chiefly in the east) are the Brühl, outside the town, with a fine view; the Philosophenthal, the Kurzenburg; Notkersegg Convent, at Vöglisegg (1 stunde); the Freudenberg, with its prospect of the lake and mountains; Muschelberg; the Steingrub and Kobel Mühle, where fossils are picked up; Peter and Paul, on Rotmontz; the Tannenberg with views of the Appenzell Mountains; and the Kräzrenbrücke.

**Railway.**—To Winterthur and Zürich and to Rorschach, Urnäsch, Alstätten, Sargans, and Coire, and thence by coach over the Splügen. The line to Winterthur (see Route 23), passes the stations of **Winkeln, Gossau, Ober-Uzwyl, Wyl Junction, Sirnach, Eschlikon, Aadorf, Elgg, and Räterschen.** At Gossau a connection was opened, 1875, *viâ* **Bischofszell,** with **Sulgen,** on the Winterthur and Romanshorn line. At **Winkeln,** a short line (9½ miles) passes **Herisau** (page 127) to Urnäsch, Jacobsbad, Gonten, and Gontenbad to Appenzell (page 116) At **Wyl Junction,** the Toggenburg line goes off to **Ebnatkappel,** by way of **Batzenheid,** &c. (See Route 23.)

The **Canton of St. Gall** covers 780 square miles, with a population of 229,367, of whom nearly two-fifths are Protestants. All speak German. Fruit, wine, potatoes, and timber are the products, with iron and a little coal.

From St. Gall to Appenzell, the canton of which is entirely encircled by that of St. Gall, a very picturesque diligence road goes by Teufen. There is now a steam tramway (in 1¼ hour) to Gais through Teufen and Bühler.

**Teufen**, or Tüfen. *Inns:* Hecht; Linde. A wealthy town of muslin weavers, &c., in Canton Appenzell, 2,740 feet above the sea, having a large church, built 1777, and lately restored.

**Bühler**, the next place, so called from the hills round it, which are rich in points of view. Population, 1,500. Also a thriving manufacturing place.

## GAIS.

*Inns:* Ochs; Krone; Hirsch; Adler; Rothbach.

This place, though standing on rather a bare spot, at the foot of the Gäbris, is much frequented in summer for the purity of its air, its cold *Springs*, and especially its Molkenkur, or whey-cure, the milk being drunk warm from the cow, and found excellent in cases of weak digestion and diseased lungs. Living is rather dear. The milking songs of the peasantry are considered melodious. There are four mineral springs, the Grütbad, on the Appenzell side; the Scheussenmüble, in a narrow valley on the north side of the Gäbris; Gaiseran, near the church; and the im Rohr. The last two are used solely for domestic purposes. Among the buildings there are a new Church, a Rathhaus, with an old painting, and a nunnery.

Excursions may be made to the Stoss Chapel, where the Austrians were beaten, 1405; and the Gäbris, a hill, 4,111 feet high, covered with forest and pastures. From the Haseltanne Signal on the top, there is a magnificent panorama.

## APPENZELL (Stat).

*Inns:* Hecht (Pike); Löwe (Lion). A rail is in progress from Herisau and Urnäsch. (Route 23.)

A market town and capital of the Canton, on the Sitter, with 4,477 souls, where the Landesgemeinde or Assembly for the Catholic half of the Canton meet. It stands among mountains, in a green healthy hollow, 2,560 feet above the sea.

The **Canton**, though little visited, well deserves notice. It is divided into two parts or republics, since 1597 (though they have but one voice at the *diet*), called Inner Rhoden or Inner Rhode (*population, 12,904, Catholics*), and Ausser Rhoden or Outer Rhode (*population, 54,192, Protestants*), differing in religion, dress, manners, and occupation; the Protestant or east half, round Trogen, &c., being the most enterprising and commercial, the Catholic half, agricultural.

Appenzell is called by its people "Appenzeller Ländli," the "little land of Appenzell,"—an endearing diminutive.

In the little capital, which takes its name from the Abtenzell, or cell of the abbots of St. Gall, who had jurisdiction here, there are St. Maurice's parish Church, founded 1064, and rebuilt 1826, with a chapel or bone house, full of skulls, labelled with the names of former owners; the very ancient chapel of Holy Cross, dating from 647; and a Rathhaus, with its portraits of chief magistrates, collections of archives, and banners taken in battle. The town consists mainly of ancient wooden houses.

The **Environs of Appenzell** are beautiful; and it or Weissbad (2½ miles off, see below) may be chosen as a good starting point for the tourist who enters Switzerland on this side. Excursions may be taken to the Wildkirchli, a chapel built in a natural limestone grotto. Rugged steps in the rock lead hence, over a hanging bridge, near deep precipices, to the **Ebenalp**, (over 5,000 feet), which commands a splendid view. Gonten Bath is to the west: *Weissbad* to the south, both under the Sentis. To the north are the Hundwyl-höhe and Stein Hills, with Herisau, &c., behind. Rail from Appenzell to Winkeln through Herisau (see page 115).

But the **Säntis**, a limestone mass, 8,218 feet high, is the great attraction here; it is reached by mule in 6 to 7 hours. Following the upward course of the Sitter, with an extensive opening view to the north as you advance, you come to **Weissbad** (where there is an excellent Pension, and where good guides may be had), by the Schwändi Fall, Seealp Lakes, Meglisalp (night quarters), and then over glaciers to its summit, called Grand Messmer; another to the north takes the name of the Geirenspitz. Under this side is the most beautiful alp (*i.e.*, a pasture) in the Canton, called **Schwägalp**, with its châlets and dairies, near which is the **Fleunlein Waterfall**, 140 feet down. Towards the south are the Sentisser See, the Fähler Alp, and the Fähler See, by which there is a path, in 6½ hours to Wildhaus, the highest village in the Toggenburg (or

ridge at the head of the Thur), 3,630 feet above the sea; and ¼ stunde from it is **Lisighaus**, where *Zwingli* was born, 1st January, 1484. A path hence strikes over the mountains to the Wallenstätter See. At the north-east extremity of the Santis, or Sentis, ridge, 3 stunden from the high point called the **Kamor** (5,750 feet), is the **Hohe Kasten** (5,900 feet), with the Wetterloch Cave at the top. Hence, in 2½ hours descent, to **Rüti**, a railway station in the Rhine Valley, see page 125.

## ROUTE 22—*Continued.*

### St. Gall to Pfäffers Baths, and Chur, Coire.

TWO ROUTES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1)—By road to Rorschach | 2 | stunden. |
| Rheineck | 1½ | „ |
| Altstätten | 3 | „ |
| Buchs | 6½ | „ |
| Sargans | 3 | „ |
| Ragatz, for Pfäffers Bath | 1½ | „ |
| Chur | 4½ | „ |
| 66 miles = | 22 | stunden. |
| (2)—To Trogen | 1½ | stunden. |
| Altstätten | 1½ | „ |
| Sennwald | 3½ | „ |
| Buchs | 3 | „ |
| Sargans | 3 | „ |
| Ragatz | 1½ | „ |
| Chur | 4½ | „ |
| 57 miles = | 19 | stunden. |

The First route is along the Lake of Constance, and is now done by the United Swiss **Railway**, to Chur, or Coire (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*), past the principal stations above mentioned; the Second is the most direct, though more mountainous. A pedestrian may shorten it by way of Appenzell, and the mountains around the Wildhaus to Buchs.

(1)—By the *First* route, we come to

**RORSCHACH (Stat.)**

*Inns:* Anker; Hotel du Cerf; Badhof; Bodan; Schiff; Post; Grüner Baum, &c.

A port and corn-market on the Lake of Constance (population, 5,867). The Market, on Thursday, is worth seeing. Much of the grain imported from Swabia for the north of Switzerland is deposited here in a large granary. There are manufactures of muslin. On the Freudenberg above is the old palace of the abbots of St. Gall, called Statthalterei, or Marlaberg, now a school; it has a good view from the terrace; near it is the Castle of St. Anne or Annaschloss. The Rossbühel and Meldegg are two other good points of view. A short branch rail (8 miles) was opened 1875, past **Schwendi**, to **Heiden (Stat.)**, a healthy whey-cure, 2,465 ft. above sea, overlooking the Lake of Constance. Population, 3,453. Much of it is new since the fire of 1838. *Inns:* Freihof; Löwe. Diligences to Au, Rheineck, and Teufen.

Steamers to Friedrichshafen on the Württemberg side; to Lindau in Bavaria; to Bregenz in the Vorarlberg; and to Constance. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

The road and line follow the coast round the Buchberg and across the marshy delta of the Rhine, to

**Rheineck (Stat.)**, or Rheinegg. *Inn:* Post. A village of 1,500 souls, near the mouth of the Rhine, with pretty country seats and two ruined forts on the hills around, which are covered with vineyards. One of these castles was destroyed by the Appenzellers, 1445.

**St. Margarethen (Stat.)**, which stands among gardens and orchards, is the ferry to Höchst, on the Vorarlberg or Tyrolese (Austrian) side of the Rhine; from whence there are roads to Bregenz, or up the side of the river to Feldkirch on the Ill, which is ascended to the Finstermunz and Innsbrück (see Tyrolese Section). A **Railway Junction** was opened hereabouts in 1872-3, between the Swiss, Bavarian, and Vorarlberg lines; *viâ* Bregenz and Lindau; *viâ* Buochs, Feldkirch, and Bludenz; and *viâ* Bregenz and Feldkirch.

The banks of the Rhine as we follow it are marshy and unwholesome, but the neighbourhood is well cultivated, and fruitful in grain, and covered with timber. The stream itself is only navigable for rafts.

**Altstätten (Stat.)**, or Altstetten. *Inns:* Drei Könige; Krone; Rabe; Zum Spliigen. A pretty town, with a good church, and 8,500 population (some cotton spinners), in a fertile part of the Rheinthal. The Bleichebad Spring is near it

road from St. Gall, by way of Gais and its whey-cure (diligence to Gais), comes in here, passing over the Stoss, which commands from the chapel a splendid view of the Rhine and Vorarlberg.

(2)—By the *Second* Route, from St. Gall, which is considerably shorter than the first route, you turn off at Notkersegg Convent on the Freudenberg, to Speicher, with its eight-sided church (under the Vögliseck), and then to

## TROGEN.

*Inn:* Krone (Crown). Chief town of the Ausser-Rhoden, a Protestant division of Appenzell, and a prosperous, bustling place, with 3,200 population. It stands at the foot of the Gäbris (1¼ hour), which offers a fine panoramic view from its summit, 4,120 feet above the sea. Among the buildings are the church with its frescoes; the Rathhaus, where are portraits of the Landammanns, and where the archives are kept; the old prison and torture chamber; arsenal, built 1824; a handsome presbytery or parsonage; the public library of 6,000 volumes; and Zellweger's historical library. There are also a cantonal institute, a reading society, and agricultural school. The *Gazette* of Appenzell is published here.

In a fine hollow of the Goldach is the bath of the Tobel, with a very striking view along it, opening glimpses of the Lake of Constance and Swabia. Views on the Ast, Grund, &c., deserve notice.

It is about 1 stunde hence by Ruppen, over the hills to Altstätten.

From **Altstätten (Stat.)**, as above, the road turns again towards the river by Oberriet, through a pass to **Rüti (Stat.)**, where the Ill falls in, and thence to

**Sennwald** (*Inn:* Post), in the church of which is the mummified body of a baron of Hohen Sax, who was murdered by his nephew, after escaping the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Though a Protestant, his relics are held in great respect. The family possessions lay in this part of the Rhine, guarded by castles which yet remain on the heights. This place is convenient for ascending that part of the Sentis Ridge called the Kamor (5,750 feet), and another peak, called the Hohe Kasten (see page 117). It is nearly opposite Feldkirch in Tyrol. A road passes hence close to the Rhine, as far as **Buchs (Stat.)**, shorter than the one we follow under the Sentis; this goes past Sax and its castle. Gambs, not far from Wildhaus (where Zwingli was born), at the head of the Toggenburg and Grabs, to

**Werdenberg** (*Inn:* Post), a little walled town between the Rhine and the foot of the Kürfirsten, founded by the Counts of Werdenberg, whose old family castle, or Stammschloss, is seen on the heights commanding it, with a fine prospect.

Across the Rhine is **Vaduz**, the capital of **Liechtenstein**, a mere strip of land next to Vorarlberg, about 56 miles square, but forming a sovereign principality, and giving origin to one of the most ancient titles in Europe. The old Castle is here. To the south-east, it is bounded by the Rhætic Alps (9,738 feet high at Scesaplana), the Falkniss, and the Grisons; while on the south-west, the Mountains of Glarus appear.

Passing **Buchs (Stat.)**, a little beyond Werdenberg (where the junction for Feldkirch is made); Sevelen, in a fine spot, near Wartau and Guttenberg Castles; and Trübbach, on the Rhine; you come to

**Sargans (Stat.)**, where you fall into the road from Zürich and the Wallenstatten. (See Route 24.) Diligence from Sargans to **Vilters** for the Unter Sarfall, a fine cascade.

**Ragatz** and Pfäffers Baths are described in the same route.

From Ragatz, the road, passing the Taborberg, crosses the Rhine at Unter-Zollbrücke, to the Grisons Canton; leaves Malans, where the Completer wine is grown, and the road up the Landquart to the left of **Landquart (Stat.)**, see page 146; and goes on to **Igis**, in a fertile country, but afflicted with goitre. The town was rebuilt after a fire in 1747, except the old church, which contains monuments of the Salis family. Above it are the four towers of Marschlins Castle, built 755. The Falzeinenberg behind it, 4,770 feet high, hides the sun for some hours in the day. This ridge separates the Rheinthal from the Prättigau, which is traversed by the Landquart.

A little beyond Igis, is

**Zizers**, on a hill, with a population of 700 Protestants and Catholics. There are a church, convent, a mineral spring, and the square tower of the old Castle of Friednau, or Fridau, now a prison. Near it is Molinära, the country seat of the Bishop

of Coire, and Aspermont Fort, built as far back as 368, by the Emperor Valentinian. Passing hence by Little and Great Rüfi and Masans, we come to

## COIRE (Stat.)

In French; **Chur** in German; **Queru** in Romansch; **Coira** in Italian. Here the railway terminates for the present. It is designed to traverse the Alps by the Lukmanier Tunnel.

*Hotels:* Steinbock (Capricorne); Lukmanier; Weisses Kreuz; Stern; Rother Lowe; Sonne; Drei Könige; Pension Rhätia.

Capital of Canton Grisons, seat (since the 4th century) of a Bishop, in a romantic spot, 1,936 feet above sea, on the Plessur, near its junction with the Rhine, among high mountains, one of which, Rothhorn, is 9,381 feet high. Population 9,512, mostly Protestant. It was the Roman *Curia Rhætorum* (whence the modern name), formerly the seat of the Rhæti, who gave name to the Rhætic Alps. Being on the line of two or three passes, it carries on a good transit trade with Italy and Germany.

This quaint-looking town, surrounded by old walls and gates, is divided into two parts—Upper Town, the Hof, on the hill-top, old-fashioned, dirty, and picturesque, where the Cathedral and 2,000 Catholics are located; and Lower Town, where the rest, mainly Protestant portion of the people live, the scene of business. This little place publishes several newspapers, of which *Il-Grischum Romansch* in the Romansch language, was first brought out, 1836. Angelica Kauffmann, the miniature painter, was born here, 1741.

Some of the houses are curious. The *Cathedral* or Dom of St. Lucius, on the ancient circular plan, is in most part as old as the eighth century, "built curved instead of straight, in memorial of the bending of our Saviour's head to the right when on the cross;" and has a curious detached porch, quaintly carved; some old tombs; altar-piece, by A. Dürer; and painting by Holbein, in St. Lorenzo's Chapel, and two others by him in the choir or Capuchin's Chapel. In the sacristy, they show pyxes of the fourth century, a cope, brought from Jerusalem by the Crusaders, and the shrined head of St. Lucius, the British king and martyr.

A court joins this to the Bishop's Palace, which contains a very old chapel, a gallery of episcopal portraits, books, minerals, &c. Notice the old ivy-covered Marsöl tower. The Seminary and two convents are within the bounds.

Below are the Rathhaus with the town library; an Arsenal; St. Martin's church and the Government Buildings; the Vereinigte Canton School, and another library, and cabinet of natural history; besides other schools, and a Museum of antiquities, and various excellent public and private buildings. Bodmer was the residence of the deceased poet Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis, one of a family which formerly dominated here.

English Church Service at the Protestant Church.

From all parts the views are fine, especially from the Bishop's house, up the Vorder Rhein-thal, towards Dissentis, and down the Rhine to Malans. Another beautiful prospect from St. Lucius's Chapel, above the town, under a vine-covered height, where formerly was a bath. Short walks to the Belvedere Bath (1 stunde), up the Schanfik-thal, to Lurlibad and Malix, to Alvenuer Bath, Churwalden, &c. Longer excursions by Haldenstein (page 129), to the Calanda (8 stunden), 9,215 feet high, or the mountain may be taken by way of Reichenau and the Kunkels Pass. From Reichenau south into the Via Mala to Thusis. To Ilanz, Davos, the Prättigau, Lenz, the Julier Pass. To the valley of Engadin, and the village of St. Moritz, with its excellent mineral springs; and Poschiavo, with its splendid scenery and lake. See Routes 26 to 29.

The **Canton of Grisons** (or **Graubünden**, in German), the ancient *Rhætia* or East Switzerland, is watered by the heads of the Rhine and Inn (or Engadin), and covers 3,080 square miles, being 80 miles long; so that it is the largest of the Swiss Cantons. The population is 96,235; of whom 44 per cent. may be German-speaking while the rest speak Romansch and Italian. About 42,000 are Catholics. Its climate is as varied as its surface; the fig, and almond, and maize, growing in some parts; while nothing but the poorest barley and rye can be raised in others. A trip of 8 to 15 days will suffice to make acquaintance with this interesting district, which, for the combination in its views of every feature of Alpine scenery, mountains, valleys, glaciers, waterfalls, as well as for the manners and character of its people, well deserves

the attention of the tourist. Remains of more than 140 feudal Castles are seen, which formerly ruled over every one of its sixty or seventy valleys; now peopled by a race of simple republicans, among whom universal suffrage is carried out to its utmost practicable bounds.

They form twenty-six jurisdictions or independent republics, originating in a confederacy of the people in the fifteenth century, against the tyranny of their feudal lords. One league of eight republics, now called the Ober Grauebund, or Upper Grey League (whence the German name of *Graubünden* as above), was made under a maple tree at Trons, 1424, up the Vorder-Rhein; it took its name from the Grey coats of the peasantry; and the very maple was standing till the French cut it down, 1798. Another league (of 11 republics) was formed, 1396, of the people about Coire, which being under the bishop, was named Casa Dei, Ca Dè in Romansch, or Gotteshaus (God's House). A third, called Zehngerichte or Ten Jurisdictions (now seven), about Davos, Mayenfeld, &c., was formed, 1436. All these comprise the Canton of the Grisons, as the French call it (*Grigioni* in Italian), which remained in league with the rest of Switzerland, till it became a regular member of the Helvetian republic, 1803. It is represented at Coire by a Grand Council, the members of which are styled Euer Weisheit or Your Wisdom, as an Alderman of London is styled Your Worship. The French overran this canton, 1799, but were driven out by Suwarrow.

As to the language, called the **Romansch**, it is a corruption of the Latin; in common with the Langua d'Oc, the language of the Troubadours, once spoken in Provence, and nearly all the south of France; the dialects of Catalonia and Aragon in Spain; the Waldensian in Piedmont, and the languages of other countries over which the Roman language and influence prevailed; all of which the Germans call Wälschland. Some pretend that it is derived from a band of Etruscans, who settled here as far back as 600 B.C., in their flight from the power of the Latin kings; but it is so like other forms of corrupted Latin, that it is *absurd to* look for a more ancient beginning. In *the valley of the Engadin, it is* called the Ladin. *Several MSS., about eight or nine centuries* old, are deposited in the old abbey of Disentis; and books are written in the language down to this day. It is spoken at Ilanz, in several villages of Domleschg, in the south of Lenz, &c. The first book was published at Bonadutz, in the early part of the last century. A dictionary was published by M. Conradi, at Zürich, in 1823. Several newspapers are now brought out in it.

One specimen may suffice, from the 25th Psalm. "*Mia orma auz eug protai, o Segner. Meis Deis in tat m'fid eug, n'um laschar gnir à tuorp, per chia brichta, meis inimis s'allei grom et se glien per mia causa. Perchie, cert, englin da quels, chi guarden gniand tai, venian gniand in tuorp: mo à tuorp vegnen bain à gnir quels, chi uossamaing fan sainza causa. Fa'm a savair tias vitas, Segner! Muossa'm tias semdas.*"*

From Coire, roads strike up the head of the Rhine over the Bernardin and Splügen Passes, into Italy, and over the Julier, into the Engadin. Rail to Zürich, five times a day, in 4½ to 5 hours; also to Sargans and St. Gall. Coaches daily to Bellinzona, by the Bernardin, in 16 hours; to Chiavenna, by the Splügen, in 13½ hours; to Samaden, in 13½ hours.

### From Coire or Chur, over the Splügen and Bernardin Passes, to Como:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Thusis | 16½ | miles. |
| Andeer | 7½ | ,, |
| Splügen | 8½ | ,, |
| Chiavenna | 25 | ,, |
| Riva | 2½ | leagues. |
| Varenna | 7 | ,, |
| Lecco | 4½ | ,, |
| Como | 6½ | hours. |

Diligences daily by the Splügen towards Como and Milan; a good road all the way.

**REICHENAU** (see page 134).

The **Splügen Road** here parts off south, following the course of the Hinter Rhein, up the Domleschgerthal or Val Tomiliasca. It affords

*The Italian is as follows:—"O Signore, io levo l'anima mia a te. Dio mio, io mi confido in te: fa ch' io non sia confuso, e che i miei nemici non facciano festa di me. Ed anche, che niuno di quelli, che sperano in te sia confuso: sien confusi quelli che si portano dialealmente senza cagione. Signore, fammi connoscere le tue vie, insegnami i tuoi sentieri."

an unusually good opportunity of observing the social results of the two rival faiths—the Catholic and Reformed. The domains of each are most curiously intertwined. One village is Catholic and another Protestant; scarcely any two being of the same faith throughout the entire valley. Another still more unusual singularity is that all their little communities are divided from each other by differences of rule and language as well as religion. German is spoken in one parish and Romansch in the next. For the most part the Romansch Villages are Catholic, and the German Communities Protestant, though this is not in every instance the rule.

Here were the chief settlements of the Etruscan colonists, who, according to tradition, emigrated hither under their leader Rhætus, and some of whose castles, or fortresses on their site, exist to this day. There are also remains of about twenty feudal castles on the heights, to add to the picturesque character of the valley, which the Romans called *Vallis Domestica*, from which the modern name is derived. The first place after Reichenau is

**Bonaduz**, or Bonaduaz, Catholic and Romansch village of 600 souls, taking its name from "Pon a tots" (or, Bread for all), on account of the fertile lands around it. Above stands the Church of St. George. An annual fair is held here. It has benefited by the construction of the road. The next place is

**Rhazuns**, or Rhätzüns, a Catholic and German village of 500 people; having the ancient castle of Lower Rhætia, originally Roman, and still inhabited, on a sandstone rock. Signs of ravages made by the overflowing of the Rhine are abundant here.

On the opposite side of the river are the ruined Castles of Juvalta and Rothenbrunn, and above that Ortenstein (one of the best), fronting a fourth, Realta, on this side. The last is supposed to mean *Rhætia alta*, like another above Thusis; it commands a fine view up and down the Domleschg Valley. A path to the right strikes up the Stege into the Stavien-thal.

**Katzis**, or Cazis, at the foot of the Heizenberg (a range on the west), is a village of 700 people, Catholics and Romansch-speaking. It has the Castle of Montera, and a Dominican Convent, first founded in the seventh century by the wife of Bishop Paschâlis. Floods did great injury here in 1819, and later. A little beyond this a char-road turns off up the Albula through the **Julier Pass** into the Engadin.

## THUSIS,

In Romansch, *Tusaun*; Italian, *Tosanna*.

Population, 1,098.

*English Church Service.*

*Inns:* Via Mala, or Schreiber's (an excellent guide for this part); Rhætia; Kurhaus; Weisses Kreuz; Gemsli.

This is said to be the chief town of the Etruscan or Tuscan colonists, and to derive its name from Tuscia. It is finely placed at the foot of the Heizenberg and the Via Mala, but being built of wood, it has been burnt three or four times over. The last fire was in 1845, when "an individual who had insured his house highly, set fire—as was most credibly supposed, though proof could not be found—to his own tenement, at three o'clock on Sunday morning. A very strong wind—one of those impetuous blasts that frequently sweep through the narrow gorge of the Via Mala—was blowing with much fury at the time; and before sun-down the whole town, with few exceptions, lay in ashes."—*Trollope.* To guard against future accidents the archives are kept in the church.

The population is German-speaking and Protestant. This and other places already mentioned, serve to show what a curious medley of languages and religion prevails in this interesting valley. About 2 hours bring you to the top of the Heizenberg (or la Montagna), which divides the Rheinthal from that of the Sivien; it is noted for its fertile pastures, lakes, and pretty villages. A fine view from the Nollabrücke (bridge) a little beyond Thusis, with Piz Beverin (9,845 feet high) on the left.

[From Thusis there is a way, along the River Albula and the **Schyn Pass**, a picturesque ravine, 3 miles long, to St. Moritz, in the Engadin, *viâ* Tiefenkasten, Brienz, &c (See Route 29.)]

At the very door of the gorge of the Via Mala, on a rock 400 feet above the level of the river, is the ancient ruined fort of Rhætia Alta, or Realt, said to be built by Rhætus the Tuscan leader. Our road now enters one of the most gloomy and striking defiles in Switzerland, the **Via Mala**, or

"Dreadful Way," which was avoided as too dangerous and inaccessible till the new road was cut in it, by Pocobelli, in 1822. It is a vast perpendicular cleft in the slaty rocks, which in some parts are mere walls, 1,500 to 1,600 feet high, and only 15 to 20 apart; the road is scooped out of the face of the cliffs, with the Rhine sweeping through the gulf below.

From Realt to Zillis the road is about 4½ miles. It is only wide enough for one carriage, and takes first one side and then the other, over three bridges. "The workmen employed were almost entirely Italian. The Graubünders (who are averse to much manual labour) would not engage in any such perilous work, even for double pay. A great many lives were lost. The men were obliged to work at the blasting of the rocks, suspended by cords from the top of the cliffs over the fearful abyss below;" into which they were sometimes plunged, when the cords were cut by pieces of rock sent flying about by the explosion of the mines.

Leaving the farm of Ronghella and Obertagstein Castle to the right, you pass through the tunnel-gallery, called Verlorenes Loch (after the old name of the pass, signifying the Gulf of the Lost), 216 feet long, then to the first bridge of 170 feet, then on to a second or middle bridge, more bold than the first, being a single arch 44 feet span, and 450 feet above the impetuous river beneath. Beyond this is a fall, across which an iris may be seen when the sun shines into the gorge. The pass widens at the third bridge (1¼ mile further), near the Chapel of St. Amboise; and you emerge on the cheerful-looking valley of Schams, at

**Zillis**, or *Ciraun*, in Romansch, which is surrounded by good pastures, and has an old church, dating from 940. Population, 400, Protestants, and Romansch-speaking. There are paths from this over the Oberhalbstein ridge into the Valley of the Albula. The ruins of Fardün and other feudal strongholds are seen.

**Andeer** (*Inn:* Krone), the chief village of Schamser-thal, with a population of about 600. It stands 3,220 feet above the sea; in view of *Pis Beverin* (9,845ft.), and contains a prettily *seated Church*, with a sulphur spring. It has *suffered greatly from mountain floods.*

The valley narrows again at the Castle of Bärenburg, which was built to command the Rofna or Rofeln Pass above it. It belonged, in the fifteenth century, to Henry of Werdenburg, founder of the Black League for oppressing the peasantry. His bailiff having bitterly insulted one of them, a war ensued which put an end to feudality here, and Bärenburg and Fardün were the first castles destroyed.

The Rhine as it issues out of the Rofna Schlucht and the forest around it, forms two good Falls, the lower one being the finest. The road ascends by zig-zags through the pass itself, which is far less savage than the Via Mala.

On the left, the torrent of the Avers pours in from the *Averser-thal*, or *Val Ferrera*. This contains several falls, in the midst of very wild scenery. You pass, within a distance of 3 miles, a succession of three Falls of superior height and volume, the last being the most striking. At Ausser Ferrera the valley opens, where a great landslip from the limestone rocks took place in 1794. The village of **Ferrera** is romantically placed in a cultivated basin, and has a church, with 400 people, who speak German and are Protestants. Minerals abound in the mountains. The road then traverses enormous blocks of granite, covered with moss and lichens, to Canicül (German, Hundeloch), 6 miles, where paths strike off on both sides. **Cresta** (7 miles), 6,520 feet high, with a parish church, abounds in fine cascades made by the Avers torrent. About 7 miles further are the Septimer Roads and Pass.

Ascending the Rheinwald, with its pine forests, you come to Sufers (*i. e.*, Super), and at length, to

**Splügen**, or *Spluga*, in Italian, (Hotel Bodenhaus; Hotel Splügen), a thriving village of 424 population, on the Hinter Rhein, 4,190 feet above the sea, at the foot of the *Pass* of the same name, and of the junction of the Bernardin Pass, which is higher up the river. The large new church replaces one dedicated to St. Roch. On the Suvers side are remains of Zur-Burg Tower, supposed to have been a Roman Speculum or look out. Marble is quarried in this neighbourhood. A rail is projected to cross the Splügen.

Besides the road up the Bernardin (see Route

28), and the Rheinwald Glacier round *Piz Valrhein* (11,150 feet), at the head of the Rhine beyond, there are paths here over the Calendari, or Pass of Löchliberg (8,170 feet high), into the beautiful Savien-thal (4½ stunden), and over the Valserberg (8,225 feet), past the *Piz Tomil*, to Platz-in-Vals in St. Peter-thal (6 to 7 stunden).

From the village the road winds up to the summit of the **Splügen Pass**, which marks the boundary of the Grisons and Italy. Passports (which must be *visé* by an Italian Official) may therefore be asked for. As usual the road is carried up in zig-zags to the number of 16; and in one part is a gallery, 288 feet long, tunnelled through the rock. The pass, 6,945 feet high, and about 2,000 feet above the village, is one of the oldest in the Alps, having been used in Roman times; but it is since the thirteenth century that the traffic has been most considerable, chiefly with pilgrims and traders. An old watch tower still remains. In 1818-22 it was converted by the Austrian and Grison Governments into an excellent carriage road; which having suffered greatly in the floods of August 1834, was repaired and improved in 1835. Macdonald crossed it in November and December of 1800, with his army, in storm and snow, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, second only to those which Bonaparte endured on the St. Bernard, in the same year. The Peaks of Sorette with its glaciers, and the steep *Tambohorn* (11,043 feet) bound it on the east and west. About 5,000 mules and 25,000 carts of merchandise pass along it yearly. On the Swiss side the width is 15 feet, which is increased on the Italian side, where it is better constructed, with a more gentle slope.

Upon descending the latter, into St. Jakobasthal, or Val St. Giacomo, you come to the first Casa Cantoniera, or house of refuge, where the poor traveller may get advice and assistance in case of danger. The old mule path through the gloomy and dangerous abyss of the Cardinell (dangerous from the avalanches which fall), which Macdonald traversed, is now given up for the new road. After the Cantoniera, a series of well planned tourniquets or zig-zags brings you to the Italian (formerly Austrian) Dogana, or Custom House, in a desolate spot, where luggage is examined.

Four solid galleries are next passed at short intervals, strongly built over to defend them from the falling rocks and avalanches. These are the Buffalora, 770 feet long, near a house of refuge; di Val Bianco, a little further, 700 feet long which commands a striking view down upon Isola on the old line of road; then All' Acqua Rosse (Red Water), 1,660 feet, near Pinazo Village, and the Passo della Morte (Passage of the Dead); and that of Pianazo, a short one, about 70 minutes beyond, near the fall of the Ler or Liro. Across the bridge on this stream is the **Fall of Madesimo**, in the valley of that name—a beautiful fall, 870 feet down. The next place is

**Campo Dolcino**, on the Liro, 3,450 feet above the sea, which, with its green meadows, looks pleasant after the rigour of the passage above. At Prestone an inscription records that Carlo Donegani (the engineer), in the Emperor Francis II.'s time, made this road; which hereabouts traverses a steep tract covered with blocks fallen from the heights. Another fall of the Liro succeeds; then Sta. Maria Gallivaggio Church (among chestnuts) and Giacomo, the last at the mouth of Val Grassa. In half an hour the valley improves as you reach

## CHIAVENNA; German, Kläven.

*Hotels:* Conradi; Specola; Chiave d'Oro.

The Roman *Clavenna*, a walled town in the midst of Italian vegetation, at the foot of the mountains, on the Maira or Bregaglia, near where joined by the St. Giacomo Population, 4,100; many silk and cotton spinners. It belonged to the Duke of Milan, whose old Castle, standing on a height, came, upon the conquest of the country by the Grisons, into the Salis family. It affords a good view. St. Lorenzo's Church (1538), has an old baptismal font, with bas-reliefs of the thirteenth century. The entrance to the ossuary is grimly ornamented by bones and skulls. Several picturesque sites around are covered with country houses, one of the best being the Prato Giano. There is a monument to Castelvetro, an unfortunate scholar, in the garden of Signor Stampa. Asbestos, of which fire-proof articles are made, is found in the neigbourhood. The people keep their wine in the natural grottoes under the hills.

**Plurs**, close by, in the Val Bregaglia, which leads up to the Maloya Pass and the Engadin, near

be visited for its fine cascade of Acqua Fraggia. Railway to Colico, by Novate, 16¾ miles, in about an hour.

The road descends the Maira, past Prada, and Alla Bruga, leaving the Fall of the Gardona on the opposite side of the river. Then Sommiaggia and Riva, all in a marshy track; the last at the north head of Lago di Riva or L. Mezzola. **La Riva** is, on the whole, well built, with a good church and a trade in silks and oil; its trout are capital. The **Lake** is shut in by high dark mountains, and is about 5 miles long. It may be descended by steamer at times; but the road follows the east side past Verecia and Motta, near the bottom.

Here the Adda falls in from the Val Tellina or Valtelline, depositing sediment, which in course of time has separated the lakes of L. di Riva and L. di Como (originally united) by a pestilential marsh, about 1 mile wide. The road crosses the Adda near Monastero Convent, and reaches the head of **Lake Como** at Fuentes Castle; thence on to **Colico (Stat.)**, a town on the lake, where the road up the Adda turns off. Here the lake steamer may be taken for Lecco (22 miles), or Como (28 miles), at the bottom. Following the road downwards we come to

**Pigna**, on the picturesque shores of the lake, at the foot of the majestic *Monte Legnone*, the highest part of which is 8,620 feet above the sea. Another hour to Dervio, and then through a fine gallery cut in the marble cliffs, to

**Bellano**, and is under Monte Grigna (7,255ft.) at the mouth of Val Sassina. The Pioverna forms here a very fine waterfall.

Beyond this are several tunnels in the rock, especially near Varenna, and between Lierna and Olcio; four in succession are passed before reaching the last place, with port holes in them, admitting beautiful glimpses of the lake. The next place is Mandello Abbadia; and then

**Lecco**, a town on the Adda, where it issues out of the Lecco branch of Lake Como. **Milan** may be reached from hence by ascending the river as far as Trezzo, where the Martesana Canal falls in; but though picturesque, it is a long and tedious *round. The direct road* falls into the Como Railway at Monza, 8¾ posts, or 7½ leagues. But the best route to Milan is through the delightful country of the Brianza, by way of Erba to **Como**; whence the rail runs to **Milan.**

## ROUTE 23.

### Zürich to St. Gall.

FIRST ROUTE:—By Swiss North Eastern Railway, *viâ* St. Gall and Rorschach (on Lake Constance), joining the United Swiss line at Sargans (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide).* At Winterthur there are branches to Schaffhausen, Singen, and Constance, and to Romanshorn on the Lake; whence steamers run across to Friedrichshafen, at the terminus of the Württemberg lines.

SECOND ROUTE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By road to Rapperschwyl..... | 6 | stunden. |
| Uznach..... | 2½ | ,, |
| Wattweil..... | 4 | ,, |
| Lichtensteig ..... | 2 | ,, |
| Schonengrund ... | 2 | ,, |
| Herisau ..... | 2 | ,, |
| St. Gall..... | 2 | ,, |
| 61 miles = | 20½ | stunden. |

The Second is the most interesting route; and may be done by the United Swiss Rail as far as Uznach.

*First Route*, by Swiss North Eastern Railway, the stations being **Oerlikon**, near a long tunnel, **Wallisellen** (near the junction for **Rapperschwyl**), **Effretikon**, and **Kempthal.** [From Effretikon, a branch rail of 21 miles passes off towards Rapperschwyl, via **Illnau, Pfäffikon**, near a small lake, **Kempten, Wetzikon** (for the Rapperschwyl line), under the Bachtel, and **Hinweil** or **Hinwyl**.] Passing Oberstrass and its population of 700 souls, you come to Schwammendingen and its vineyards. In the ninth century it was given to the Chapter of Zürich. At the next place,

**Basserstorf (Stat.)**, hemp is grown, and there is a population of 2,000 (in the parish).

**Töss** is reached by a covered bridge over the Töss (or Stein), and is noted for the defeat sustained by the Zürichers in 1292 from Albert of Austria. His daughter Agnes here founded or enlarged a Dominican house, which in turn with Königsfelden became the residence of herself and her stepdaughter Elizabeth.

## WINTERTHUR (Stat.)

*Hotels.*—Löwe; Adler; Krone; Railway Restaurant.

One of the pleasantest and neatest towns in the Canton, with a population of 15,958, and many country houses round it. Manufactures of thread and cotton, and much cotton printing and dyeing with some ironfounding, are carried on. There are a large two-towered church, with an organ by Moser, a town-house, college, library (in which are coins found in this part), public and orphan hospitals, and several old towers used as belfries. Here the *Tösthal Rail*, 29½ miles long, parts off up the valley to **Rauma, Wald,** and **Rüti.** See Route 24.

The old Castle of Kyburg on the Töss (near Sennhof Station) formerly belonging to the Hapsburgs offers good points of view.

Rail to **Waldshut,** 31¼ miles, see page 78.

**Ober-Winterthur (Stat.),** 1¼ mile to the east, is the site of the Roman *Vitudorum*, of which the modern name is a corruption. From here a line passes **Ossingen** to **Etzweilen,** where the lines to Constance and Singen divide.

The line from Zürich to Romanshorn runs through Winterthur in a north-easterly direction. The stations are **Frauenfeld, Felben, Weinfelden, Sulgen** (branch, through **Bischofzell,** to **Gossau,** on the line from Winterthur to St. Gallen), **Bürglen, Erlen, Amriswyl,** and **Romanshorn.**

## FRAUENFELD (Stat.)

*Inns:* Falke; Hotel Bahnhof.

Chief town of Thurgau or Thurgovia, on the Murg, with a population of 6,087. Most of the houses have been rebuilt since the fires of 1771-88.

Among the most noticeable things are the old Castle of the bailiffs, one of the best in the canton; the Rathhaus or government house, where the Diet used to meet; two churches for Protestants and Catholics; and the Arsenal. An action took place here, 1799, between the French and Austrians, when General Wiber on the French side was killed.

In the environs, which are highly cultivated, are the Jungholz Baths, a convent, and the old Carthusian House of Ittingen, on the Thur, founded before 1461, and rebuilt after the Reformation.

The **Canton of Thurgau** contains 365 square miles, and a population of 105,121, of whom 27,000 *are Catholics, and all are* German-speaking. It is hilly, but not mountainous; and is noted for its extreme fertility and the extent of its orchards, cornfields, vineyards, &c., there being little pasture.

Rail from Frauenfeld through Mazingen and Rosenthal to Wyl (below).

The road from Frauenfeld to Constance passes **Felben (Stat.),** with a population of 500, in a fertile part of the canton. Traces of a Roman way across the Thur, to the station *Ad Fines* are still to be seen near Pfyn, which takes its present name from that station, and is on the borders of ancient *Rhætia.*

**Bürglen (Stat.),** must not be confounded with the birthplace of William Tell, near Altorf (page 132).

From **Winterthur to St. Gall** by rail (see Route 22) you pass **Elgg (Stat.),** at a little town of the fifteenth century, with remains of its walls and ditch, and a Roman aqueduct. It suffered from defeat and fire in the wars of that age. Veins of coal are worked near this. It has, on a hill, a modern-built Castle, on the site of one as old as the ninth century, the birth-place of Nolker, who afterwards retired to St. Gall's Convent. He was the author of several poems and histories, and counsellor to Charles le Gros. Pope Julius canonised him in 1513.

**Wyl (Stat.),** or Weil, near a village, with 3,500 population, in Canton St. Gall, on a hill, among vineyards and fruit gardens. Here is a parish church with two convents. From the station is a fine view of the Säntis and the singularly jagged Churfirsten ranges.

It is near a bend of the Thur, where it turns south up the narrow valley of **Toggenburg** to the Rheinthal, a distance of 15 stunden; now accessible by a branch rail from Wyl, past **Batzenheid** and other stations as below.

[The scenery in the upper part is very attractive and the people (about 4,000, all Protestants) work muslins, &c. It was once the head of a county, which after a time came to the Abbots of St. Gall, but not without a protracted "Toggenburger war" between the Cantons, which cost altogether the lives of 150,000 men.

Passing Rikonbach you come to the stations of **Ober-Batzenheid, Luisburg,** and **Bütschwyl,** beyond which there is a deep narrow pass, which the river ascends, near Ulet, where a path turns off over the hill to Rapperswyl.]

Lake Zürich. Then the stations of **Dietfurt, Lichtensteig,** and **Wattwyl** (see below) come next, followed by **Ebnat-Kappel** at the terminus, having to the right the Hattenbühl Ridge (4,550 feet high). Another point is the Speer (6,418 feet), behind which is the Wallenstätter See. At Nesslau a way leads under the Säntis to Appenzell; and at Stein another to Wesen and Glarus. Alp St. Johann and Wildhaus are under the Säntis, and its beautiful meadows. Besides the Säntis, the Sommerikopf, and the Old Man, are to the north; while to the south the seven peaks of the Kurfirsten are visible. Post road from Ebnat-Kappel, through Krummerau and Nesslau, Alt St. Johann, Unterwasser, and Gams, to **Haag,** a station on the Rhine-Valley line.

**Wildhaus,** (3,640 feet), is famous as the birthplace of Zwingli, Jan. 1, 1484.

About the middle of the eleventh century (says D'Aubigné) two hermits made their way from St. Gall to the springs of the little river Thur, and erected two cells. "By degrees the valley became peopled; on its most elevated point there arose round a church a village named Wildhaus or the Wild House, upon which now depend two hamlets, *Lesighaus* or Elizabeth's house, and Schönenboden. The fruits of the earth grow not upon these heights. A green turf of Alpine freshness covers the whole valley, ascending the sides of the mountains, above which enormous masses of rocks rise in savage grandeur to the skies. About a quarter of a league from the church, near Lesighaus, by the side of a path that leads to the pasture grounds beyond the river, may be still seen a peasant's cottage. Tradition relates that the wood necessary for its construction was felled upon the very spot. Everything seems to indicate that it was built in the most remote times. The walls are thin, the windows are composed of small round panes of glass; the roof is formed of shingles, loaded with stones to prevent them being carried away by the wind; before the door is a limpid stream." Zwingli was born seven weeks after Luther. His father, though a herdsman, was amman or bailiff of the parish; his mother's brother was Abbot of Fischingen in Thurgau. He was first placed with his uncle, the Dean *of Wesen, who sent him to St. Theodore's school at Basle.*

From Wildhaus, under the Gemfeln, it is 5 miles to *Gams,* in the Rheinthal, which may be followed to Constance, or to Coire, see Route 22.]

Passing the Thur near the Castle of Schwartzenbach, you come to Niederwyl and **Gossau (Stat.),** where the line to Sulgen turns off. It contains a good church, print works, and the "English Park" of M. Kunzli, with a population of 600, chiefly Catholics. **Mettendorf,** another Catholic village, where J. Schweizer, a peasant who taught himself several ancient and modern languages, was born. After passing Oberdorf, near **Winkeln (Stat.),** you come to **St. Gallen** (Route 22) by a tunnel. From Winkeln, the Appenzell branch goes off to **Herisau, Waldstatt** (see below), and **Urnäsch,** for Appenzell.

*Second Route*—By railway to **Rapperschwyl** and **Uznach.** Then leaving the train for the road, you come to

**Bildhaus,** near the Convent of Sion, on the ridge of the Huttenbühl, and enjoying a magnificent prospect over Lake Zürich, the Mountains of Glarus and Schwytz, and the Toggenburg. The descent into the latter is by the Riken Hummelwald and to

**Wattwyl,** or Wattweil (*Inns:* Ross; Foggenburg), pop. 6,000, a large pretty village on the Thur, at the foot of the Hemberg, near the Convent of St Mary, and the old Castle of Yberg. Manufactures of cotton, and cotton printing are carried on. Diligence to Utznach and Waldstatt. Lower down the Toggenburg is

**Lichtensteig (Stat).,** see above. *Inns:* Krone; Sonne; Rosenbuhl. The chief place in the valley, and, next to St. Gall, the most considerable in the Canton, having an industrious population of 1,000 souls, who weave muslins, &c. The church serves both Protestants and Catholics, but there are separate schools. From the ruined Castle of Neu Toggenburg, which belonged to the former Counts, there is a fine prospect.

**Brunnadern,** on the Necker or Neker, has manufactories of cotton and muslins. Higher up the river is Peterzell, in a charming valley.

**Waldstatt (Stat.),** in a pleasant valley in the Clusser-Rhoden division of Appenzell Canton, 2,670 feet above the sea, with some mineral waters at a large bath-house, first discovered 1772. There are

eight springs and sixty baths. Line to Urnäsch and Appenzell, from Winkeln past Herisau.

**HERISAU (Stat.)**

*Inns:* Löwe; Storch.

Population, 12,972.

A very industrious town; the second in Canton Appenzell, near the Glatt, where muslins are made. Good points of view from the hills around, formerly lorded over by the Castle of Rosenberg, of which remains are to be seen. The church, restored 1784, has on its door the Canton arms (St. Peter's keys); the clock tower is said to be of the *seventh* century. Here and in the market-place are the best houses. There are an arsenal and orphan school. Ammonites and other fossils are found at hand. An agreeable walk leads to Teufen and Vonnesteen Convent, past the Urnäsch, from which you may get to Hundwyl, where the district Landsgemeinde, or general assembly of the people meets—composed sometimes of 10,000 men; that is, all above 18.

Diligence to Butschwyl to Teufen.

One mile to the east is *Heinrichsbad*, in a charming garden, with an iron spring, and another under an elegant bath-house. There is also a whey-cure here.

On the road to St. Gall, you pass the Gorge of the Sitter, which is crossed by the Kräzernbrücke, a fine bridge, 650 feet long, 95 feet above the stream. Passing thence by Bruggen Church, you come to **St. Gall.** (See Route 22.)

## ROUTE 24.

### Zürich to Pfäffers Baths and Chur.

To Rapperschwyl, 6½ stunden; Wesen, 6½; Wallenstatt, 4; Sargans, 3; Ragatz, 1½; Chur, 4½; or 26 stunden in all, by road. The whole distance from Zürich to Chur (or Coire) is now done by **Railway,** on the United Swiss line, viâ Rapperschwyl, on the North side of the Lake; or by the Linksufrige-Zürichsee line, on the South side, viâ **Horgen** (see page 71), **Richtersweil** (for Einsiedeln), **Ziegelbrücke,** and **Näfels,** where it joins the old branch to Glarus (page 126). But the steamer, where it can be taken, offers the most pleasant mode of travelling. The principal Railway Stations are noticed below. **Einsiedeln** (Route 11) may be reached by a short branch *Railway,* of 15 miles from *Richtersweil* or *Wädensweil, viâ* **Burghalden, Schindelegi,** in the Sihl valley, and **Biberbrücke,** at the meeting of five roads, on the Alpbach. From Biberbrücke the line is continued to **Arth-Goldau** (page 72.)

At Rüti is the Junction of the Tösthal Line, (page 125).

**RAPPERSCHWYL (Stat.),** or Rapperswyl.

*Hotels:* Schwan; Du Lac; Freihof; Post. A small town of 2,800 pop., beautifully seated on a hilly tongue of land near the top of Zürich Lake; founded by its Counts in 1091, and joined to the opposite shore by a long narrow dam, 5 furlongs in length. A railway connection is now open, giving access to Hurden and Pfäffikon on the South Bank line. It has a little hafen or harbour, with a good trade. The old Grafenberg, or Castle of its Counts (with Count Plater's Polish Museum), and the Capuchin Convent (old church rebuilt since 1882), afford good views over the lake. In the neighbourhood are Mayenburg Castle, Zu Jonen Church, Ufenau, Stäfa, &c. Over the bridge or by rail to **Pfäffikon (Stat.)** on the South Bank line; then on foot past the Teufelsbrücke over the Sihl, near which Paracelsus was born; and the Etzelberg, a good point of view.

From Rapperschwyl, the steamer goes to **Lachen (Stat.),** where you may land for Einsiedeln; thence to **Schmerikon (Stat.),** at the head of the lake, where the Linth Canal falls in, and where the Appenzell and Glarus ranges, and the Toggenburg, come into view. The coach road and railway to Weesen, on the Wallenstätter Lake, at the head of the canal, pass **Uznach (Stat.),** a little place on a height, where the West Gall road falls in, not far from a cotton mill; but the walk along the canal is much shorter, 12 miles, or by boat for three francs.

It runs on the boundary of ancient *Rhætium*, the neighbourhood being still called March (*mark*, a boundary), passing Grynau Castle, Glessen, &c., and is an artificial bed for the Linth, cut 1807-22, by Conrad Escher, instead of the unhealthy marsh it flowed through before, in its course from the mountains. Near Schänis, which has a monument to Field-Marshal Hotze, and Lind Colonie (a House of Industry) is the **Ziegelbrücke (Stat.),** so called from a brick bridge, at the entrance to the fine Valley of the Linth, which leads up among the mountains to Glarus, &c. There is a simpl

memorial here to the projecter of the canal, who was rewarded by his countrymen with the title of "Von der Linth," equivalent to baron or a knighthood elsewhere. A part of it was destroyed by the men of Schwytz in the Sonderbund war of 1847.

## WEESEN (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Speer; Schwert; Mariahalden; Rössli; Railway Restaurant. A little village, seated under the mountainous cliffs of the *Wallen See*, from which steamers go to Wallenstadt; a branch railway goes to **Glarus** (Route 25); and Excursions may be made to the **Speer**, about 6,418 feet above sea, to the Toggenburg (by way of Amden, 5 stunden), Biberlikopf, Hirzli (5,370 feet), and other peaks.

The **Lake**, usually called Wallenstadt, or Wallen See, and Lago della Riva (and to be distinguished from the Vierwaldstätter See or Lake of Lucerne), is 10 miles long by 1 to 2 broad, 1,400 feet above the sea, and 400 to 500 feet deep. The north side is lined with naked walls of rock, 3,000 feet high in some parts, and so steep that there is no place for a road, and no village. except at Quinten. It abounds with salmon, scarcely ever freezes, and offers a particularly fine view when the sun happens to shine along its surface through a gap in the top of the *Mürtschenstock*, a peak (8,015 feet) behind **Murg**, accessible only to the chamois and eagle. This is on the south shore, where the cliffs leave room near **Mühlehorn (Stat.)**, for a few villages and meadows, commanding magnificent views. Their names, Prömsch (prima), Sigons, or Gunz (secunda), Terzen, Quarten, Quinten, are derived from the Latin, perhaps from the Romans then in this part.

Near Wesen Mountain is an old convent; further up is Amden village (near Strahleck ruins, a good point of view), from which neighbourhood the two *Falls* of Beyerbach and Serenbach tumble down over the cliffs from the heights of 1,200 and 600 feet; but with little water in summer. Winter congeals them into glittering pillars of ice. From **Murg (Stat.)**, on the south side, and Murg Alp (pasture), you get fine views of Krenzen, of the Mühlethal, and a way to the narrow Sernf, or Kleinthal, past the three Murg-*Seen, or* Murg Lakes, and a waterfall. Towards the *other end are the eight towering Peaks* of the Ochsenkamm and Sichelkamm, or *Kurfirsten* range, 7,000 to 7,550 feet above the sea; under which lies

**Wallenstadt (Stat.)** or Wallenstatt. *Inns:* Hirsch; Churfirsten, at the Station. A small well-built but dull town, in a marshy spot, where the Seez falls into the lake. Two-oared boats may be hired, but dangerous gusts are apt to blow suddenly. A footpath over the Sichelkamm, the Tschlerler Niedere, &c., to Wildhaus (5 stunden), in the Toggenburg, offers fine views of the Bernese Oberland, the Cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, and of Vorarlberg, in Tyrol.

The railway runs from Wallenstadt, up the pleasant Sees-thal, past **Mels (Stat.)**, the Gräplan Castle and Berchis, in Canton St. Gall, to

**Sargans (Stat.)**, where the Constance and Rheinthal Roads, and the Swiss North Eastern Railway from St. Gall, fall in. *Inns:* Krone; Löwe; Thoma, at the Station. A place, with 750 population, and a mineral spring, at the foot of the Gonzen range (6,013 feet), in great part rebuilt of stone since the fire of 1811. Above it is its old Landvogt's Castle. It is not far (2½ miles) from **the Rhine**, the bed of which lies so high, that in 1618, after long rains, it was only by great exertions prevented from overflowing into the basin of the Seez. A rise of 20 feet would suffice to make its superabundant waters take this course, through the Wallen See and Zürich Lake, or perhaps make the whole river turn this way, out of its present direction to Constance Lake.

Leaving Flasch-bad and Maienfeld on the other side of the Rhine, with the Falknis beyond (8,340 feet), we come to

## RAGATZ (Stat.)

Grand Hotel Hof Ragatz, and Bath establishment, in a splendid situation.

Grand Hotel Quellenhof.

Hotel National.

Hotel Krone.

Schweizerhof Hotel, very good, near the Bath establishment.

Hotel et Pension Tamina; first class hotel in connection with the Bath establishment.

Post; Bavière; Ochs; and many Pensions.

A favourite bathing-place on the Tamina, with [illegible] churches, and 1,922 population, [illegible] at the mouth of the deep gorge of the Tamina, [illegible] which the waters of *Pfäffers Sulphur Springs* are brought in pipes 12,500 feet long [illegible] the Dorfbad near the Tamina Hotel, on the west side of the river; and the Mühle, New [illegible] on the east side, at Hof Ragatz [illegible] seat). There are a Cursaal and well-[illegible] grounds, lawn tennis, &c.

Temperature of the waters, 97°. They are useful in weakness, rheumatism, gout, paralysis, and skin diseases. They are drunk and [illegible] in the latter way for an hour, until [illegible] or an eruption appears. Season—June to September. In winter the waters [illegible]. The source is at *Pfäffers Bad*, in the [illegible] in a striking spot, 2½ miles [illegible] from Ragatz, 2,240 feet above sea, where the [illegible] House occupies a gloomy [illegible] ¼ mile long, and 290 feet deep, [illegible] there is just room for the stream and [illegible] above is for the visitor. A natural bridge over one part is 540 feet high. From this [illegible] miles to Ragatz, by way of Pfäffers Dorf [illegible] and the old Abbey, now used as an Asylum.

Some magnificent views of the wild scenery around are obtained from the old Abbey and the Graue Hörner [illegible] feet, near Ragatz; from Piz Alun (4,390 feet) [illegible] colossal Calanda Mountain [illegible] feet [illegible] Feldkirch, which lies toward the head of the Pass; whence there is a way [illegible] Fall, to Tamina, on the [illegible]

The ascent of the **Calanda** [illegible] is best made from [illegible] guide must be taken [illegible] without danger [illegible] denstein [illegible] start at daybreak [illegible] of Lichtenstein [illegible] distant from Coire.

From Ragatz [illegible] but the Road passes under [illegible] of view) to the Untere Zoll Brücke [illegible] over the Rhine, which brings you into Canton Grisons, at the junction of the [illegible] up the Landquart which also falls in close by. From this [illegible] the Rhine past Mayenfeld, Zizers, Klein [illegible] and Haldenstein and their old [illegible] Coire or Chur [illegible].

K

# ROUTE 25.

## Wesen to Glarus, Pantenbrücke, Dissentis, in the Rheinthal; and to Altdorf, on the St. Gothard Road.

[illegible]

The Railway runs via Näfels, Netstall, Glarus, Schwanden, and Linththal.

Leaving Wesen Stat., [illegible] Ziegelbrücke [illegible] Linth [illegible]

### NÄFELS Stat.

[illegible]

[illegible] Marienberg [illegible] and [illegible] where [illegible] army [illegible] French and Austrians in 1799. Many of those who fell in 1388 are buried at Mollis, which is a large and populous village, opposite Näfels, with a mineral spring.

The road and line pass under the Rauti Spitz (7,490 feet high), the highest point of the *Wiggis*, to

**Netstall (Stat.)**, a large village of 2,600 souls, at the mouth of the Klön-thal, with cotton factories, three paper mills, and a Protestant and Catholic Church. In 1817, a blast of wind, produced by the fall of an avalanche from the Wiggis, swept away several cottages here.

## GLARUS (Stat.), or Glaris in French.

*Hotels:* Glarner Hof; Rabe; Drei Eidgenossen; Lowe; Sonne; Adler.

The capital of Canton Glarus, and a cheerful and industrious town of 5,401 souls to about 420 houses, 1,490 feet above the sea, in a narrow part of the Linththal, here crossed by two bridges. In 1861, a great part of it was destroyed by fire, to repair which misfortune, subscriptions were collected in England and elsewhere. It takes its name from a St. Hilarius, who fixed his hermitage here. Afterwards it became subject to the Abbots of Seckingen and to Austria, but joined the league of the Forest Cantons in 1352. The Battle of Näfels confirmed its independence.

There are several good buildings in this secluded spot. The old Gothic *Church*, of which Zwingli was curate for ten years before he was transferred to Zürich, is replaced by one which is used by both creeds. At the Law-Courts is a collection of antiquities, fossils, and the horns of Steinbocks—a species quite exterminated in this district. There are also a large new school with a library for Canton schoolmasters; a hospital and library; an insurance company and savings' bank; with several cotton-spinning and print-works, and places for preparing a cheese for which the Canton is noted, called "Zieger," (goat's-milk-whey) or "Grüner Kräuterkäse" *i.e.* green herb cheese. This is a herb cheese, made from the curd worked into a paste when it begins to turn, and mixed with the powder of the *zieger-kraut* (curd-herb) or melilotus officinale, or honey lotus, an aromatic flower growing here. This stops the putrefaction, and the mixture is then dried in moulds shaped like a flower-pot. When eaten, it is scraped upon bread and butter, and is either much relished or much disliked.

Among the men this town has produced is Tschudi, the historian. It was occupied by Suwarrow in his retreat, 1799.

Mountain excursions may be made to the Burg Kapelle or Chapel of St. Felix, commanding a fine view of the valley. To the Frohnalpstock (6,982 feet), and Jödi (11,886 feet). To the **Schilt** (4 stunden), which is 7,500 feet high, and has a still better prospect of the Valleys of Glarus and the peaks around; such as the **Glärnisch** and its glaciers (9,584 feet); and the **Wiggis** (7,493 feet). The summit is reached after crossing the Emmelberg, the Heuboden, and Frohnalp; and from thence it is 3 leagues down to Kerenzen on the Wallenstätter See. Both Wiggis and Glärnisch offer mountain views of great extent. A bridge and alley of trees lead over the river to the opposite village of **Ennenda**, a flourishing place of 2,900 souls, many being very wealthy manufacturers. The vine will be noticed growing.

Up the Valley of Klönthal, a trip can be made to the **Klön See** in 2 hours. After passing the romantic village of Riedern and its covered bridge, over the gorge below, you ascend the stream, and all at once open upon one of the most pleasant valleys of the Alps, a charming Lake, 3 miles long, lying at the foot of the Wiggis and Glärnisch (on the east and west), the wild and rugged masses of which present a fine contrast to the attractive spectacle below. On its south side, under the Glärnisch, in the Teufen-Winkel meadow, is an inscription in honour of Solomon Gessner (who wrote "The Death of Abel"), carved by two of his countrymen on an enormous stone block. Some trees and a waterfall also serve to mark the spot. The path continues past the lake, over the Reichesau and Prazel passes, to Muottathal (5 hours from Glarus). It was by this path that Suwarrow made his celebrated retreat from Altorf, 1799.

The **Canton of Glarus** deserves more attention from travellers than it usually receives. It consists mainly of the basin of the Linth, and its two or three tributaries, all taking their rise within its borders, under the high and snowy circle of mountains, which are at the rim. This effectually separates it from the Cantons of

St. Gall, Schwyz, Uri, and the Grisons, to which there is no access except by difficult passes among mountains 6,000 to 10,000 feet. It is a pastoral country, rich in cows, sheep, and goats, and having scarcely one-fifth of its area (470 square miles) arable. Besides stock and the green Schabzieger cheese, it produces slate, marble, iron, and manufactures of cotton, prints, muslins, silk, paper, &c. Ornaments in walnut and other woods, and little cabinets of minerals are also prepared for sale by the villagers. Population, 33,794, of whom about one-fifth are Catholics; all are German-speaking, though the dialect is extremely rude; and all the young men above 16 or 17 have a vote in the Landsgemeinde, or general assembly, which meets yearly and passes laws, &c., by show of hands.

Leaving Glarus for the ascent of Linth you come to **Mitlödi**, with a large cotton manufactory, and where many well-to-do cattle breeders live. The views of the snowy mountains are magnificent. Here the first glimpse of the huge Tödi is obtained. A path crosses the Linth direct to Sool, on the Sernft, a branch of the main stream, which turns off at

**Schwanden** (*Inns:* Adler; Railway Restaurant), a large village, with large cotton factories, 1,750 feet above the sea, under the south side of the Glärnisch. A covered bridge is laid over the river for the roads up the Sernft-thal, and that up Linththal, which now follows the east bank. This part of the valley is about 5 leagues long, and in the various forms of its tall mountains, its magnificent forests, its meadows covered with flocks and châlets, and its numberless waterfalls, it offers a succession of most striking prospects. Melchior Thut, a giant nearly 8 feet high, was born here: his skeleton is preserved at Vienna.

**Luchsingen**, a village opposite Leuggelbach, once the seat of the Stüssi family, and the birth place of Wala, who in the Swabian war, killed twenty cavaliers with his own hand. Hätzingen (opposite Luchsingen) is surrounded by beautiful pastures, and manufactures a few prints. Diesbach or Bettschwanden is near a fall, at the mouth of a valley of the Freyberg River, which divides the Linth and Sernft Valleys, and the heights rise at one point 8,500 feet. *There is a path over it to* Matt. The *Saasberg* (6,530 feet), above the village, commands a fine prospect. Slate is found in the Eggbergen, but not worked.

At Dornhaus is the pretty fall of Dornhaus-bach, or Diesthaler-bach. A little further up on the opposite side of the valley is

**Stachelberg Bath**, seated in a truly Alpine spot, among mountains, glaciers, falls, pastures, and forests, at the foot of the Braunwaldberg, 2,180 feet above the sea. An excellent, well-built hotel, commanding a splendid view from the balcony, communicates with a bath-house, in a grotto, where the sulphur Springs ooze out of the rock. They are strong and efficacious, more used for drinking than bathing; and are largely exported.

Excursions may be made from here to Altorf, over the Klausen (11 hours, guide not needed), and by Glattenalp, into Muotta-thal; to the Pantenbrücke, up the valley (see page 132), and into Sernftthal, &c.

Crossing the broken bridge again, you come to the village of **Linththal**, where the rail and road end. *Inns:* Bär; Rabe; Klausen. The chief place of the valley, having 150 houses, and 2,200 population, with a Protestant and Catholic Church, the latter old. Except a little fruit and barley, it is all pasture here. The village opposite to it, called Ennetlinth, was almost entirely carried away by the floods in 1764.

From Linththal a path strikes east over the Freyberg, and round the *Hausstock* (10,334 feet), to the head of Sernftthal. Another goes west over the *Klausen*, to Altorf. It is a safe mule path of about 10 hours. You ascend in zig-zags, by the Fätsch Fall, up the Kluss Valley, among tumbling cascades, and snowy ridges, to **Urnerboden**, a pastoral village, 4,290 feet high, in Canton Uri. Here a path goes off, by the Glattenalp, down the Bisi and Muottathals, to Schwyz (about 18 hours). The main path continues up to the chapel on the top of the **Klausen** or **Clausen Pass**, which is 6,435 feet high, and composed of grauwacke slate; it is rich in plants. Descending from it down the picturesque Schächenthal, which is bounded by the snowy ridges of the Scheerhorn, Clarides, &c. (10,000 to 11,000 feet high), the first thing you come to is Stäubi Fall, a fine cascade from the Bach Al-

on the Scheerhorn. Lower down is the village of **Unterschächen** where the two heads of the Schächen unite, in a pretty spot, with 500 population, and a church. There is an abandoned sulphur spring near it, up the Brunnenthal, first discovered there, as the parish register says, by "Maitre Leopold, professeur de magie," who out of sheer malice and "perversité diabolique," altered its nature a few years after. On the 1st June, 1887, there was a large landslip here, between Spiringen and Unterschächen, damming up the lake, and covering a space of nearly a mile with the débris.

**Spiringen** *(Inn)*, at the heart of the valley in a fine circle of icy peaks and glaciers. The population of 800 are spread about on the pastures, one of which, Gortschwyler, marked by a chapel, is remarkably fertile. Here a path turns up the Kinzig-kulm (7,810 feet), into **Muottathal**, by which Suwarrow and his army of 20,000 Russians made his retreat from Altorf, through Glarus, in the winter of 1799. To escape the French who surrounded him, he took this path, known only to chamois-hunters, and led his men by it in single file.

After passing William Tell's birthplace, Bürglen, you come to **Altorf**, or **Altdorf** (Route 10).

## LINTHAL TO DISSENTIS.

From Linththal it is 1¼ stunde to the **Pantenbrücke**. The path is on the edge of the ravine made by the river, and leads to the beautiful *Fall* of the Fätschbach (1 mile), and another equally good called the Schreienbach (2 miles). Above this is a wild gorge, through which the path twists about, and at a point where the chasm is about 220 feet deep, crosses it by the *Pantenbrücke*, or Panten bridge, a single stone arch.

The two heads of the Linth unite a little further on. Up the right hand one, or Limmern, there is a path over the Cistern Glaciers to **Trons** (6 hours), and **Ilanz** (9 hours), in the Rheinthal.

The main path, up the left hand branch of the Linth (called the Sandbach, or Staffelbach), leads by the Sandalp, and the Tödi Glaciers to **Dissentis**, *in the Rhine* Valley, in about 11 hours. It *is a magnificent walk, but attended* with much *fatigue and risk; a guide is indispensable.* For the first few hours the walk is through a chaos of rocks, on the slope of the Sandalp. Three bridges in the Limmern and Sandbach being passed, you come to the châlets of the Unterstaffel or Lower Sandalp (1¾ hour from Pantenbrücke), a pasture extending between the Altenrohen and Selbstanft (6 miles long). Then comes the bridge on the Bifertenbach (a torrent from the left), another on the Staffelbach, and the châlets of **Oberstaffel** or Upper Sandalp (1¾ hour), which lies at the north-west base of the Dödi, among the Glaciers of Röthe, Sandspitzalpeli and Geisputzi, and is not inhabited, except for four or five weeks in August and September. All this region is interesting not less for its minerals than for its botany.

The summit of the pass is 9,220 feet above the sea, between the Glaciers of the Tödi and the Claridengrat (1¾ hour), from Oberstaffel. From here down to Roschein or Rusein Châlet (in 2 hours), and 1 hour to the bridges on the Isembach. Hence to the Valley of Barkusen ¼ hour; and 2¼ hours more to **Dissentis**, population, 1,329, on the Vorder Rhein.

## ASCENT OF THE TÖDI OR DÖDI.

This is the highest peak of the Glarus Ridge, 11,886 feet above the sea, and is composed of limestone beds resting on a base of gneiss. Strictly it is double headed; the one to the south being called by the Romansch-speaking people of the Grisons, Piz Rusein, or Piz Krap Klárana, *i. e.*, Peak of the Stone of Glaris. On all sides it is surrounded with vast glaciers and icebergs of great thickness, which melt into the torrents supplying the head of the Linth, and which are easily seen white and glittering from Zürich and other points, 15 or 20 leagues distance. The south side being least steep is the most accessible; but its ascent is at all times difficult. The first was by a party of four men of the Linththal, July, 1834; the second, by Herr Dürler of Zürich, in 1838. The best way is to sleep at the châlet on Hans-alp in the Rusein Valley, at the foot of Glems Glacier. Proceed then to Piz Urlaum, on the Sandberg; and along the ice on the southern ridge of the Rusein, to the top of that peak; whence it is a short distance to the top of the Tödi. Many crevices are seen, which can only be crossed by ladders. You return to spend the night in the châlet at Glems.

# ROUTE 26.

## Glarus, up the Sernftthal, to Coire, and Ilanz in the Rheinthal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Schwanden... | 1½ | stunden. |
| Matt..... | 2½ | „ |
| Elm ..... | 1½ | „ |
| Segnes Pass... | 4½ | „ |
| Flims ..... | 1 | „ |
| Trins..... | 1½ | „ |
| Reichenau ... | 1 | „ |
| Coire..... | 1¾ | „ |
| | 14½ | stunden=42 Eng. mls. |

Rail to Schwanden, thence diligence as far as Elm, after which a guide is required. Instead of going up to Schwanden at the mouth of the Sernft, the pedestrian from **Glarus** may save a quarter of an hour by taking a short cut at *Mitlödi* across to

**Sool,** the first village up that valley, seated on a steep fertile height, overlooking the junction of the Sernft and Linth, and divided into Nieder and Ober (Lower and Upper). Nieder Sool was burnt 1713; near it was the Castle of Baron Barkbard of Schwanden, which the Austrians destroyed in 1622. The next place is

**Engi,** 2,540 feet above sea, opposite a fall which tumbles down from the Blatenberg. It has a good school rebuilt 1832; but the people are poor and afflicted with cretinism; and it is subject to frequent injury from floods and landslips. Slate and gypsum are quarried.

From Engi there is a road up the Mühlethal by an inviting though toilsome way over the pass to the Flümser Alp down to Flums (10 stunden) on the Coire Road. A path to the left turns off the Mühlethal over the pass of the Thüsis, past the romantic Lakes of Murg, down to **Murg** village, on the Wallenstätter See.

**Matt,** at the mouth of the Krauchthal 2,800 feet above sea, in a picturesque spot, where, however, crotins are seen. Its church is the oldest in the canton, after that of Glarus. Some of the descendants of *Stauffacher* still live here. Excellent slate is quarried in the Platenberg opposite. The Krauchbach, which falls into the Sernftthal here, is a dangerous torrent; by which there is a path of 6 stunden over the Riesston-grat (6,645 feet high) into Weisstannenthal and by Kalfeuserthal to Vättis at the head of Val Pfäffers, past some fine scenery. The Weisstannen Valley, about 5 leagues long, down to Thelis, lies between the Graue Hörner and Melser Chains, and contains many alps, (*i.e.*, mountain pastures), hamlets, forests, waterfalls, with magnificent points of view.

To reach Vättis, or **Wättis,** you turn off to the right from the head of the Weisstannenthal, and crossing the ridge which divides it from the Kalfeuserthal, you descend into the head of the latter valley, across the sandstone glaciers of the Scheibe, a lofty peak at the junction of the three cantons of St. Gall, Glarus and Grisons. Kalfeuserthal, or the valley of the Tamma torrent, 5 leagues long, has some elevated pastures, which are frequented only in summer, with a few châlets, and St. Martin's Chapel about half way down it.

Bones have been found, said to have belonged to a race of giants who were its former inhabitants, but probably they are the remains of animals. About 2 hours below the chapel is **Vättis,** a pastoral village of 300 population, where the char-road to Pfäffers Baths and Ragatz begins, 3,290 feet above sea. The peaks of the Graue Hörner lie to the north and near to the Calanda ridge, over which is the direct way to Coire; but the path we follow turns south-west to the Görsbrunnen Springs among the rocks. Hence over the Gunkelsberg (4,520 feet), down the Foppa Valley, in 2 hours to Tamins, in the Rheinthal.

From Matt up the Sernftthal, which Suwarrow followed in his retreat in 1799, you come to

**Elm,** 3,215 feet above sea, a parish, including Schwendi and Ormoos (the latter being a little above it), at the mouth of the Unter-thal, which leads up over the Schöpfwan Pass (5,470 feet high) into Kalfeuserthal and Vättis. It had a population of 1,200 and two Inns, but was deserted for a time when half buried by a landslip from the Tschingelberg, 9th September, 1881.

At Ormoos also is the path over **Segnes Pass** to **Flims,** 7 stunden (see next route). It strikes up by Untertschingel to Martinsloch, as the gap in the pass is called (6,100 feet high), through which the people at Elm see the sun shining on two days every spring and autumn. The Pass is

6,610 feet high, and though covered with snow it is not difficult to cross. The Scheibe and Silberpiz rise above it on each side. In about two hours you reach Flims in the Vorder-Rheinthal.

The char-road ends at Elm, as above. Thence the path strikes up the Sernfthal to Ormoos and Steinibach, where the valley divides. One branch turns to the right up the Frugmatt Alp, over the Freyberg, down the Darnachthal to Stachelberg. The other, to the left, follows the Jätz Alp, up the Panixer Pass (7,905 feet high), and down to Panix, and **Ilanz**, in the Vorder-Rhein. This route was taken by Suwarrow in his retreat, October, 1799, and hence he descended the Rhine to Constance.

## ROUTE 27.

### From Coire, up the Vorder-Rhein, to Dissentis and Andermatt, on the St. Gothard Road; and thence to the Furka and Grimsel Passes and the Head of the Rhône.

Coach road all the way.

Leaving **Coire** by the bridge over the Plessur (where the road to the Julier parts off) you come to **Ems**, sometimes called Wälschenems, on the south bank of the Rhine, with two churches, one being on the heights above.

**Reichenau**, 1,936 feet above sea, is on a bend of the road where it crosses the river twice at the point where the Hinter or Lower Rhine (of a blue colour) unites with the Vorder or Upper Rhine (a gray). One of these bridges was rebuilt after the French burnt the former one 1799, and is 240 feet long and 90 feet high, the other, of iron, replaces a wooden one destroyed by fire, 1880. The Castle in the fourteenth century belonged to the Counts of Werdenberg-Heiligenberg, one of whom, Hugh, joined the Trons League of 1424. A Château has been built on part of its site by M. de Planta.

There was a school in the old part of the castle in the early part of the last century, and which had among its masters, H. Zschokke, and Louis Philippe, when an exile in the first Revolution, in 1793. Here the latter remained some months under the name of Chabot, teaching French and mathematics; and they still show his room almost as he left it. This was one of the most remarkable passages in his eventful life.

The road to the **Splügen and Bernardin Passes** turns off to the south by Thusis, &c.

An interesting road follows the south side of the Rhine, and joins the main road on the other bank at Ilanz. It first passes Bonaduтz (page 121), and at Versam (5 miles), it turns up in the Sivien Valley, under the Herzenberg; passing Agla, Egesen, Neukirch (7 miles), to Plaz (3 miles), where there is a path over the Stege to Thusis. Above Plaz you come to Thalkirch (4 miles), and beyond this, the path strikes over the Löchliberg (8,390 feet) into the Hinter-Rheinthal at **Nufenen** (8 miles) near the Bernardin Pass.

From Reichenau, a path goes over the Kunkels Pass to Vättis, at the head of the Pfäffers ravine; leaving this path on the road at

**Tamins**, which has a fine view from the church. Beyond this the Vorder Rhein ceases to be picturesque. Barley, and a few apples and pears are grown; several ruined castles, however, are visible along the cliffs on both sides of the valley.

**Trins**, on the rock, near a small lake, with a church, whence there is a splendid prospect. The soil is tolerably fertile. Hohentrins (High Trins) Castle was built, they say, by Pepin, in one of his expeditions into Italy; the ruins of Bovis and Bellemont Castles are near. The road now turns the Flimserstein Ridge, which has a beautiful alp, *i.e.*, pasture, on it, up the Waldhäuser Valley, to

**Flims** (*Inns:* Acola's; Bellevue), 3,615 feet above sea, with 800 population, who are Protestants, speaking Romansch; a strong and vigorous race. The name signifies "flowing water." Of its two churches, the oldest one stands over the village. The forest of the Flimserwald serves to divide the parts, Ob dem Wald (Sur Selva) and Unter dem Wald (Suot Selva), *i.e.*, Above and Below Wood, from each other. It is watered by the Blaun and other mountain streams, which commit great ravages at times. From Flims there is a way up it, fatiguing and difficult, past Lake Cauma and waterfalls and landslips, over the snows of the Segnas or Martinsloch Pass, 8,230 feet above the sea, to **Elm** (page 133) in Sernf-thal, in Glarus.

Suwarrow crossed it in 1799. Another name for it is the Jätzschlund. The mountains which divide the canton from the Rhein Valley are from 7,000 to 8,000 feet high. **Laax**, in a small basin, is a Catholic village, of 200 population, which belonged to the lords of Vaz and Werdenberg in the fifteenth century. Hotel Seehof is close to Laaxer See, and is frequented by invalids.

**Schleuis**, or Lauenberg, another Catholic village, nearly opposite Ilanz, not far from Spielberg and Wildenberg Castles.

**Ilanz**, or *Glion*, in Romansch, which is spoken here. *Hotels:* Oberalp; Rhœtia; Lukmanier; Grauenbund. A little fortified place, 2,350 feet above sea, with ruined walls; but, as a "town," the highest up the Rhine, and therefore carrying a crown in its shield. It stands on the bank under *Piz Mundaun*, or the Karliberg (6,775 feet), at the opening of Val Lugnetz. Goitre is common. Population, 770, Protestants. Here, after a discussion in 1526, religious liberty was guaranteed to both parties, and here the archives of the Grauenbund are kept. Suwarrow descended to this place from Glarus, when retreating from the French in 1799. At Grüneck Castle near this, two horns were found in 1841, under a rock, with more than 50 silver coins of the time of Lambert and Barengar.

A path up *Val Lugnetz* leads directly over the mountains to the **Bernhardin Pass** (about 20 miles). It follows the char-road to Heiden, shortly after which you cross to the east bank of the stream, thence past Furth, Tersnaus, to St. Martin's Mont; thence (8 miles) to Vals am Platz, or Plaz St. Peter (4,020 feet above the sea), where, leaving St. Petersthal on the right, we cross the Valserberg to Hinterrhein (8 miles), close to the Bernardin Pass, 6,770 feet high.

From St. Peter, a way strikes up that thal, past Alversch and the waterfalls near it, over the Plattenberg, down to Ghirone and Olivone (15 miles) in Val Blesno.

Near Heiden (see above) the Vrinthal joins, up which the char-road is carried to Vrin and Buzasch (9 miles); thence a path strikes into the head of Sumnix Valley; and from there the passes may be surmounted (6,800 to 7,500 feet high), which lead into Val Blegno at Ghirone: whence a char-road runs down to the Ticino to Bellinzona.

From Ilanz to Trons the pass is narrow, and two or three old castles are seen; especially that at

*Waltenberg*, before which, at **Ravis** (Catholic village, with iron and copper works), the road crosses to the south bank of the Rhine. At *Tavanasa*, about 2,620 feet above the sea, the last walnuts are left. Above this is the snow-covered Piz Miezdi (9,580 feet), easily ascended from Trons. A party of French were destroyed here, 1799. After crossing the river you come to

**Trons**, or *Tron*, in Romansch, in the Grisons Oberland. *Inns:* Krone; Zum Tödi. A Catholic village, of 800 souls, 2,610 feet high, in a picturesque spot, among good points of view, where the *Confederation of the Grauenbund* first met, 1125, in a building now called St. Anna Kapelle, which belonged to Dissentis Abbey. It contains the arms of the members of the league, with interesting pictures relating to that event. Similar pictures are also in the *Rathhaus*. Near St. Anne's Chapel is a sycamore or maple, under which they used to assemble, and which was cut down in the French invasion of 1799. Of five castles which guarded it, three only are left: Rinzenberg, Freiberg, and another.

Up the wild gorge of the Puntaiglias many peculiar minerals are found; it is entered by the Ferrera torrent, which springs out of the glaciers at its head.

**Somvix** stands among green meadows and forests, and has mines of copper and silver, with the old castle of Hohenbalken. On the opposite side of the Rhine is Surrhein, at the mouth of the Somvix Valley; which may be ascended by several waterfalls and glaciers, over the Greina Pass into Val Blegno, and thence down to Ticino. One of the highest peaks near the pass is called the Piz Medelser, and serves to show when it is mid-day. Leaving Somvix, you come to Disla, whence there is a path to the north, up the Barkuns Valley, over the glaciers of the Piz Ruscin and Dödi, down to the head of Linththal. The next place is

**Dissentis**; or *Mustär* (Monasterium). *Inns:* Dissentiserhof; Condrau zur Post; Condrau zur Krone. A village of 1,300 population, at the junction of the Medelser with the Vorder-Rhein

3,770 feet above sea, the centre of a fine panorama. It is noted for a Benedictine Abbey, above the village, first founded in A.D. 614, destroyed by the Avars, rebuilt immediately, and endowed by Charlemagne, but burnt by the French in 1799, with many valuable MSS., records, &c. Its abbot was one of the leaders of the Grauenbund 1424. The present building has nothing remarkable about it, except a collection of minerals found in the neigbourhood.

Several interesting **Excursions** may be made from Dissentis; as, up the Barkuns Valley into Glarus Canton; up the Medels, by the Lukmanier, into Val Blegno; and Piz Cacen and Canton Uri. These are trips for hardy mountain climbers, in the company of experienced guides.

To ascend the **Barkuns**, you return to Disla, where that valley falls in, the head of which divides into the Valleys of Kavreen to the north-west, and Ruscin to the north. At the upper extremity of the latter are the peaks of Krap Klárana (Stone of Glaris) and the Colossal Piz Rosin or Rusein, which the Glarus men call the Tödi (*Piz* is the same as *Puy* or peak). South of Ruscin are the Piz Bov, Piz Melen, and the Stockgron, separated by vast mountains of snow. The next peak is called Denterglacars; then comes Piz Urlaun and its glaciers, with several black peaks dividing the Sandalp from the Valley of Puntalijas and the Grépliun (or Selbsanft). Further east of Puntalijas is the glacier valley of Frisal, shut in by the Piz Bar-Runpécen, the Platava, the Durgin (or Kistenberg), the Grepgron, the two Kavistrans, &c. The geological peculiarities and immense **Glaciers** of this region, with its savage scenery, render it extremely remarkable. To surmount the Stockgron, it is necessary to cross the Glaciers of Ilems, which is attended with some risk.

**Piz Urlaun** (which the hunters of Glarus call Sandberg) 11,065 feet high, is accessible on the side of Ruscin Valley, on the alp of which the night should be passed, to start the first thing in the morning. From this ascend the valley, on the site of the Quolm dé Nuoras, to the beautiful Fall of Ferrära; then over Quolm Glacier, which is covered with pieces of rock, iceberg, small lakes, petrifactions, &c. - *Beyond this is a gorge, which being crossed you reach the wall of the Urlaun. Its summit* is covered with snow and ice, and commands a magnificent **View**, taking in the Dödi (close by), and other peaks around the Alps of Switzerland and Tyrol, and the Chain of Mont Blanc. In 4 or 5 hours, a rather dangerous path leads down to the Linththal and Canton Glarus.

**To Biasca by the Lukmánier Pass**, in about 8¾ hours; diligence daily in summer. The Valley of Medels, *i.e.*, of the Middle Rhine, is narrow, wild, and romantic, and 5 to 6 leagues in length. Leaving Dissentis you come to a fine waterfall, in a close part of the pass, obscured by rocks and pine forests, with the river foaming at the bottom. In half an hour it widens into the pleasant Valley of the Medels, at Caraglia. Then **Platta** (3 hours from Dissentis), and its church, the only one in the valley, 3,990 feet above the sea. Pardo, or St. Rocco, is the next place. After Pon, comes Perdatsch, where the Val Crist allina opens on the left hand, which towards its top divides into Val Il-Ufiern (or Hell) and Val Casaca, under the vast Glaciers of the Scopi. From Perdatsch the road ascends by the Hospice of St. Jean to that of St. Gall (1¾ hours from Platta, 5,310 feet above the sea). Hence to the Hospice of Sta. Maria, near the top of the **Lukmánier** (1 hour), 6,290 feet high; where three ways part to Olivone, Faid, and Airolo, in the Valley of the Ticino. The hospice was built in 1374, by an abbot of Dissentis, to succour travellers. Two more, on the Olivone Road (which was used by Pepin and his family in the 8th century), were founded by the excellent St. Carlo Borromeo. Lukmanier is the Latin *Mons Lucumanius*, or *Lokma-in-Quolm Sta. Maria*, in Romansch; and forms one of the best secondary routes over this part of the Alps. The Alpine railway from Chur, which has been planned to connect the Swiss and Italian lines by the Lukmanier Tunnel, 15 miles long, has not yet been commenced. From Sta. Maria, the **Scopi**, to the east of Lukmanier, may be ascended for the fine prospect it commands. It takes 4 or 5 hours to reach the top, and 2 to get down again.

The summit of the Lukmanier looks upon the Platifer, or Piottino, to the south. Leaving it on the left, the path to Airolo descends to Val Piora

and its alp or pasture, by Lake Rotam, which stands between Mounts Pettine and Taneda, and is one of the feeders of the Föss, an affluent of the Ticino; thence to Brugnasco, and Madrano and Airolo in the Levantine, on the St. Gothard Road in about 5 hours.

The diligence road to Biasca passes **Olivone, Acquarossa,** and a few unimportant villages to **Biasca,** a station on the St. Gothard Rail, see page 65.

From **Dissentis to Andermatt,** up the fruitful and beautiful Alpine Valley of the Tavetsch (as the head of the Vorder Rhein is called), the road leads on to Monpetavetsch, where rye, oats, flax, and potatoes are grown.

**Sedrun** is on a hill at the mouth of the Striem Valley, which may be ascended for a way over into Etzlithal in Canton Uri, and so down to the Reuss. The pass is 7,420 feet above the sea; above it is the Piz Cëcon, a noble peak, 10,810 feet high, covered with glaciers and blocks of granite and gneiss. It commands a fine mountain prospect.

**Camischolas,** or St. Anne, a small place, which was nearly all burnt down in 1822.

**Rueras,** though high, shows signs of cultivation. It suffered from an avalanche in 1749, which fell from the Crispalt (2 leagues north), and overwhelmed sixty or seventy buildings, and about 100 souls. It is 2½ hours from Dissentis, and 5 hours from Andermatt. There is a short road hence to the top of the Oberalp.

**Selva,** 5,250 feet above the sea, has a church, and grows hemp and a few cereals; like other places in this part of the valley it is subject to damage from the neighbouring avalanches.

**Clamot,** or *Tschamutt*, is the last village in the pass, 230 feet above Selva, and having a church. The springs of the Rhine take their source in the glaciers around; as the Crispalt, Sixmadun (or Cima de Baduz), and Cornera. Following one of these you reach in about an hour the top of the Oberalp Pass (6,750 feet above the sea). It lies between the Calmot and Neugallas Peaks, not far from the Oberalp Lake, where a cross marks the boundary of the Uri and Grisons Cantons. The lake, which is in a marshy and rather unsafe spot, and is *noted for its trout*, was the scene of fighting between the French and Austrians, 1799. A descent of two hours leads down to the pastures of **Andermatt** on the St. Gothard, in the Ursenthal (see Route 10).

## ROUTE 28.

### Coire to Bellinzona by the Bernardin Pass.

Diligence daily, 7 hours, to Splügen and 8½ hours to Bellinzona. For the route from **Coire** to

**SPLÜGEN,**

see Route 22. Thence up the Rheinwald, past Medels (*i.e.*, middle), Nyfenen, or Nüfenen (*i.e.*, No Oats), to the Village of **Hinter-Rhein** (5,330 feet high), where the road turns up south to the pass, while a path may be followed in the opposite direction, over Valserberg into St. Peters-thal.

[From here an excursion of 6 or 8 miles may be made to the glaciers round the **Head of the Rhine,** a scene of desolate magnificence, among mountains above 10,000 feet high. Zapporthorn is 10,500 feet; Marscholhorn is 9,520 feet; but the Piz Val-Rhein, or Vogelberg, is 11,150 feet. The path (which requires a guide), follows a valley at the foot of the Zapport Alp, which is separated from the Paradies (or Paradise), by a deep ravine called Hülle or Hell. After gaining the châlets of Bergamasque shepherds, on the Zapport Alp, a fatiguing path leads to a basin formed by the rocks of the Güferhorn and Rheinwaldhorn, from the ridge of which above a dozen torrents fall down. Here rests the **Glacier** of the Hinter or Lower Head of the Rhine, which in summer forms a vast arch as it melts, and from which issues the source of the Rhine.]

The ascent to the **Bernhardin Pass** from the village takes about 1½ hour. The inn at the top, near Lake Moësola, is 6,770 feet above the sea; so that of the Alpine passes into Italy it is the lowest, except the Maloya and the Simplon. A chapel near the inn is dedicated to a St. Bernard of Sienna (Bernhardin, in German; Bernardino, in Italian), who gives name to the pass—not the St. Bernard of Mont Blanc. Before his day it was called Vogelberg (Bird Mountain), and a neighbouring Peak is still known as Piz Uccello. It winds about between the Adula range, and the Marscholhorn, or Moesola, and has been used from the earliest times, being

easy and free from danger in summer; in winter the usual precautions are taken for the traveller's safety. The best time is said to be about the end of June, though the snow has not quite gone.

Part of the French army under Lecourbe crossed the old mule path in March, 1799. The present carriage road was made 1819-24, by Pocobelli, a Ticinese councillor, at a cost of £60,000; to which the then King of Sardinia contributed about £12,000. It is 18 to 24 feet broad, and includes fifty-two bridges in its total length; the fall is gradual and easy, especially on the Italian side, down the Val di Misocco, or Mesolcina, or Misox-thal, through which the Moësa flows. It is the most southern of the Grison valleys, fertile and picturesque, with an Italian climate.

About ¾ mile below the pass, is the Victor Emmanuel Bridge, so called from the King of Italy, 190 feet long, with an arch of 70 feet, spanning the Moësa. Near it is a fine waterfall. Further down, by a steep path, and over two more bridges, you come to

**St. Bernardin,** or **Bernhardin.** *Hotels:* Grand Hotel Victoria, first-class hotel, well situated, with fine view; Ravizza; Brocco. A village on the south flank of the Alps, 5,335 feet above the sea, with a parish church, and about twenty houses, and a fall of the Moësa near it. It is a little noted, since 1822, for a mineral *Spring*, which is recommended for robust people, with a disposition to hæmorrhage, diseases of the stomach, and indigestion; temperature, 49°.

Further down the Misox-thal, by several zigzags in the road, with the prospect of Italy improving at every turn, you come to

**St. Giacomo,** a Grison village, in a picturesque spot, among several Waterfalls, one of which almost equals the Staubbach for height. The views about this part of the road are splendid.

**Cremeo,** or **Misocco** is 2,560 feet above the sea, among chestnut, walnut, and fruit gardens, and beautiful mountain scenery. Two Falls, the Riale di Verbio and Crostera, are worth notice; indeed, the whole of this road is one of the richest in Switzerland in **Waterfalls.** One of the finest Castles in the country is at hand, near St. Mary's Church, on a hill in the valley; the walls, chapel, and corner towers remain. It belonged to the Counts of Sax, and was destroyed by the Grisons, 1521. A path turns off to the right to Angio, in the Calanca, and over the Giumella Pass into Val Blegno, 12 miles. The next place is

**Soazza,** a village of 350 inhabitants, on the Moësa, which in the flood of August, 1834, carried away about 10 corn stores, and did a vast deal of injury to the valley. It is 2,070 feet above the sea; here the mulberry begins to flourish. A path to the left leads over the Foscula Pass to Chiavenna, about 14 miles.

A mile further is the beautiful fall of **Buffalora,** 210 feet.

From Cabbiolo and Lostallo, which succeed, the vegetation becomes more richly Italian; the former place offers a good church and three waterfalls.

From **Cama** (near Leggia, 1,200 feet high), a path strikes over the Forcellina, into Val Boggia, and Val Maira, below Chiavenna.

**Grono,** where Val Calanca falls in, is 990 feet above the sea, and has, besides a picturesque church, the ruins of Grono and Calanca Castles. There is a path up the Calanca to Arvigo and Angio.

**Roveredo** contains about 200 houses on both sides of the Moësa, which was crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, before the floods of 1834 carried it away. The little torrent of the Traversagua falls in here from under Mont Vencino, which lies to the south, 6,970 feet high. At the valley's mouth are the Madonna Church, and the old castle of Boggiano. Tovedo, St. Roch, &c., make part of the parish. Monte Giove commands a noble view of the two valleys of the Ticino and Moësa. Suwarrow descended the Moësa, in 1799, when part of his army was nearly overwhelmed by a landslip from the hills in this quarter.

**San Vittore,** the last Grison village, is 880 feet above the sea, in a rich country. It has a college founded by Henry of Misox. After Lumino and Castiglione, in Canton Ticino, a journey of 5 miles brings you to the picturesque town of **Bellinzona,** (see Route 10), on the St. Gothard Road.

# ROUTE 29.

## Coire, over the Julier or Septimer Passes, to St. Moritz in the Engadine.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Lenz | 4½ | stunden. |
| Tinzen | 3 | „ |
| Bivio (Stalla) | 4 | „ |
| Over the Julier to Silvaplana, or over the Septimer to Casaccia | 3½ | „ |
| To St. Moritz | 1½ | „ |
| 50 miles = | 16½ | stunden. |

This route into the Engadine may be varied by taking the pass over the Albula, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Lenz | 4½ | stunden. |
| Alveneubad | 1½ | „ |
| Over the Albula to Ponte.. | 5 | „ |
| 34 miles = | 11½ | stunden. |

Coaches daily to St. Moritz in summer, 14 hours. All information may be obtained at the Steinbock Hotel at Chur. The Valtelline wine is good.

From **Coire**, or **Chur**, the first place reached is **Malix** (population, 250), near the finely seated ruins of Strassberg Castle. Then comes **Churwalden** (*i.e.*, forest of Coire), 3,976 feet above the sea, with a whey-cure and two ruined convents. In the church is the tomb of Donat de Vatz (1333), a seigneur of this part, buried in full armour, who burnt down one of the convents, on account of the vicious practices of nuns with the monks in the other, which was burnt 1476.

**Parpàn** is on a hill, 4,630 feet high, between the tall peaks of the Stätzerhorn (8,451 feet) and of the Rothhorn &c., (9,512 feet). Some of the stone houses have carved balconies. The top of the pass is 5,090 feet. The road then descends and runs for some distance over a barren heath to

**Lenz** (*Inn:* Krone). Here the road up the Davos Pass, and over the Albula Pass to Engadine, turns off to the left. (Routes 31 and 32.) To the right, towards Thusis and the Via Mala (Route 22), there is a way through the **Schyn Pass** (or *Müras* in Romansch), a picturesque ravine 3 miles long. This and the Via Mala may be taken by following the Splügen Road from Coire to Thusis.

**Vazerol**, in an agreeable spot, was formerly called Scholar, and has near it remains of an old farm house, where the deputies of the Grisons League concluded their treaty of alliance, 1471-2. Across the Albula is

**Tiefenkasten**, or *Castè* in Romansch (the common language here), in a deep hollow among rocky mountains, at the mouth of the Oberhalbstein Valley. *Inns:* Julier; Albula; Kreuz. Here the Romans built a castle to command the bridge and the road up the Julier, which was till the fifteenth century the usual highway between Germany and Italy. The road runs up the Valley of the Taller, and has several picturesque castles dispersed along it, leading on through the wild defile of the Matten Stein, and thence to Brucin and

**Conters**, 3,730 feet above the sea, a Catholic and Romansch village of 250 souls, some afflicted with the goitre. It is subject to inundations from the torrents. Two copper boxes of Roman coins, &c. were found here 1786. Near it is Reams Castle.

**Savognin**, or Schweinigen, further on, is close to Padna Castle. Paths to the right and left, intersected by springs from the glaciers aloft, up Val Bevers, and into Val Ferrera.

At **Tinzen** or Tinnizung, in a wild spot, 4,230 feet high, the road ascends in curves to

**Roffna**, which overlooks a deep gorge of the river Julia.

**Mühlen**, or **Molens**, on the west bank of the stream, in another gorge, watered by springs from the neighbouring glaciers, is succeeded by Spliidatsch Castle and Sur, on the opposite side. Cima de Flie Peak stands to the left. Marmels, or Marmorera, is near the Castles of Weiss and Schwartz-marmels, the latter being on an almost inaccessible rock. It belonged to a family who were hereditary marshals to the Bishop of Coire.

**Stalla**, or **Bivio** (Roman *Bivium*, two ways), at the north foot of the Julier and Septimer, 2 miles from each, where those roads part off, is in a rather desolate hollow, at the head of the Oberhalbstein Valley, 5,830 feet above the sea. Snow lies on the ground all the year, except July to September. There is a church for each confession.

The **Path over the Septimer** (*Settimo*) to **Casaccia** (page 143) in Val Bregnaglia is an easy bridle-path of about 4 hours; no guide required. It was used by the Romans, but has been given up since a more direct route by the Splügen was

made. It is not only longer than by this new route, but higher, being 7,580 feet above the sea, or about 630 feet above the Spliigen. Some fine mountain prospects are commanded by it; towards the south it overlooks the Silser See (or Lake), in the Engadin, and is connected with the Maloja Pass; beyond which is the Bernina Ridge.

The **Julier Pass** or *Mont Julier*, which was the usual track of the Roman army, is easily ascended, and free from dangers at all seasons. A new zig-zag road, 13 to 16 feet broad, was made over it 1823, by which Silvaplana is reached in 3½ to 4 hours. At the summit, which is 7,505 feet high (between Piz Munteratsch and Piz Pülaschin), are two rough granite stones, above 4½ feet high, called the *Columns* of *Julius*, placed here in the time of Augustus Cæsar. There is a fine prospect from Piz Munteratsch, 11,105 feet high, 5 hours from the top of the Pass. The road descends hence to

**Silvaplana** (*Inns:* Rivalta; Wildermann and Pension Heinz; Corvatsch; Sonne), at the top of the Upper Engadin or Valley of the Inn, which here rises in two lakes, to the right the Silvaplana, to the left the Campfér, between which the village is placed, in a spot which offers an agreeable contrast to the snowy heights around. The Roman highway from Chiavenna, over the

**Maloya Pass** falls in here (see Route 30). The lake is 5,940 feet above the sea, and is one of a chain of three or four, near which the road passes to Campfér and

**ST. MORITZ**, or *San Murezzan* in Romansch.

*Hotels:* Hotel Bavier du Belvedere, well situated, overlooking the whole valley. Winter garden; electric light; lift. See Advt.

Hotel Kurhaus and Bains and Hotel de St. Moritz, excellent hotels, highly recommended; Hotel Victoria; Hotel du Lac; Engadinerhof; Bellevue. Several *Pensions*.

*English Physician. English Church.*

A fine bracing spot, on the top of the *Upper Engadine*, 5,805 feet above the sea; 300 feet above its lake, near some of the strongest iron springs in Switzerland. At the *Pensions* breakfast and tea may be had; dinner must be got at the *Hotels. It is more crowded every year in the season*, June to September, when apartments should be telegraphed for beforehand.

Here are a bank, post and telegraph office, and English Church. The springs are at the Kurhaus, 1½ mile distant from the village; are highly tonic, contain much iron, and a small quantity of phosphates and bromides, and are used for drinking and bathing. They should not be taken without advice of the Resident Physicians. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

The lake is frozen from Nov. to May; snow sometimes falls at **St. Moritz Dorf** in the middle of summer. The climate is exhilarating and bracing; good boating and trout fishing. Many walks and driving excursions may be taken to Silvaplana and Sils; to the Inn Fall, and the Cresta and Celerina, two charming places down the valley; Piz Nair (10,070 feet); the Glaciers of Fex and Fedoz; to Pontresina, Bernina Pass, &c.

The coach goes on to **Samáden** (page 141), reached in ½ hour from St. Moritz village.

## ROUTE 29—*Continued.*

### Down the Engadinthal, from Samáden to Nauders, in the Tyrol.

Diligence once a day from Samáden to Schuls in 5½ hours. From Schuls to Nauders in 3½ hours, not in connection with the Samáden coach, so that a stay must be made at Schuls.

### THE ENGADIN, or Engadine,

Or valley of the Upper Inn, called *Engiadina* in Romansch, is from Maloja to Martinsbrück, 18 or 19 stunden long, 6,075 to 3,420 feet above the sea, and thickly populated by an industrious Protestant people, who speak Romansch, or rather that variety of it called the Ladin, nearly approaching the written Latin; and supposed to be very much like the language of the Roman common people in the days of the Empire (See Coire, Route 22). A ravine at the Puntauta, or Ponte Alto, at Zernetz, divides the valley into the Ober (or Upper), and Unter (or Lower) Engadin. In the *Upper Engadin* are fourteen mountain lakes, large and small, with numerous glaciers on the highest points; winter weather reigns about nine months (besides three months cold) but the atmosphere is exceedingly dry, so that meat and fish keep through the winter in the open air. The thermometer sometimes descends to

22° below zero. Barley and rye, which are the chief products, do not always succeed, fruit scarcely at all. The trees are chiefly pine, with needle-like foliage.

The *Lower Engadin* with milder climate is more fertile, and thickly peopled. A good road runs through the whole pass, from which footpaths strike up the adjoining valleys. On the 4th of May, 1799, the French artillery traversed it without accident. More cheese is made in the Upper Engadin than in any other part of the Grisons, the flavour being something like the Gruyère. Most of the land is in pasture for Bergamesque sheep, in summer. There is little arable land.

The people are of good height, hardy and enterprising; many wander away in their youth to foreign countries, to make a fortune as pastry-cooks, chocolate makers, &c., which they invariably come back to spend in their native valley. An essence, distilled from the *Achillea Moschata*, and known as the "Esprit Diva," is much esteemed.

Leaving **St. Moritz**, on the road to Samáden, you pass a fall of the Inn. Then Cresta, a charming site, with its church and town house. Celerina, another pretty spot, where the Inn widens into a lake.

**Samáden**, or Somma d'Oen in Ladin. *Hotels:* Bernina; Engadinerhof; Des Alpes. It is also happily placed, at the mouth of the valley up the Bernina. It is well built, and has two churches; one being *English*. Population, 842. The district is exceedingly interesting to a naturalist.

Excursions to Piz Ot, easily ascended (by a footpath specially made) in 3½ hours, 10,660 feet; and Muotas or Mittelberg, 8,275 feet. Omnibus to the Morteratsch Glacier.

[A road, half char and half a mule path, leads in about 10 hours, up the Bernina Valley, to Tirano on the Adda. N.B. Tirano being in the Italian dominions, see that your passport has the proper *visa* before you take this route. The first place is

**Pontresina.** *Hotels and Pensions:* Croix Blanche; Rosegg; Enderlin; Kreuz; Kronenhof and Bellavista, 5,915 feet high; with 500 population, and a good church, rebuilt since a fire in 1718. New English church. The drainage has been much improved at this beautiful spot. Intending visitors in July-August should telegraph beforehand. *The valley here divides into two parts*; one to the right from the valleys of Rosaña (or Rosegg) and Morteratsch, which lose themselves among splendid glaciers; the other is the Pontresina Valley, which we follow to the Bernina Pass. This is a grand centre for excursions.

*Piz Bernina*, 13,294 feet, and Morteraccia (or *Morteratsch*), 12,815 feet, are two of the highest points of the Bernina chain, which stretches away to the west, and is covered with glaciers. *Piz Rosegg* (12,935 ft.) is another conspicuous point. Excursions also to Piz Languard, 10,715 ft.; Corvatch, 11,345 ft.; and the Sella Pass. At the Church of Sta. Maria is the grave of Mr. Marriott, a clergyman, who, having gone out alone, fell over the glacier of the Morteratsch, 23rd June, 1873. His body was not found till 20th June, 1874. From Pontresina the road ascends by a comparatively easy way to the top of

**Bernina Pass** (4 hours from St. Moritz), 7,644 feet above sea, where are two or three small lakes; the Schwartzer See, or Lago Nero (Black Lake), under the Morteratsch, and the Weisser See, or Lago Bianco (White Lake), so called from their colour. The latter supplies a stream which runs to the Adda and thence to the Adriatic, while the Schwarzer See empties by the Inn into the Danube. Paths strike off up Val del Fain, round to the Wormser Joch or *Stelvio*, and by a short cut past Cavaglia and the Val Palu Glaciers to Poschiavo, on our present road. This descends by Motta, Rosa, and Arusa to Pisciadella, where the best path to the Wormser Joch turns off east, up the Val di Lagune, into Val Viola, &c., past Menestra, Samovo, Isolaccia, &c., to Bormio (about 5 hours), whence the Stelvio Pass may be visited. After Pisciadella you come to Angeli Custodi, St. Carlo, and

**Poschiavo**, German:—Puschlav, where several paths join. Below it and St. Antonio is the pretty Lago di Poschiavo, 3,215 feet above the sea, where good trout are caught. At the north end is **Le Prese**, a watering place, with an *Hotel* (Grand Hotel and Pension Le Prese), where there is Church Service. Then by the narrow defile of the Brusio to Tirano, in the Valtelline, on the Wormser Joch, or **Stelvio Pass** Road.]

Continuing from Samáden the **Descent of the Engadine**, we come to Angias and

**Ponte,** which has two tolerable *Inns*, among peaks 10,000 to 11,000 feet high. Here the road from Coire, over the Albula Pass, falls in. Across the river is Camogask, at the mouth of Val Chiamuera, up which there is a direct path of 6 miles to *Livigno* and Bormio, on the Stelvio Road.

**Madulein** stands at the bridge on the river, commanded in former times by the old Castle of Guardavall, above it. **Zutz,** or Suoz, the Latin *Tutium*, is one of the most agreeable villages in the valley, having near it the old castle of the Planta family, once the feudal lords (since 1139) of the Engadine, and still existing (see Reichenau)

**Scanfs,** or *Scamftia*, has a population of 500, some picturesque sites round it, and traces of an earth-work, called Drusus's Ditch. A little further on, at Capella, a path turns off west, by the Val Livino (within the Austrian bounds), which the Prince of Rohan penetrated with the French army in 1635.

**Cinuschel,** or *Tschinuoscal*, is a naked and uninteresting part of the Engadine, where paths strike off, right and left, to Scaletta and Bormio.

At **Puntauta,** or *Pontalto*, a picturesque bridge over a deep part of the Inn, with mills round it, the Lower Engadine begins. Cross the bridge to Brail Church, where the valley becomes so narrow that the road is carried along the face of the rocks, a part called the Puntailas. This brings you to

**Zernetz** (*Inns:* Bär; Löwe), a village of the Lower Engadine, with about 550 souls, in a hollow on the Spöl, at its junction with the River Inn, 4,910 feet high. Its 120 houses were nearly all burnt 5th September, 1872. One of the best churches here was built by the Planta family, 1623; a tower of theirs, called Wildenberg, is still inhabited; another is turned into a prison and arsenal. There are as many as six bridges on both rivers.

[A car-road leads up the Spöl, or Val del Forno, to **Glurns,** on the Bormio Road, in about 8 hours. It passes Ofen *Inn* (6 miles) at the mouth of Val Praspöl, by which you reach Bormio or Livigno; thence over the zig-zags of the *Buffalora Pass* (6,685 feet high) down to Tschierf or Cierfs, (6 miles) and *Fuldera*, where the car-road from Schuols (in the *Engadine) down the Val Joats joins.* Descending the Ram, in Münster-thal, you come to Valcava; Sta. Maria, and Münster Convent (7 miles); and over the border, by Taufers, to Glurns, 5 miles.]

The next place in the Lower Engadine is

**Süs,** at the mouth of Süserthal, up which there is a path over the Fluëla to Davos. It is one of the prettiest villages in the valley, the houses being large and frequently ornamented with carving, and the dress of the women gay and cheerful. Remains of Zeznina, and another castle crown the heights, from which avalanches sometimes fall. For the preservation of the traveller the road is protected here by strong roof-like projections, to break the descent of the ice.

**Lavin,** the Roman *Lavinium*, is a plain at the mouth of the Lavinuoz, with three Hotels, 4,690 feet above sea. *Piz Linard*, 11,207 feet high, a very beautiful peak. Guide required.

**Guarda,** (away from the road), under the Silvretta Pass, on a high rock at the entrance of the Val Tuol, 2 leagues long, by which you may get to the Sardasca in the Prättigau, and to Ochsenthal in Tyrol. Guarda contains about 100 houses and 300 persons, many of whom, like their neighbours, emigrate for a living. The village *Inn* is 5,415 feet above the sea. At Giarsan, on the opposite or south side of the river, are several fruit gardens. From Guarda by Boscia, or Bosca, to

**Ardetz,** or *Steinsberg* in German, and the Roman *Ardea*, a village (*Inn*, Sonne) in a fertile spot, noted for honey. It possesses a good church and an old tower, still inhabited. The Castle of Steinsberg is near at hand. Here the Lower Engadine divides into two parts, the upper, which we have travelled, being called "Sur Mont Fallum," and the lower "Tot Mont Fallum." Across the river is Surön, at the mouth of Val Sampuoir. Diligence to Fettan, 3¾ miles.

[A little beyond Ardetz is the deep valley of the Tasna, which falls into the Inn, near **Tarasp,** a pretty spot, 4,180 feet above sea, with a Castle, in Val Plafna, on the opposite side to Ardetz.

Tarasp, and the neighbouring village **Vulpéra,** are now much noted for their mineral Springs, chiefly sulphur, something like Carlsbad and Kissingen. *English Church Service* at the Kurhaus. To the south is Piz Pisoc and its glaciers, 10,425 feet high; Piz Lischan is 10,180 feet; Piz Chiampatsch,

9,580 feet. Every year these springs are more visited. There is very good accommodation both at Vulpera and Tarasp. Invalids coming from England generally alight at *Landquart* station, (see Route 33), and take diligence down the Prättigau, sleeping at Davos Dörfli.

**Schuls** (*Inns:* Belvedere; Post; Könz; Krone; Helvetia; Pension Schuls), in a picturesque spot, 4,000 feet above sea. It has a population of 1,000, and is the most agricultural village in the Engadine; the soil being carefully irrigated by a canal 3 leagues long. Avalanches fall down now and then from the Muotta. Two mineral springs are in the neighbourhood. The Porta family had their origin here. A car-road of about 12 miles turns off south up the *Scarl Pass* into Val Joata and the Münsterthal. Diligence to Tarasp, and to Landeck viâ Nauders.

**Sins,** (4,700 feet above sea) is another large village of 300 houses, with a fruitful soil. It was burnt entirely, 1622, by the Austrians, and again in part 1823. In a brook at some distance they used to drown sorcerers in old times. Passing hence to Crusch and Val d'Uina, you reach **Remüs,** at a wooden bridge over a dark gorge, in Val Sinestra. Thence by Suraplana and Strada (near Schleins) to

**Martinsbrück** (*Romansch,* Pomartino), so called from the bridge of St. Martin, by which the road crosses the Inn (near an old castle) to Nauders. There is a custom-house at the bridge, this being the frontier of Tyrol. There is a fine view at the top of the hill leading up from the bridge.

**Nauders** (4,470 feet above sea). *Inns:* Post: Löwe. The first town in Austrian Tyrol, with the interesting old castle of Naudersberg. Hence, 4 miles to the **Finstermünz Pass** on the Innsbruck Road (see Route 35).

## ROUTE 30.

### From Chiavenna, up the Maloya Pass, to the Engadine.

This is a good carriage road, in the direction of the old Roman way over the Julier. It is about 11 stunden to St. Moritz, where it joins Route 29. Many of the people of this valley, like those of Domo d'Ossola, emigrate to the great towns as chimney-sweepers. **Chiavenna** (*p.* 123) is on the Italian side, with a Custom House. The first place from it, up the Maira, or Val Bregaglia, near the pretty Acqua Fraggia Fall, is Santa Croce, opposite the site of the town of **Plurs,** or *Piuro,* a Swiss Pompeii, which, with its population of 2,430, was entirely overwhelmed by a great landslip from Monte Conto, 4th September, 1618. The spot is marked by a chestnut grove, 60 or 70 feet below which is the unfortunate town, from which not a trace of its inhabitants was ever recovered. After Villa comes the custom house. Then

**Castasegna,** the first place in the Swiss Canton of Grisons, where silk is produced. It was commanded by the Castelmur fort, on the opposite bank, at the Val di Codera. The next place is **Spino,** whence a short road crosses the Maira to *Bondo,* south of which are several peaks of the Bernina Range, bounded by the lofty **Monte Della Disgrazia** behind, 12,073 feet high. The shadows of the various peaks serve to indicate the time. From Spino also a zig-zag path to the north leads up to Soglio, the ancient seat of the Salis family, under Monte Soglio (6,714 feet high).

Beyond Spino the road crosses to the south side of the river to **Promontogno** (*Inn*), near Porta Castle. Then on by Stampa and Borgonuovo (or Bornöv) to **Vicosoprano,** or Vespran (Pension), a village of 350 souls, 3,565 feet above the sea, shut in among high mountains, some of which to the south, as Monte d'Oro and Piz Muretto in the Bernina Range, are 10,000 to 11,000 feet high. Ruins of Castel-Sur are near; once the seat of the Prevosti family, who derived their origin, according to tradition, from that of Fabian at Rome. Excursion to the Albigna Glacier.

**Casaccia** (*Inn*), the next place, is 4,790 feet high, and at the foot of the Maloya and Septimer Passes. The latter was the highway from Italy in Augustus's time, and for many ages after. Near the village are traces of St. Gaudenzio (Gaudentius) chapel, so called after a preacher of the Gospel here in the fourth century.

Since 1835 a new zig-zag road in place of the Roman path has been made over the **Pass of Maloya** or Maloggia (*i.e.,* Rough Road), the top of which (about 5,940 feet) commands a fine view of the glaciers, &c., around. A large hotel, with every accommodation was erected here in 18[illegible]

at the south-western end of the Silver Sea: a Lake 2 miles long, called Lej da Segl in Romansch, and fed by a stream which comes down from the Septimer 2 miles north-west: and is the head of the river Inn, or river of the Engadine Valley, at the top of which we now are.

**Sils,** or Segl Inn, the first place in it, and at the lower end of the Lake, is in a cold bare spot, near **Sils Maria** (Inn), 5,800 feet above the sea, where the temperature seldom rises above freezing point. Large trout, weighing 20 lbs., and pike, are caught in quantities. On one side is the old castle of the Castelmuns family. The Glacier of Fex up the Sondrio Valley is not far off. One of the largest houses here was built by Josti, a retired Berlin chocolate maker, a native of Davos. Passing down by the second lake you come to **Silvaplana,** near Campfer (Inn), at the foot of the Julier, and 3 miles from **St. Moritz,** in the Engadine (see Route 29).

## ROUTE 31.

### Coire to the Engadine, by the Albula Pass.

Diligence in 7 hours to Bergün, where a stay of half-an-hour is made. Bergün to Ponte in a little over 4 hours. All information at the Steinbock Hotel, at Coire.

**Coire (Stat.)** to **Lenz,** as in Route 29, whence you turn up the Albula Road to

**Brienz,** a Catholic village of 250 souls, on the slant of a mountain, among green meadows, and having an old seat of the Porta family. Beyond this, facing Burgaz, are the extensive ruins of Belfort Castle, on a lofty peak. (The road past here to Davos (page 145) goes through **Wiesen** (4,770 feet), with two hotels and resident medical men, now becoming much frequented as a winter resort.)

**Alvaneu,** or Alvaneue-Bad (*Romansch*, Igl Bolgn), on a rugged table rock, 1¼ mile from the river, contains a good church, and a population of 850, many of whom are retired confectioners, &c. Its *Baths* are in a pretty situation, close to the Albula, 3,170 feet above the sea; near which a cattle fair is held in June. Hence the road crosses [illegible] Landwasser or Davos, to

[illegible], a Protestant village of 850, in a savage hollow. Remains of Greifenstein Castle appear over the torrent, and offer several picturesque views. A silver mine at Bonaccalso is now given up.

Leaving Filisur the road runs by the Albula, crossing it twice in the wild gorge of the Berglinar-Stein, a deep cut in the rocks, about 1,190 feet long, protected by a slight wall from the river, which rushes through hundreds of feet below. The French and Austrians dragged their artillery up it in the wars of 1799 and 1800. At length it reaches

**Bergün,** or Bergyen in Romansch. *Inns:* Piz d' Aela: Kreuz: Sonne. A Romansch-speaking village, at the foot of the Albula, 4,360 feet above the sea. Population, 420, who are chiefly in the carrying trade over the pass. A zig-zag path to the north-east leads up to Latsch, and another strikes up Val Tuorz by the Piz d'Alba and Albula Spitz, to Cinuschel, in the Engadine.

The ascent of the Albula is perfectly safe in summer, but not always so in spring, on account of the avalanches. Traces of the Roman way are seen near the Weissenstein (Krap Alv) Inn, about half way up; near which are the two small lakes from which the river issues (6,825 feet above the sea). Thence by the wild and desolate Trumer-thal, to the top of the **Albula Pass,** 7,595 feet high, which is called Zum Kreuz, and lies between the peaks of two parallel ridges, one granite, and the other limestone; the latter 2,625 feet high. Piz d'Err, with its vast glaciers is 1,510 feet higher. There is a short cut before this through Val Bevers to Samaden in the Engadine. The road then leads past another lake, down to **Ponte** in the Engadine (Route 29); being rugged and solitary at first, but improving in interest as it approaches the populous valley at its foot.

## ROUTE 32.

### Coire to Davos and the Engadine, by the Strela Pass. The Scaletta and Fluela Passes.

Diligence daily in 4½ hours to Langwies, thence to Arosa in 1½ hours. Langwies to Davos by the Strela pass by bridle-road. Only very light luggage can be taken.

For the Fluela Pass:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Davos to the Pass ..... | 4 | stunden |
| Thence to Süs ..... | 4 | " |
| 24 miles = | 8 | stunden. |

The main route from **Coire (Stat.)** is up Schalfikthal, or Valley of the Plessur, high up the mountains, where the villages are all perched, following each other in quick succession. The first is

**Maladers,** a Protestant village, hanging as it were on the precipice, which is washed by the Plessur far below. Calfreisen or Kalfreizan the next, is part of Maladers parish, and commands a fine view.

Castiel, St. Peter, and Peist, are next passed, with the road over the Julier in view to the south.

**Langwies,** in the pastures, 3,990 feet high, at the foot of the Strela, having 400 population, and a parish church, near which two fairs are held, for the people of this and the neighbouring Valley of Fundey, which turns off into the Prättigau.

From Langwies the diligence goes to **Arosa,** a small but favourite health resort. The hotels are often full in summer.

Passing the three villages of Saplin, you reach the **Strela Pass,** 7,800 feet above the sea, commanding a fine prospect; and thence descend to

**Davos Platz,** *Tafaas*, or *Taran* in Romansch, a winter and summer resort for invalids, among pastures and healthy pine woods, on the Landwasser (one of the head streams of the Rhine), 5,105 feet high. *Hotels:* Kurhaus; Hotel and Pension Belvedere, first-class; Hotel and Pension Buol, first-class, open all the year; Hotel d'Angleterre, first-class family hotel, very well situated; Hotel Victoria; Schweizerhof. *Church Service* (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). Its Town house, now used as a Refreshment room, contains a large room set off with the arms, &c., of the old families of this quarter. **Davos Dörfli;** 1½ miles distant, with a Kurhaus, prettily situated, and a good centre for excursions. This primitive mountain valley is watered by the Landwasser, flowing between the Grison Alps and the Schanfik Range. It was first peopled in the thirteenth century, and contains an agricultural population noted for their stature and cheerful humour; corn and cattle are their chief concern. The chalets are spread over the mountains, so that no patch of green meadow is without one. See MADDOCK'S *Davos Platz.*

A car-road *descends* the Landwasser, by Frauenkirch to **Glaris,** which has a mineral Spring. Here a way (a path up the Sertig-thal) conducts to the south side of the river, to the Schmelzboden iron works, and Jenisberg, to Filisur; but the main road passes on to Wiesen, where a path turns off over a picturesque wooden bridge to Jenisberg; and from Wiesen, by Schmitten to the Alveneu Springs, on the road to Coire, and up the Albula by Filisur.

From Davos, there is now a rail to Davos-Dörfli at the foot of the Schiahorn, near the Dovosen See, which lies under the Seehorn. From this it rises to Lower and Upper Laret, and the Black Lake; and thence over the Stutz Pass to Brück and Klosters, on the Landquart and the Meyenfeld Road.

The above line is the latter part of the new rail from **Landquart,** past Klosters and Davos-Dörfli to Davos Platz, which is always now used by invalids.

From Davos up the Scaletta, to

**Durrenboden** (*i. e.*, Dry Bottom, from the barren nature of the soil), with an *Inn*, 6,645 feet above the sea, near the source of the Dischma which waters the valley, and in view of the **Schwarzhorn,** 10,335 feet high, with a remarkably fine prospect from the top. The **Pass of the Scaletta** is 8,595 feet high; steep on one side, but presenting a gentle slope on the other. From the summit, a path strikes down to Sulsanna and thence to Scanfs or to Cinuschel in the Engadine

From **Davos** again, over the **Fluela Pass,** there is a mule path of 4 hours. It is a wild and dreary heap of rocks and glaciers, at the head of a valley which is parallel to the Dischma. It turns off at **Davos-Dörfli,** the lower part being dotted with forests. Above these brambles grow to the edge of the ice. At a point, 6,250 feet high, stands the hospice of Tschuggen, with some pasture near it. Above this, among masses of rocks which have been thrown down by avalanches, is a refuge for travellers. Others are placed on the other side of the summit, washed by two small lakes, 7,835 feet high; so that it ranks in elevation after the

Great St. Bernard. It lies between the Schwarzhorn (Black Peak), and the ridge of the Silvretta. Many icy peaks are visible; but the air of desolation is extreme. A path descends from thence through Süser-thal to **Süs**, in the Engadine. (Route 29.)

## ROUTE 33.

### Landquart, up the Prättigau, to the Engadine.

From **Landquart Station**, on the United Swiss Rail, there is a car-road to Klosters and Davos.

This road has since 1889 been superseded by the **Railway**, from Landquart to Davos Platz, the principal stations being Schiers, Küblis, Klosters-Dörfli, Klosters, Davos-Dörfli, and Davos-Platz. The time is under 3½ hours.

**The Prättigau** (or Rhætian Vale) is a broad, green, and fertile trough in the mountains, watered by the Landquart, and bordered on the north by the Rhætikon Chain on the Tyrol border. Length, 8 leagues; width 2 to 3 leagues; but in some parts it narrows so as to leave only room for the river. Its name is derived from the ancient *Rhætia*, by a slight change; in Romansch, it is called *Val Partenz*. The people (10,500) are German-speaking, Protestants, and breeders of cattle and sheep. Excellent wood and honey are produced, with a little fruit and corn in the warmer division of the valley. It was part of the Austrian dominions in the sixteenth century. In the Thirty Years' War, it was over-run by both parties. The Confederates, with French assistance, drove out the Austrians, 1623, and it became part of the Grisons Canton, by its union with the Zehn-Gerichte.

The valley is entered by the narrow passage or ravine of **Klus**, formerly guarded by Fragstein Castle, now in ruins above the river.

**Schmitten**, a village of 150 souls, under the remains of Solavers Castle, and divided from Grüsch by a bridge over the Ganei torrent, which flooded its banks, 1782, and destroyed a place called Pardisla. Six annual fairs are held here, and cherries grow, though it is 4,650 feet above the sea.

**Grüsch, (Stat.)**, near the above, contains about *seventy houses, with a mill, &c., and* is at the mouth of the valley leading up to the **Scesaplana**, called also the Saxa plana, Schecca plana, Pandeler Schroffen, Schilan, Sennkopf, &c.

[This is a trip of 5 or 6 hours, by mule. You pass Solavers Castle, which belonged to the last Count of Toggenburg, whose death was the signal of the independence of the Ten Jurisdictions. Above this is *Seewis* and its Castle; in 1¼ hour, the Garey, or Ganey mineral spring; then the châlets of the *Seewis* Alp, in 1¼ hour beyond. Leaving these you proceed along the edge of the ravine, to a plain covered with snow, near a glacier. This snowy plain is often-covered with great numbers of insects, blown this way by the wind. Crossing a rough patch, among broken rocks, you reach the summit of the mountain; a conical peak, the highest in the Prättigau, 9,760 feet above the sea, and commanding a splendid prospect. To the north are seen the Rhine, Constance Lake, the Swabian Hills, as far as Ulm, the Appenzell, and Toggenburg Mountains, Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt, Mont Albis and part of the Jura Range. Towards the east are the Vorariberg in Tyrol, the Mountains of Tyrol and Carinthia, as far as the Gross Glockner, and Salzburg, including the Peaks of the Brenner, Ferner, &c. On the south, the mountains about Tarasp in the lower Engadine, the Silvretta Pass, and others in the Grisons. And to the west, those of St. Gothard, the Uri and Glaris Cantons, &c.

A descent may be made from it, on the Tyrol side down to Bludenz, passing the *Lünér See;* which is shut in by high mountains, except at one gap, through which the north winds blow with such violence at times that the noise is heard 3 miles off.]

From Grüsch to Schiers the valley is covered with sand and broken stones, brought down by the Landquart. **Schiers (Stat.)**, near the river, a large village, with a large church, close to which the people beat the troops of Boldeson, one of their feudal oppressors, in 1622. An embankment has been raised as a protection against the ravages of the Schaubach, a mountain torrent, which may be ascended under Fanaserberg (7,040 feet) past Schuders and Drusen-thal (*i. e.*, the valley of Druses) over Drusen Thor or Pass, in the Rhætikon (7,170 feet high), and down Gauerthal, to Bludenz.

From Schuders, a shorter path to the left may be found over the Schweizer-thor (4 hours).

Pass Lunden to Rütinen, where a wooden bridge crosses over to Jenatz, on the Fideris side, the main road continuing along the north bank of the river, past Castels Castle, &c.

**Jenatz**, or Genatz, at the foot of a fertile height, with one or two villages near, contains 110 houses, a forge, and two mills; and is the place where most fruit is grown in the valley. It has also a sulphur spring.

**Fideris**, having a population of 500, in a pleasing part of the valley, is on a grassy height, with a forest behind it. It is noted for its excellent iron or acid *Springs*, which are in a picturesque hollow, 1½ mile higher up the mountain, 2,940 feet above the sea, fed by the Raschitscher Brook. There is good bathing accommodation for 200 persons; and expenses are only 2 to 3 francs a day. There are five springs at **Fideris Baths**, of which two are most powerful; one being used for drinking, the other for bathing in. They are beneficial in cases of fever, dysentery, and the like complaints.

On the Fideris Road there are several fine points of view, taking in the romantic ruins of Strahleck, on this side, and Luzeinberg and Castels Castles, on the other side, of the Landquart. **Excursions** may be made up the Casana or Fideris Mountain, past a fall over to Fandy, in Schalfik-thal, and thence to Davos and Coire, or to the pleasant Valley of St. Anthony and the Valley of Schelepina, beyond Klosters. In ascending the Fideris Ridge, you skirt a small lake, surrounded by dark conical peaks, of serpentine form, giving quite a green tint to the water.

Leaving Fideris you pass the ruins of an old manor house, or castle, called Strahleck, or Strahlegg, whence there is a remarkable prospect over the upper Prättigau. Over the Landquart bridge to

**Küblis (Stat.)**, which has a church with an image of St. Christopher, out of respect to whom the French spared the place in 1622. The family of Stadion had a seat here, one of whom was bailiff to Albert of Austria, and fell in the Battle of Näfels, 1388.

[At this point you turn up the Valley of St Anthony, or *St. Antönierthal*. It passes the Luzeinberg, or Castle of Luzein, and the terraces near it; then Paner and St. Anthony's Church, past quiet mountain lakes and rocky heights, remarkable for the echoes they send back. Above the church the path divides; one way over the Druser-thor, the other over the Sulfhuh Peak, into the *Montafuner-thal*, down to Bludenz or Landeck, in Tyrol. Paths also to the right strike over St. Antöni-joch, towards Landeck.]

**Sass** is the next place to Küblis, in the ascent of the Landquart, and contains about 600 population, among rocks and avalanches. The latter, in 1689, carried away fifteen houses with all their inhabitants. It has been mostly rebuilt since a terrible fire in 1735.

At Mezza-Selon Fall, the road winds up in zigzags to

**Klosters (Stat.)**. *Hotels, &c.:* Kurhaus Kloster Dörfli; Schweizerhaus; Hotel et Pension Vereina; Hotel et Pension Silvretta; Brosi. The chief village of a jurisdiction of the Prättigau, where the roads from Davos and Engadine, and the three head streams of the **Landquart** (Sardasca, Silvretta, Vereina) unite, 3,950 feet above the sea on a grassy plain in the mountains. It takes its name (Cloisters) from a former Convent of St. James here. The char-road crosses the river to Brück, and thence over the Stutz Pass, by a mineral spring, and lake, to **Davos** (see preceding Route).

To ascend to Silvretta, you follow the main stream of the same name to Montviel, from which a path leads up the Sardasca, on the left hand over Klost-thor into Tyrol. But taking the path to the right up the Vereina, you reach the glaciers and abysses of the wild **Silvretta**, 11,000 feet above the sea. From the summit there are paths down the glaciers to Lavin (by Piz Linard, &c.) or to **Süs**, in the Lower Engadine, in Route 29.

# SECTION IV.

## TYROL (AUSTRIA).

### INNSBRUCK AND THE VALLEY OF THE INN. SALZBURG, ISCHL, AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT. THE ZILLERTHAL, PINZGAU, AND GASTEIN BATHS. THE FINSTERMUNZ AND BRENNER PASSES, VALLEY OF THE ADIGE, THE ZILLERTHAL, PUSTERTHAL, DOLOMITE REGION, &c., ON TO MILAN, VERONA, AND VENICE. ROUTES 35 to 44.

## ROUTE 35.

### Bregenz through Vorarlberg, the Arlberger Pass, and down the Inn to Innsbruck, Salsburg, and Ischl.

**Railway.**—The **Arlberg** line, about 113 miles long, was opened October 21st, 1884, on the completion of the *Arlberg tunnel* (6 miles 250 yards long), commenced in 1880. There is now through communication between **Lindau** (Lake Constance), **Bregenz**, and **Innsbruck**. There are about 35 stations (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). On both sides of the Arlberg tunnel the line rises for about 18 miles each way, attaining an altitude of 4,300 feet above the sea, and it was here that the main engineering difficulties were encountered. The most interesting part, from this point of view is from Bratz to Langen; after Landeck the line mainly follows the valley of the Inn, occasionally crossing the tributaries of that river, with fine scenery round about. Between Bratz and Langen there are 15 large bridges and viaducts, two aqueducts, and 6 smaller tunnels and galleries as a protection against avalanches. The gradients are often 3 in 100 metres. The railway from Zürich, or Coire, joins this line at Feldkirch.

### LINDAU.

*Hotels:* Bayrischer Hof; Lindauer Hof; Krone; Sonne.

An old Bavarian town, on an island near the north-east corner of the Lake of Constance (Bodensee), connected with the shore by a long railway embankment and a wooden bridge. On *the quay is a monument to Maximilian* II., and on the pier a large marble lion, both by Halberg. There is also a fine fountain in the Reichsplatz, and a war monument. Steamers run frequently to Bregenz and Romanshorn.

### The Lake of Constance,

always spoken of as the **Bodensee** (see page 78), is constantly traversed by steamers running between the chief towns, Constance, Friedrichshafen, Romanshorn, Rorschach, Ludwigshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, &c. Between them all there is at least one daily service, and between the principal places 3 or 4 times daily. From Lindau to Bregenz, 6 or 7 times daily in summer, less frequently in winter. The passage takes about half-an-hour, and the 1st and 2nd class fares are 51 kr. and 27 kr. respectively.

### BREGENZ (Stat.)

*Hotels*: D'Autriche; Europe; Montfort; Weisses Kreuz; Schweizerhof; Löwe. Population, 4,700. The capital of Vorarlberg circle (Austrian), seated on a hill at the east end of Lake Constance (Boden See), where the Aoch falls in. It is very old, and is well built, especially the modern part on the shores of the lake. The church is a fine building, and the tower is ancient. Museum of local antiquities and natural history interesting. The old Castle shows traces of Roman work; and is supposed to partly occupy the site of the Roman *Brigantium*. Remains of Montfort Castle stand on the Gebhardsberg, or Schlossberg, hard by, near the Church, which commands a fine view of the Hohe Säntis and the whole of the Lake of

Constance. A splendid view is also obtained from the Pfänder (3,480 feet), 1¼ hour from Bregenz, where there is a commodious and well-managed hotel. The road is not at all difficult.

The Aberer family here have some early paintings of Angelica Kaufmann, who was born at Schwarzenberg, in the Forest of Bregenz near this, the inhabitants of which have a peculiar dialect and dress. Cotton and flax are spun; and ready-made huts or châlets are manufactured for the Alpine parts of Switzerland.

**Steamers** on the lake about 4 times a-day to Lindau, in Bavaria, Fredrichshafen, in Württemberg, where the railway from Stuttgart terminates, Rorschach in Switzerland (on the road to Constance, St. Gall, Coire, &c.); and to Constance at the other end of the lake. The Zürich and St. Gall Railway, *viâ* Rorschach, is carried on to Bregenz and Lindau.

There is an upper road to Innsbruck through the Bregenzer Wald and Lechthal.

**Dornbirn (Stat.)** A market town, with as many as 10,000 inhabitants, who make muslin and cotton goods, and carry on an important cattle trade.

**Hohenems (Stat.)** A small place of 5,000 population, of whom a considerable number are Jews. It has a sulphur Spring, frequented by invalids, and commands a fine view from the ruins of the Alt and Neu Hohenems Castles. At **Götzis (Stat.)**, further on, a village of 1,500 population, are remains of two more castles, which belonged to the Counts of Montfort.

Next, **Rankweil (Stat.)**, at the entrance of the Laternserthal.

**Feldkirch (Stat.)** *Inns:* Englischerhof; Löwe; Schäfle. Population, 3,800. On the Ill, noted for the actions between the French and Austrians, 1799 and 1800. Schattenburg belonged also to the Montfort family; the Pfründnerhaus (hospital) was built 1218. The Kurhaus, in a pretty spot, with fine gardens; its waters are saline and alkaline, and it is useful in lymphatic complaints, *mucous discharges, &c.*

[A road from here goes off by Vaduz, Balzers, and Coire in the Grisons (see Route 22), following the rail which here makes a junction with the Coire line at **Buchs**, *viâ* **Schaan-Vaduz (Stat.)** The Coire road turns off here, up the east bank of the Rhine to Mayenfeld, in the Grisons territory. It passes Neudeln and Schaan, to Vaduz (3 hours), in the principality of Lichtenstein; then in 3 hours to

**Mayenfeld** (*Inns:* Rössli; Sonne; Zum Falkniss), the Roman *Lupinum*, with a population of 960. Much corn and wine are produced here. The church is good; the best houses are in the suburbs. From Salenech tower, one of those belonging to its ancient castle (supposed to be of French origin), is a good view of the Rhine. Ragatz and the Pfäfers Baths are on the other side (see Route 24). In the neighbourhood are the beautiful Valley of Mayenfeld, among limestone hills; Falkniss, a peak of the Rhätikon (8,418 feet high); and Flesch, or Fläsch, with its *bad* or mineral water, close to the Rhine.]

The rail passes through a tunnel of 850 feet under the Schattenberg and crosses the Ill to **Frastanz (Stat.)**, then by **Nenzing (Stat.)** and **Strassenhaus (Stat.)**, with fine prospects to

**Bludenz (Stat.)** *Inns:* Post; Kreuz; Krone; Bludenzerhof; Scesaplana; Arlbergerhof. A dull town of 2,000 population, in the Valley of the Ill. The environs are more pleasant; a turn to the south-east leads up from the Ill into the populous *Montafuner Valley*, which is cultivated with cherry orchards, for kirschwasser (cherry brandy). The inhabitants differ in many respects from their near neighbours, and are evidently remains of one of the border nations, whose former boundary was the Arlberg. It is divided from the Prättigau and Engadine in Switzerland by the **Rhätikon**, a ridge forming part of the Rhætic Alps, 9,738 feet high at Scesaplana. From Schruns, the largest place in it, there is a fine view at Bartolomäusberg, and you may follow it round through the Paznauner-thal to Landeck.

**Dalaas** (8¼ miles), under the *Arlberg*, or Adlersberg, *i.e.*, Eagles' Mountain, 10,200 feet above the sea, covered with dark gloomy pine forests. The carriage road leads up to

**Stuben** (*Inns:* Traube; Post), at the foot of the Arlberg. The carriage road ascends to the pass over the side of the mountain, 6,200 feet above the sea, where the snow lies till May. Here are the Franzensbrücke, and the Hospice, for travellers, founded by the Brüderschaft, or brotherhood, of St. Christopher.

The railway tunnel, over 6 miles long, commences near here at **Langen (Stat.)**, and terminates at **St. Anton (Stat.)**

Descending by the road you pass through the beautiful Stanzer-thal, or valley of the Rosanna, on to St. Anton (8¼ miles); then to *Schnan*, where is a dark cleft or pass (the Schnaner-Klamm).

**Flirsch (Stat.)** *Inn:* Post. It has a fine view from Wiesberg Castle, and alabaster quarries. Near this is the junction of the Rosanna (or Stanzer) with the Trisanna (or Patznaun); the latter coming down from the glaciers of *Piz Linard*, 11,210 feet high.

**Landeck (Stat).** *Inn:* Post.

A village of 1,500 population, on both sides of the Inn, where the valleys of the Inn and Patznaun join, and the road from Botzen and the Wormser or Sanna Joch falls into the main road. The Bavarians took it in 1703. Notice here the forts of Landeck (now inhabited by poor people) and Schrofenstein just above the place; and the once strong Castle of Kronburg, on a cliff on the other side of the Inn, underneath which the rail runs. The valley of the Inn, which the road follows right through north Tyrol, is nearly 100 miles long, and in some parts only 2 to 3 broad.

Leaving Zams to the right, the rail passes by **Schönwies (Stat.)**, following the windings of the Inn, and reaches

**Imst (Stat.)** *Inn:* Post. A small market town, 2½ miles from the railway, with 2,500 population, who carry on a good trade in Canary birds. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1812. Close to it are the conical topped Tschürgant; Calvarienberg Chapel, with a fine range of view; Muttekop, 9,078 feet high; the gloomy Selvesser Valley, where you get a view of the **Wildspitz**, the Immsterspitz, on the north bank of the Inn—*a peak (spitz) of that ridge, to which Tschürgant belongs, and which here divides the* upper and lower roads to Innsbrück. Diligence from Imst over the Fern Pass to **Reutte**, in connection with a service of diligences by which **Sonthofen** Station, the terminus of the line from **Immenstadt** (Bavaria) may be reached.

Six miles further is Oetzthal **Station**, where the road into the **Oetzthal** turns off.

For grandeur and variety the Oetzthal is the finest part of Northern Tyrol. From Oetzthal Station there are public conveyances daily to Oetz, Umhausen, and Lengenfeld. Carriages may be hired. Good road to Umhausen, beyond there rough to Sölden, where it ends.

To **Oetz** in half-an-hour by carriage. *Inn.*—Kassel, good. Oetz is 2,500 feet above sea, at the foot of the Achenkogl (9,866 feet). To the picturesque *Piburger See*, 45 minutes' walk. From Oetz, past the falls of the Ache, at the foot of a huge cliff, and the village of Tumpfen in 2 hours to **Umhausen** (3,400 feet), with a good inn. Excursion to the grand *Stuiben-fall*. By keeping on the left bank of the stream the road may be reached by a short cut, 25 minutes above Umhausen, before it enters the gorge of *Manrach*, through which rushes the torrent of the Ache.

The village of **Lengenfeld** is next reached. Here the *Sulzthal*, opening to the left, communicates with the *Stubaythal* and Innsbruck. A guide is indispensable. **Sölden** (4,440 feet) is dominated by the majestic ice-covered Nöderkogl (10,375 feet). Here the road ends. Saddle-horses and mules may be had. The next place is **Zwieselstein**. Here the Oetzthal divides into the Gurgl— and the Fenderthal. From the entrance of the former the road over the *Timblerjoch* branches off to **Meran** by the Passeierthal in 14 hours. In crossing the pass keep to the signal-posts; a guide is advisable in case of foggy weather. The valley to the right hand leads directly to Fend by **Heilig-Kreuz** in 4 hours. Turning to the left up the Gurglthal the Alpine village of **Obergurgl** (6,238 feet) is reached in 3 hours; grand scenery; accommodation at the curé's. From here in 8 hours over the Ramol Pass (10,500 feet) to Fend (about 40 minutes below the summit there is an Alpine inn). Guide is necessary.

**Fend** (good inn), at the foot of the Thalleitspitze, is the best starting point for grand and

comparatively Alpine and Glacier excursions; the Kreuzspitze (often ascended by ladies) is to be recommended, as lying in the centre of the great giants of the Oetzthal. The Alpine clubs have greatly facilitated the ascent of many peaks and passes by constructing huts at great heights. Reliable guides, officially certified, may be had all through the Oetzthal, but in greatest number at Fend.

From Fend to **Unsere Frau** by the Niederjoch or the Hochjoch in 8 to 10 hours. The latter is the longer by one hour, but less difficult and more interesting. Ladies can take this route. Mules may be had; guide required. At the foot of the Glacier, which has to be crossed, an inn, 2½ hours from Fend, supplies refreshments. Past **Kurzgras** to **Unsere Frau** (good inns) the chief place of the beautiful *Schnalserthal*, thence in 5 hours past **Karthaus** (inn) to **Staben**, in Vintschgau. *Hotel:* Adler. From Staben there is a post road to Meran.

The next place down the Oberinnthal is

**Silz (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Post; Löwe—ten miles from Imst, near Peterberg Castle, the old ruined birth-place of Margaret Maultasch, the last native sovereign, who in the fourteenth century made over her dominions to her kinsman, the Duke of Austria.

**Telfs (Stat.)**—*Inn:* Post—on the Inn, under the lofty Hohe Munde. Peterskirche is ornamented by frescoes and paintings by Zoller, a native. Fine views from the Calvarienberg and the old fortress of Hörtenburg.

**Zirl (Stat.)** *Inn:* Löwe or Lion. A small town on the Inn, under the **Martinswand**, a vast precipice dividing the Ober and Unter Innthal. It is noted for the rescue from almost certain death of the Emperor Maximilian (about 1493) by Zips the hunter; the spot on the cliff's face is marked by a cross. Above are remains of Fragenstein Castle. The Klammschlucht is worth notice. The Calvarienberg offers an excellent view; but a noble one, of great extent, is obtained by ascending the Solstein (7 hours), which is 8,650 feet above sea. Over the *Seiraunbach*, to **Kematen (Stat.)**, and

## INNSBRUCK (Stat.), or Innspruck,

on the Brenner Rail.

Population, 23,600, including 2,000 garrison.

*Hotels:* Du Tyrol, well managed by Mr. Landsee; fine views over the town and valley.

Hotel de l'Europe, kept by Mr. J. Reinhart, newly built, well situated, moderate charges. See Advt.

Hotel Goldene Sonne; Hotel Goldener Adler; Goldener Stern; Habsburgerhof.

*English Church Service*, at Hotel Tyrol.

Capital of the principality or crown lands of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, seat of the Governor and Diet, of the law courts, university, &c., standing in a romantic spot, 1,920 feet above the sea, in the Innthal or Valley of the Inn, which is enclosed by vast mountains 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the valley itself. The Sill falls into the Inn close by. *Æni Pons* was the Roman name, and its present one (Inn bridge) is derived in the same way. It was repeatedly taken and retaken by the Bavarians, French, or the Tyrolese, in the memorable year 1809; and was especially the scene of Hofer's triumphant entry 15th August, after defeating Lefevre at Berg Isel. From the many new buildings which have sprung up within the last 10 years, the town has a very improved appearance.

The Inn divides it into two unequal parts, over which two bridges lead; in the town a wooden arched bridge, and at Mühlaue, a handsome suspension bridge, finished 1843. A triumphal *Arch* to Maria Theresa terminates the principal street, the Mariatheresienstrasse. The Rudolph Fountain was opened 1863, on the anniversary of the Union of Tyrol, 1363.

*Buildings and Sights.*—The Franziskaner or Hofkirche, called Holy Cross, has the remarkable **Monument of the Emperor Maximilian**, one of the largest in Europe (the Emperor is interred at Neustadt, Vienna). On a marble sarcophagus, 13 feet long, 6 high, is a kneeling bronze of Maximilian; the sides being covered with twenty-four elaborate bas-reliefs of the principal events in his life. Around this are twenty-eight colossal bronze *Statues*, 8 feet high, of distinguished princes of the house of Hapsburg, with the Emperor's wife and

daughter, Arthur of England, Clovis of France, Theodoric the Ostrogoth, &c., all in costume, with their crowns, armour, mantles, and rich dresses. The whole, except four, were executed by Alexander Colin or Collin of Mechlin, about 1530-60: casts of two or three of these figures are at the Crystal Palace. There are also the marble statue of Hofer (by Schaller), whose earthly remains were brought here from Mantua in 1823; and a monument to those who fell in the various struggles against the French. The Silver Chapel on the right from the entrance contains a Silver Virgin, and has, over a staircase, the tomb of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, the beautiful Philippine Welser, a merchant's daughter of Augsburg, also by Colin; in the niche under the covered staircase is the tomb of her governess, Philippine of Lorraine. Near it are twenty-three bronze statues, half the size of life, mostly saints of the houses of Burgundy and Brabant. In this church Christina of Sweden made a profession of the Catholic faith.

Other churches are, the Stadtpfarrkirche (St. James), which has, on the handsome high altar, a good image of the Virgin, by Lucas Cranach, and many fresco paintings; the beautiful Jesuitenkirche is built in somewhat barocco style, with a handsome cupola and fine altar-piece of the school of Rubens; Johanniskirche with fresco paintings; Nicolaikirche; the Kapuzinerkirche (1598), with the cell of the Archduke Maximilian. At the old palace (Hofburg) is the Riesensaal (giants' room) in which are family portraits and pictures of the life of Charles VI., and a beautiful chapel built by Maria Theresa out of the room in which her husband the Emperor Franz I. died suddenly 1765. Before it is the handsome and spacious Rennweg (race-course), with the equestrian statue of Leopold V. by Rheinard, near the triumphal arch, and beautiful garden laid out in the English style. The Old Fort with its golden roof (copper gilt) over the balcony of the exchequer, which originated with Frederick mit der Leeren Tasche (Empty Pocket), was once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol. Theatre, erected 1846; Town Hall. The Ferdinandeum has the *Landes-Museum* (daily, from 9 to 5; entrance, 50 kr.; catalogue, 20 kr.), with works of art by native artists, memorials of Hofer, collection of natural history, library, &c., University, founded 1672, and restored 1826, with various collections. An upper gymnasium (Theresianum) and botanic garden, with a large quantity of Alpine plants. University library in the old Jesuits' College, with 80,000 vols. Tyrolese glass painting and mosaic manufactory; Schuler's relief model of the Tyrol, in the Pædagogium.

*Promenades and Amusements.*—The Rennweg; Castle Garden; rifle shooting at the shooting place on the *Isel*, at the village of *Wilten* (whose abbey was, it is said, founded by the giant Haimon), which is famous for three actions in 1809, when the Tyrolese, under Hofer and Speckbacher, utterly routed the Bavarians and French; much visited, especially on Sundays. Schönberg, from whence the picturesque *Valley of Stubay*, with its high mountains and glaciers, may be visited. Patscherkofel, 7,300 feet high, with a fine view, 6 miles from Innsbruck. The finest excursion is to the **Lanser Köpfe**, 1,000 feet above the town, ascent on foot, in 1½ hour. The following route may be taken:—Innsbruck to Schloss Ambras (below) by omnibus, or 20 minutes' walk; then to Lans, 40 minutes (good Inn); from here in 30 minutes to the Lanser Köpfe. Return viâ Igels-Vill (Inns), 1½ hour, to Innsbruck.

Other excursions may be made to Martinswand; to the Solstein and Munde; to Maximilian's hunting seat, Weyerberg, with paintings by Cranach, Rubens, &c. Mühlau has a cold water-cure establishment, where is a monument, erected by King Ludwig of Bavaria, to the court player, Esslair, who died here 1840. Also the romantic Valley of *Selrain Gries*, 4 stunden from Innsbruck, from whence the nearest glacier, the Lisenzer Ferner, 8,100 feet high, can be visited in 7 to 8 hours. From here or from **Gries** in 4 to 5 hours to the Oetzthal.

**Schloss Ambras, or Ambras,** is 1 stunde from Innsbruck. It is now turned into a museum of weapons, models, furniture, and historical portraits. Tickets at the Hofburg, Innsbruck. The Archduke Ferdinand passed here most of the time of his 30 years' happy marriage with Philippina Welser; and her bath-room, &c., is still pointed out. Magnificent view of the Innthal; ½ stunde distant is the Egerdacher-Bad. A more distant excursion

is to the Zillerthal, by way of Strass. To the Brenner Pass about 23 miles.

## ROUTE 35—*Continued.*

### Innsbruck to Salzburg.

| By Road, | Posts | By Road, | Posts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Volders | 1 | To St. Ellmau | 1 |
| Schwatz, or Schwaz | 1 | St. Johann | 1 |
| Rattenberg | 1½ | *(a)* Waidringen | 1½ |
| Wörgl | 1 | Unken | 1½ |
| Söll | 1 | Reichenhall | 1½ |
| | | Salzburg | 1 |
| | | Posts... | 12 |

= 101 English miles=23½ German miles.

*(a)* At Waidringen you may turn off by road to Gastein by way of Lofer, Zell, Taxenbach, &c., a distance of 6¾ posts.

By *Railway*—Inn-bruck to

| | Kils. | | Kils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hall | 11 | Uebersee | 149 |
| Schwaz | 30 | Traunstein | 164 |
| Wörgl | 61 | Freilassing | 192 |
| Kufstein | 76 | Salzburg | 199 |
| Rosenheim | 111 | 10 kils.=6 English miles. | |

Thence to Linz and Vienna.

Innsbruck to Wörgl, 61 kils. Thence to

| | Kils. | | Kils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Johann im Tirol | 45 | Lend (for Bad Gastein) | 118 |
| Zell am See | 93 | Bischofshofen | 140 |
| Taxenbach | 109 | | |

Branch to

| | Kils. | | Kils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eben | 18 | Steinach | 80 |
| Mandling | 33 | Liezen | 93 |

Branch of 104 kils. from Steinach *via* Mitterndorf to Aussee (on the Lake)--Hallstadt (on the Lake)--Ischl—Ebensee (on Traun Lake)—Gmünden. Thence to Linz.

Selzthal (next to Liezen) 99 kils. Thence to Gratz, Vienna, &c.

Bischofshofen to

| | Kils. | | Kils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Werfen | 147 | Hallein | 175 |
| Golling | 164 | Salzburg | 193 |

The line follows the Valley of the Inn (known as the Unter Innthal) as far as Rosenheim.

**Hall (Stat.)** *Inns:* Bär; Post. On the Inn, with 5,400 population; having a church of the 13th century, with curious old vessels and a plain marble monument *to Joseph Speckbacher, the bold* and sagacious comrade of Hofer. He was born at Rinn, a little south. The salt works *(Salzberg)*, 7 miles to the north, and 5,500 feet above the sea, are worth visiting. Since 1236 they have regularly produced an enormous quantity yearly. Permission may be had of the director in the town. One road from Hall to Schwaz leads through the romantic Vomperthal, past Vomp and Viecht, with a beautiful Benedictine Abbey, now a school. But the high road soon after crosses the Inn to the right bank (leaving the rail, which follows the left bank) and brings you to

**Schwaz (Stat.)**, 8½ miles. *Inns:* Stern; Post; Zum Freundsberg. A small market town, with 5,000 population, on the Inn, and once noted for its silver mines (now exhausted), whence the Fugger family drew their immense riches. In 1525 they produced nearly £4,000 worth of silver. About one-fourth of its houses were built by the French, 1809. Copper is still worked, with a little iron; and woollens, hats, tobacco, cutlery, &c., made. At the Gothic parish church (which is roofed with copper) is a bronze monument by Colin; there are also the Franciscan Church, with some ancient frescoes; and in the neighbourhood are remains of the Castle of Ritter George of Freundsberg. Excursion to the Kellerjoch in about 5 hours, guide advisable.

From **Jenbach**, the next station, a road turns off into the Achenthal, in which is the **Achensee**, shut in by gigantic chalk rocks; thence by Kreuth, in Bavaria, and the Tegern See, on to Munich.

[**Strass**, not far from Jenbach, is in a beautiful country, at the mouth of the *Zillerthal* (Route 40), which turns off here, at Brettfall Hermitage. This is a very beautiful excursion, which will not take much time. Diligence from Jenbach to Zell in 4 hours. From Zell the Gerlosthal and Upper Pinzgau may be visited, see page 174.]

**Brixlegg (Stat.)**, with 1,100 inhabitants, and copper, lead, and other works, at the junction of the Alpach with the Inn. Pleasant excursion up the Valley to Alpbach in about 2½ hours.

**Rattenberg**, 11 miles. *Inn:* Stern. A small mining town, finely placed in the Innthal, of which there is a good view from the old castle. Beautiful wood carvings at the church. Ankeal

considered a cure for barrenness. By the road you pass St. Leonard's Church, built 1019, by the Emperor Henry II., having curious carved work, and **Kundl (Stat.)**. The Innthal is here closed in by the Brandenberger Joch.

**Wörgl (Stat.)**, 9½ miles. *Inn:* Post. Near here is the *Hohe Salve* (6,000 feet), the ascent of which may be made from hence. One line here goes on to Lend, for Bad Gastein (see Route 40), while the other turns round by way of

**Kufstein (Stat.)**, 10 miles. *Hotels:* Post; Auracher's. A pleasant, small town, on the Inn, here crossed by a bridge towards the Bavarian frontier. The rocky fortress of Josephsberg, above the river, which the French held, 1809, has been strengthened by additional works. Fine view from the Calvarienberg.

From Kufstein to **Kiefersfelden (Stat.)**, the Bavarian frontier town, then through **Oberaudorf (Stat.)**, Brannenberg, &c., through a flat country to **Rosenheim (Stat.)**, on the rail, where the line to Munich, which is about 40 miles distant, strikes off.

The line from Rosenheim to Salzburg (55 miles) passes **Prien (Stat.)**, close to the Chiemsee, a lake of about 11 by 7 miles. There is a branch here to Niederaschau, a favourite summer resort. Then past two stations over the *Grosse Ache* to Bergen, Trauentheim (rebuilt after the fire of 1851), by wooded hills to **Freilassing (Stat.)**, Bavarian frontier town, with branch line to **Reichenhall** (see below), and over the *Saalach* to **Salzburg** (see next page).

From **Wörgl**, by carriage road, the first place is

**Söll**, 9½ miles. *Inn:* Post. From here the Hohe Salve may be ascended. Then Elnau and

**St. Johann**, a station on the Lend-Gastein railway, on the Grosse Ache; where two or three streams, the Pramau, the Kitzbühler Ache, and the Reitner Ache, join it. *Inns:* Post; Bär; zum Hohen Kaiser. At the Anthony Chapel are some frescoes.

From this there is a good road to **Mittersill**, by way of

**Kitzbühel.** *Inns:* Adler; Stern. A town of 3,000 population, on the Kitzbühler Ache; near which are the Castles of Kaysburg and Löwenburg, and the Kitzbühler Horn, with a grand and extensive view from the top, 6,500 feet above the sea. Pension Pfleghof, in an ancient castle. Further on through the Thurn pass into the Pinzgau region, and to Mittersill (page 174).

The high road from St. Johann leads through fine scenery past Erpfendorf, on to

**Waidring**, 9 miles. *Inn:* Post. A favourite summer resort. Then through the deep valley, or gorge, of Strub Pass, the old fortifications, of which, except a tower, were destroyed 1809, you come to **Lofer**, where the Saalachthal begins, and a road turns south through Mitter Pinzgau. Further on, through the Knie Pass is the watering place of

**Unken.** *Inns:* Weisses Lamm; Post. It was nearly all burnt 1809. There are disused mines of silver and copper, and a custom-house close to the Bavarian frontier, where luggage can be *plombé* to save another examination when you get into Austria again, about 10 miles on. The Bavarian douane is at **Melleck.**

From Melleck you go on to Ristfeicht, near the Weldel and Kuhberg Hills, thence to the little village of Schnaizlreut (1 stunde from Melleck), at the foot of the Ristfeicht, which is 5,300 feet above the sea; from which the route leaves the Salach and runs past the Mülnerberg (4,530 feet), and in ½ stunde reaches the point where the Traunstein road turns off; thence through the Wesselgraben, past the Thumsee and Bad Kirchberg, to

**REICHENHALL (Stat.),**

In Bavaria, on a branch of the main line from Rosenheim to Salzburg.

*Hotels:* Louisenbad, excellent first-class, and moderate.

Hotel and Pension Burkert.

Post; Achselmannstein; Krone.

A watering place (population 3,000), at the centre of the great Bavarian *Salt works*, some of which date from the eighth century. It stands in a romantic hollow, 1,530 feet above sea. About 15,000 visitors come in the season, to the Brine and other Baths. The new Kurgarten in the Gradirpark is beautifully laid out, there is good music morning and evening, and it is thronged

with visitors. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). There are about thirty Springs, the best of which is the Gnadenquelle (Grace Spring), which yields 10,000 of the 16,000 tons yearly produce. Strangers are usually taken (tickets 1 mark, overclothing being provided) to the Grabenbach, an underground passage, where they see the pits, boiling houses, saw mills, forges, &c., long pipes or conduits, connecting this with the neighbouring towns, where brine is found, or wood for boiling is more plentiful. That to Trauenstein, 8 leagues long, is carried over ground which rises 828 feet in one part, and was executed by a master carpenter, named J. Reiferstheul, in the time of Maximilian I. (1618); the brine being pumped to the summit level by water works. Another to Rosenheim, on the Inn, was made by Reichenbach, in 1809, and is 12 leagues long. The third brings brine from the springs at **Berchtesgaden**, which, though but 160 feet higher, yet, because of the mountains between, the brine is first raised 1,580 feet by hydraulic works, and then falls 1,740 feet to Reichenhall, by a conduit, which is 6½ leagues in extent.

Rail to Salzburg. The coach Road descends the east bank of the Salzach to St. Zeno and its Gothic Convent, 330 feet long, founded by Charles V.; and having in its church pictures by C. Schwartz, Loth, &c., presented by Duke William V., besides monuments. From this you pass Froscham, Weissbach, Schwarzbach (leaving Marzoll Castle to the right), and after crossing the Austrian frontier again, you reach the charming town of

## SALZBURG (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Hotel del'Europe, finely placed in a park, opposite the Station.

Hotel and Pension Nelboeck.

Erzherzog Karl; D'Autriche; Goldenes Schiff; Mohr: Hirsch; Tiger; Regenbogen, &c.

*Café*, Tomaselli. There are also some Breweries, where you can lodge well and cheaply, though with inferior accommodation.

*English Church Service*, at the German Church.

It is the capital of a crown land or circle of the same name, seat of an archbishop, &c., on the Salzach, 1,340 feet *above sea*, surrounded by fine mountains on three sides, and often likened to Naples or Prague for the beauty of its situation. Population, 26,000 ; who make calico, leather, and hardware, chiefly for their own use. The Salzach, which pours down from an alpine valley abounding in every variety of scenery, divides the town in two parts, which are joined by a bridge, 370 feet long by 40 feet broad, and lie on the narrow tracts on both banks, at the foot of the *Mönchsberg* (Monk's Hill) and *Kapuzinerberg*, which command splendid views from their summits. On one of these peaks is the *Hohen Salzburg Festung*, an old fortress of the eleventh century, from which there is a fine prospect. Tickets, 40 kr.

Salzburg was the Roman *Juvavia*, built by Hadrian, and destroyed by the Barbarians; and it has produced several remains of antiquity, collected by Herr Rosenberger, and now removed to Munich. In St. James's Hospital is a Roman bath.

It was formerly a fortified town, with eight gates, one of which stood at a cutting through the Mönchsberg, 450 feet long. This is called the Neuthor, and a statue of St. Sigismund, in memory of the constructor, stands outside it. The houses are built of red marble, from a quarry close by, and have flat roofs, in the Italian style. The old streets are narrow, and the squares small though regular. A terrible fire in 1818 destroyed property to the amount of five million florins, including two churches, the archbishop's palace, &c. Since then it has been much improved by new streets, squares, and parks.

The chief square, Residenz (or Hof) Platz, is set off by a magnificent white marble *Fountain* 45 feet high, erected 1664. On one side is the *Residenz Schloss*, a large pile with columns in front of it, now used for public offices. It can be seen on application to the porter. It includes various rooms, as the Rittersaal, the Karabinersaal, the Marcus-Sitticussaal, the Council Chamber, and, in the third storey, portraits of the prelates of Salzburg who resided here as prince-archbishops of the province, before the Revolution, in succession from Arno, the first archbishop 798, in the time of Charlemagne. The people were first Christianised by his predecessor Hrodbert, or Ru-

(or Irish) missionary, who built a chapel on the Waller Lake.

Opposite the Hof stands the large Palace called the *Neubau*, used for Government and post and telegraph offices; opposite is the main-gnard-house. In Michael's, or Mozart's Platz, is a bronze *Statue to Mozart* (born at No. 225, opposite the Golden Crown Hotel), erected by his townsmen in 1842, modelled and cast by Schwanthaler and Stiegelmayr. The *Mozart Museum* is at No. 7 getreidegasse; entrance, 50kr. Hours—8 to 11 and 1 to 4, on week days; Sundays and festivals, 10 to 12. It contains a collection of relics of Mozart. Mozart's House is in Makart Platz. Beautiful mosaic pavements were found when digging the foundation for the statue; one is in the Museum, but the finer was taken to Vienna.

The Domkirche, or *Cathedral*, was built 1614-68, by S. Solari, of Como, on the plan of St. Peter's. It has a front of white marble; many statues and altars of marble in the interior, which is noble and simple; paintings, by Sandrart, &c.; a large organ, and some relics and books in the Schatz Kammer or Treasury. A gallery connects it with the garden and new summer palace of the archbishop, called Mirabell, which has been rebuilt since the fire of 1818. It now belongs to the town. Here Otho, the late King of Greece was born, in 1815.

*St. Peter's Church* is a fine building, containing the tombs of St. Rupert, and Michael Haydn, 1806, a composer, and brother to the great musician, Joseph. There is here an old curious Leichenhof or corpse house, where the body rests, as it used to do at the lichgate in some church-yards in England (Beckenham for instance); also many ancient tombs as far back as the fourteenth century, and the bones of St. Maximus. This church is on the site of one built, they say, by St. Rupert. From the church-yard, a staircase in the rock leads up to the former dwelling of St. Maximus, with a rude chapel which he excavated with the help of his fifty disciples.

The famous Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter has a library of 40,000 volumes, many MSS. and rare early editions. On the Nonnenberg, or Nun's Hill, where stood the Roman Fort of Juvavum, is the Ursuline-Nunnery Church of the fifteenth century, behind the high altar of which is a splendid stained window, done 1480. St. Margaret's Church was built 1485. That of the University, now styled the *Lyceum Church*, on Universitäts Platz, was built 1697-1707, in the Classic style, from designs of Fischer von Erlach. St. Sebastian's has been rebuilt since the great fire of 1818. It contains some handsome tombs, and the monument of the celebrated physician, Theophrastus *Paracelsus* of Hohenstein, who lived at a corner house, No. 397, near the bridge, where they show his figure or portrait, and an inscription stating that he lived and died there, anno 1541. There are altogether twenty-four churches, only one being Protestant. That of Holy Trinity was destroyed in the fire. St. George's, in the court of the Hohen Salzburg, has statues in red marble of the twelve Apostles.

A former Marstall, or stable of the archbishops, is now a cavalry barrack. The Sommerreitschule, or Summer Riding School, has three galleries cut in the rock, shaped like an amphitheatre, for spectators. The rock is of white marble, and a small river runs through it. A Winter Riding-School is also attached.

Among other buildings are the Künstlerhaus, for picture exhibitions; the Kurhaus and Badhaus in the Stadt Park. The Carolino-Augusteum *Museum* (Fr. Josefsqual) offers several attractions; such as a cabinet of antiquities, another of middle-age objects, a pinacothek, or picture gallery; a collection of natural history, minerals, birds, and insects a herbarium, library, and collection of coins. Almost all are of Salzburg origin, and mostly gathered together by the former curator, Herr Leihhausverwalter Füss.

The views and **Environs of Salzburg** are of great beauty and interest. Among the best points of view close to the town are the Mönchsberg, Franzisci-Schlossl, Kapuzinerberg, and the Nockstein. To reach the Kapuzinerberg you leave the Kapuzinerkloster to the right, and pass through a gateway (closed) by ringing a bell. A small donation is expected by the porter. *Aigen Castle*, belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg, is at the foot of the Gaisberg, and commands an unequalled view of the Salzach Valley in the morning light. The best point is the *Kanzel*, which may be reached by taking the upward path from the Refreshment-

house, following the brook to the upper waterfall and then turning to the right to the Kanzel. The *Gaisberg* itself, about 4,200 feet high, is best ascended from **Parsch** (a station on the Hallein railway) by a mountain railway 2¾ miles in length. From the top (Hotel Gaisbergspitze) there is an enchanting view over the Alps and the Hochgebirge. Further away, at the foot of the Untersberg, are the Kugelmülen, or Shot Mills, the celebrated Fürstenquelle, and the marble quarry, which yields such excellent marble for the town buildings. *Schloss Hellbrunn*, an Imperial pleasure Castle (tramway from Salzburg), has many beautiful fountains, and all sorts of amusements for holidays, besides a theatre cut in the rock, and the Monatsschlössen. At ¾ stunde from this is Glaneck Castle. Untersberg, a large mountain, at the base of which is an immense bog, may be ascended from Glaneck, which is 4 miles from Salzburg. There are three peaks: the Geiereck, the Salzburger Hochthron (each about 6,000 feet), and the Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6,500 feet). Guide not necessary in clear weather.

A railway (12 hours) connects Salzburg with Linz and Vienna. From here, if not from Reichenhall, the Bavarian salt town of Berchtesgaden (5 stunden) may be visited, as well as the beautiful **Königssee**, or Lake (1¼ stunde further). The passport will be called for.

An excellent road runs to the town, passing the narrow ravine between the Untersberg and Göll, up the course of the Albe. Not far from Grädig, you pass St. Leonard's Chapel; Gartenau Castle, and two or three defiles, where the Bavarian territory commences. Schellenberg is a salt village, in a dangerous part of the Alm, which may one day overwhelm it, if a landslip from the hills above should stop its course. One of these falls occurred in 1830.

## BERCHTESGADEN,

*Hotels:* Bellevue; Post. Population, 2,000. Stands on a pleasant height over the Alm, and has the castles of Lustheim and Adel, and other country seats round it, with the double-headed Watzmann rising behind. The *Salt works*, its chief attraction, may be visited by leave of the inspector. The entrance is under the Liebfrauenberg Hill.

This is a much-frequented summer resort, the neighbourhood being very beautiful. There are numerous pensions, and an endless variety of charming excursions, the Königssee being the great attraction.

Limestone mountains compose the beautiful country in the neighbourhood, rising at the icy peaks of Göbel to 8,500 feet and Watzmann, 8,990 feet high, and circling the **Königssee.** Many small rivers water this charming tract; as the Schrainbach, which passes a natural bridge before it tumbles into the Lake; the Albe, or Ache, and others; besides six lakes. Cattle, honey, salt, chamois, and deer are the chief products. The King of Bavaria used to come regularly to hunt here, near the Königssee, which is also called St. Bartholomew Lake, It is about 6 miles by 1½, and lies deep in the mountains. On the north side the Königsbach falls into it from a height of several hundred feet. A good restaurant is found at the hunting lodge of St. Bartholomew. About 1 league from it is the Ice Chapel, as a sort of vaulted arch of ice stretching over the Eisbach is called. To the west of it, in the valley formed by the Hackelhopf and Simetberg, flows the Schrainbach; it offers a fine spray-like fall, and other attractions.

About 10 minutes further is the **Obersee,** a lake about a mile long, at the bottom of vast mountains, from which the Röthbach and other streams pour down. A difficult path conducts you hence to Blühnbach hunting lodge, and, should time be favourable, the Rossfeld may be surmounted for the view it commands. At the summit of one of the peaks of the Watzmann there is another fine prospect to be had, from the Rothe Chapel, of the Steinerne Meer, &c.

Two other beautiful but smaller lakes are within 3 or 4 leagues. Ramsau and its salt waters should also be visited, as well as the Hintersee, the Kaltenbrunn, Diesbach, and Wimbachthal in its neighbourhood.

# ROUTE 35—*Continued.*

## Salzburg to Ischl, in the Salzkammergut.

By Road—to Hof, Strobl, and St. Gilgen, Ischl,= about 32 English miles; or, rail, 37¼ miles, passing through St, Wolfgang (Localbahn) whence Steamer over to St. Wolfgang (for the ascent, by rail) of the Schafberg.

The stations by rail from Salzburg to Ischl are Engendorf, Thalgau, St. Lorenz (branch to Mondsee), Blomberg, Scharfling, St. Gilgen (below), St. Wolfgang (Localbahn)—steamer to St. Wolfgang for the Schafberg (below) and Strobl.

The road winds round the foot of the Gaisberg to Kirchbigel, and Hof; hence it follows the south bank of the Fuschl Lake to a village of the same name, at the head of it. Between it and the Mondsee (another lake to the north), the **Schafberg** rises up 5,835 feet above the sea. It is now easily ascended by mountain rail to the *Inn* on the top, where the entire chain of the Styrian Alps lies spread out before you, with nine different lakes of the Salzkammergut, one of the finest prospects in Germany.

**St. Gilgen,** or St. Giles (*Inn:* Post), charming village at the upper end of the Aber See, or St. Wolfgang See.

**St. Wolfgang** is a market town built round a rocky height, on which the Gothic church stands. In this ancient building, is one of the greatest treasures of art or antiquity in the country, namely, a large old German altar-piece, of painted canvas at the sides, but the middle part carved in wood, 1481, under Abbot Benedict, of Mondsee, with figures of the Virgin, St. Wolfgang, &c., and in excellent preservation, filling the entire breadth of the church. A good fountain, cast 1515, stands in the court.

From St. Gilgen the post road on the west side follows the border of the lake to Schwarzenbach, and thence down the beautiful stream which issues out at the bottom, to

## ISCHL (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Hotel de l'Imperatrice Elisabeth (Kaiserin Elisabeth); Zum Goldenen Kreuz; Hotel de la Poste; Stern; Krone.

Patients pay a kurtaxe after 6 or 12 days, ladies being charged half price, and children about one-sixth.

Baths of every description. English church service in the season.

Lodging in almost every house, for thirty kreuzers to one florin a day.

*This charming bathing place, 1,500 feet* above sea, in the heart of the **Salzkammergut** (*i. e.*, the "Imperial Salt Domain"), dates only from 1823, and stands in a valley under the Noric Alps, on both banks of the Traun, which is partly navigable here. There are about 5,500 inhabitants.

Several thousand visitors frequent it yearly, including the Imperial Family and the Austrian nobility, attracted by the fame of its salt springs, and the inexhaustible variety of the walks and excursions among the picturesque Alpine scenery, in its delightful neighbourhood. It stands, so *to* speak, in the middle of a garden of mountains, at the junction of a beautiful hilly country, with the grander masses of the Alps, all clothed with forest, and abounding in falls and romantic scenery. The most striking points near the town are the Kalvarienberg, Postbüchl, and Siriuskogl or Hundskogl.

Ischl, being modern (its celebrity only dates from 1828), is one of the best built towns in the province, and numbers among its structures a corn market; large salt works, including the Kolowratsche Sudhaus, or Boiling House, the Salzamtgebaüde or Salt Office; two hospitals, one of which is for the poor; a theatre, built 1827; post office, &c.

In the market place stands the new *Bath-house* (Kursalon), with an appropriate inscription—"*In Sale et in Sole omnia consistunt*," or "Salt and Heat are the life of all things." It has a large saloon, and twenty cabinets for various kinds of baths, supplied from hot brine springs below, called Maria Theresienquelle, Maria Louisenquelle, &c., or the mother lye of the Salt Pans; and which are taken in the common way, or in the form of vapour, douche (spritz), shower (regen), wave (wellenschlag), mud (schlamm), and other baths. There are also sulphur baths, mud (schlamm) baths, and baths of the fir, or pine leaves (fichtennadel) baths. All these are excellent restoratives in diseases of the lymphatic glands, scrofula, hæmorrhage, palsy, weak nerves, &c. Wirersquelle is a very abundant spring of cold water. Swimmschule and Gymnastische Heilanstalt for treatment by gymnastic exercises.

Near the Swimmschule is a Museum with a collection of the natural productions of Styria and the Salzkammergut. For some years Ischl was the

seat of the provincial government, till a fire burnt the old Castle, 1705, when it was moved to Golsern. The Church has been rebuilt since another fire in 1771; in its old tower a Roman inscription is fixed, beginning, "*Romanvs Materni.*" The principal places of amusement are the Rudolfsgarten, the Wirergarten, the Sophien-Esplanade, and the Schmalnauer Garden, the latter on a height on the other side of the river Ischl (which joins the Traun here, after coming down from Lake Wolfgang); it commands a noble view all round of the mighty Alps, and the gigantic Dachstein in the back ground, covered with eternal snow. Another splendid prospect may be enjoyed from the *Kalvarienberg* Belvidere. Every excursion in the beautiful environs has its peculiar charm; and almost every height, building, or resting place, is distinguished by the name of some great personage.

Besides these nearer trips, more distant ones are taken to the finest parts of the Salzkammergut; among which, those to the Hallstadt, Gmünden, Kammer, and St. Wolfgang Lakes, all at a short distance from the town, present an endless variety of striking and romantic scenery. As they are always referred to, a full list of these objects of attraction here follows, with the time to reach them, &c.:—

## 1.—Walks in the Environs of Ischl.

| | | Hour. |
|---|---|---|
| Belvedere | On the Kalvarienberg | ½ |
| Comtessen Platz (Countess's Place) | Near the Theresens Hütte, on the Jainzenberg | ½ |
| Dolca's Abendsitz (Dolca's Evening Retreat) | In the Ramsau of Jainzen | ½ |
| Eleonorens Einsamkeit (Eleanor's Retreat) | On the Kalvarienberg | ½ |
| Elisens Rühe (Eliza's Repose) | In the Schmalnauer Garden | ½ |
| Ernestiens Wahl (Ernest's Choice) | On the Kaltenbach Road | ½ |
| Erzherzog Rudolph's Brunnen (Grand Duke Rudolph's Spring) | Ditto | ½ |
| Freundschafts Sitz (Friendship's Seat) | To the left of the Laufen Road | ½ |
| Fürsten Platz (Prince's Place) | On the Kaltenbach Road | ½ |
| Gustav's Platz (Gustavus's Place) | Against the Poschlüchel | ½ |
| Henriettens Schirm (Henrietta's Shelter) | On a hill to the right of the way to Wirer's Wood | ½ |
| Hochstokwiese (Hochstok's Field) | In the Obereck | ½ |
| Hohenzollerns Wasserfall (Hohenzollern Waterfall) | In the Ramsau of Jainzen | ½ |
| Kaiser Franzens Alpenberg (Emperor Francis's Alp) | Behind the Volksgarten | ½ |
| Kaiserin Platz (Empress's Place) | On the Kaltenbach Road | ½ |
| Magyarenbank (Hungarian's Bench) | On the Sophiensplatz Road | ½ |
| Malfatis Himmel (Malfatis's Heaven) | In front of the Jainzenberg | ½ |
| Maximilian's Ahorn (Maximilian's Maple) | To the right of the Salzburg Road | — |
| Octagon | On the Sirius | ½ |
| Prater | Foot of the Hundskogel | ½ |
| Princessinen Platz (Princess's Place) | On the Fürstenplatz Road | ½ |
| Protokas Erbauung (Protokas' House) | On the Ebensee Road, in front of the Kohlensteen | ½ |
| Sophiens Platz (Sophia's Place) | Above Elisens Rühe, to the right | ½ |
| Sophiens Thal (Sophia's Valley) | At the foot of the Katterberg | 1 |
| Staudenheims Ubersicht (Staudenheim's Observatory) | In the Kaltenbach, on the Fürstenplatz Road | |
| Sterzens Büche (Sterzen's Beech) | On the Height of the Kaltenbach | |

Suzannens Erholung (Susanna's Recreation) .....
Theresens Hütte (Theresa's Cabin) .....
Ugartes Andenken (Ugarte's Remembrance) .....
Volksgarten (People's Garden) .....
Wirers Hain (Wirer Wood) .....

Near the Prater .....
Passing by the Hofsmidgütel ..... ½
On the Kaltenbach Road ..... ½
On the main road ..... ½
Behind the Hundskogel ..... ½

From Ischl, by Reiterndorf and Pernegg, to the *Salzberg* or Saltmine, is 1½ stunde. It was first discovered in 1562, and has been worked ever since, by means of galleries driven into the sides of the mountains, of which there are now 13, one over the other. The rock is chiefly argillaceous gypsum. Having obtained permission from the salt officer at Pernegg, you find a guide and mining dresses at the salt works. The horizontal gallery or tunnel by which the visitors enter is the Maria Ludovica (Louisa), at the mouth of which are two granite pillars, placed there as a memorial of the two emperors' visit in 1808. By successively walking and sliding, and a little boating as well, in the dark recesses of the mountain, you at length reach the salt caves. The mountain itself is 3,000 feet high. The galleries are illuminated once a week. Permit must be obtained at the Salinenamt, Ischl.

More distant excursions in the *Salzkammergut* are mentioned below. The district bearing this name, signifying literally the Salt-chamber-good, or private salt estates of the Austrian Kaiser, is not only rich in salt works but in natural beauties; being an epitome of whatever is striking or magnificent in Switzerland, while in the simplicity and uprightness of its inhabitants, you are reminded of the Tyrolese. Within an area of 12 square German miles, no country in Germany offers more worth seeing in proportion to its size than this district; lakes, forests, waterfalls, mountains, glaciers, all are here concentrated in profusion. Its population may be 18,000, of whom 5,000 and upwards are Protestants, chiefly settled at Goisern and Obertraun. Hallstadt, Ischl, Ebensee, Laufen, and Gmünden are the principal towns, and, for the most part, are seats of salt works.

This beautiful territory may be reached by three routes: namely, from Münich, or from Switzerland through Salzburg, by way of St. Gilgen; from Gratz by Aussee (by rail); and from Vienna and *Linz, by way* of Lambach and Gmünden (by rail); *the last being the most attractive.*

II. Distant **Carriage Excursions** from Ischl, to the principal points in the Salzkammergut:—

Places around *Atter or Kammer See (Lake).*

| | Leagues. |
|---|---|
| Weissenbach Klause | 1½ |
| Hofschmid Alpe | 2 |
| Holzaufug | 1½ |
| Aeussern Weissenbach | 2½ |
| By the same to Kammer | 5½ |
| " " Unterach | 3½ |
| **Round the *Gmünder See.*** | |
| Ebensee | 2 |
| By this to Offensee | 3½ |
| " Reinbachstrub | 3 |
| " Karbachmühle | 2½ |
| " Gmünden | 4 |
| " Frauenkirchen | 2½ |
| " the nearer side of the Lang-bath See | 3 |
| " the further side | 3½ |
| **Round the *Gosauthal.*** | |
| Gosauzwang | 2 |
| Gosau | 3½ |
| By this to the nearer side of the Gorausee | 4½ |
| By this to the further side of the Gorausee | 6 |
| **Round the *Halstädtersee.*** | |
| Steg | 1½ |
| Gosaumühle | 2 |
| Hallstadt | 2½ |
| By this to Obertraun | 3 |
| " Koppenbrütterloch | 4½ |
| Kössl | 3 |
| Hirschbrunnen | 2½ |
| Waldbachstrub | 3½ |
| Rudolphs-Thurm | 4½ |
| The Salzberg Mountain | 5 |
| **Round the *Schwarzensee.*** | |
| Wirers Wasserfall | 2 |
| **Round the *Stroblsee.*** | |
| To Wolfgangersee | 1½ |
| Capitel Alpe | 2½ |
| St. Gilgen | 3 |
| By St. Gilgen and Scharfling, to the Mondsee | 4 |
| By St. Gilgen to the same | 5 |
| **Round the *Wolfgangersee.*** | |
| St. Wolfgang | 2 |
| By this to Falkenstein | 5 |
| " " Schafberg | 5 |

The excursions most recommended are the following:—*First.* By Laufen in the Weissenbach-thal to the **Chorinsky Klause,** which is a large embankment or dam with flood gates, within which the waters of the Weissenbach are collected and when filled with timber felled from the mountains above, are allowed to rush out, carrying everything with them down to the Traun. This is done about once a month, the day being announced at Ischl.

*Second.* From Ischl, by rail, past Laufen, where is a short fall of the Traun, 18 feet high, to **Goisern (Stat.); Steg (Stat.)** opposite, and Hallstatt, on the **Hallstätter See.** Here are boats which traverse the lake in 2 hours. It is surrounded by mountains, most of their names ending in Kogl (kugel, a ball), and rising nearly 10,000 feet above sea, close to the shore. There is no human habitation or footpath round the lake, which presents a scene equally gloomy and imposing.

## HALLSTATT (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Seeauer; Bellevue.

From Ischl by carriage to Steg, then boat to Hallstatt; or by rail from Ischl to Hallstatt station, thence steamer to the town.

This is a salt town, of 2,400 inhabitants, many of whom are Protestants. It stands on the west side of the lake, at the south border of the Salzkammergut, and is romantically placed at the foot of the Salzberg Mountain. There are three churches (besides a Protestant Chapel), the best of which, lately restored, contains a good altar-piece of wood-work. Notice also the Salt-works and Orphan Asylum. The streets lie close to the shore, and are built on an amphitheatre-shaped rock, at so steep an inclination that they are connected by steps instead of cross streets. A brook dashing down from a rock forms a small waterfall in the middle of the place. By a good, though steep, path you climb in 1 hour to Rudolfs-thurm, or Rudolph's Tower, which is perched on a rock 1,150 feet high, and was built 1299, by the Emperor Albert, to protect the salt works from the encroachments of the Salzburg prelates. It is occupied by the Bergbeamten, or mining officials.

About 700 feet higher is the opening to the pit of the Salzberg. A safe path goes over this mountain *in 4 hours, to the* **Plassenstein,** 6,400 feet high, commanding a splendid prospect. Rail to **Aussee** and **Selzthal.**

From Hallstatt the snowy **Dachstein,** 9,845 feet above sea, is best visited. With a guide, whose fee is 10 florins, you set out for the glaciers towards evening, at the best time, sleep in the Simony Hut, about 6½ miles from the town, whence you ascend in the morning to the Karls Eis-field. This is an immense glacier, surrounded by bare marble rocks. The lofty peaks of the Gjaid-stein, Hohe Kreuz, and the magnificent double peak of the Dach- (or Thor-) stein are seen shining through the mist. A new road and special facilities for climbing have made the ascent easy, but 8 hours are required to reach the summit. In returning, you can pass the **Waldbachstrub** in the very beautiful Echernthal, the most considerable fall in the Salzkammergut, dashing down in three leaps over a steep cliff. One view of it may be got from steps cut in the rock above it; another from a projection below. The Schleier-fall is almost as high.

The Echernthal (independently of the Dachstein ascent), Hirschbrunnen, and the Kessel, in the immediate neighbourhood, deserve a visit for their picturesque and charming scenery.

*Third.* In returning to Ischl it is as well to make an excursion into the Gosauthal, as you may go by the lake to Gosau-Mühl, or walk by a fine footpath along the celebrated Gosauzwang. A way for the brine troughs, 450 feet long, is carried over the entire valley on seven square stone pillars, 140 feet high in one fall. The Gosau Valley itself is a pleasant wooded hollow, 4 stunden long, widening somewhat in the middle, at the village of Vorder-Gosau, or

**Gosau,** which consists of groups of houses, scattered up and down the sides of the valley. It numbers about 1,300 souls, mostly Protestants. From the village a carriage road leads over the Gschütt Pass, through the Russbachthal, in 5 hours, to

**Abtenau** (*Inns:* Ochs; Post), from which you reach the picturesque Lammerthal (3 hours), Golling, and the road from Salzburg to Gastein.

The road over the Zwieselalp (with a guide) to Abtenau is more picturesque, but also more difficult. The view from the Zwieselalp is exceedingly fine.

# ROUTE 86.

## From Salzburg to Gastein Baths.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Road to Hallein | 3 | German miles. |
| Golling | 2 | " |
| Werfen | 3 | " |
| St. Johann | 3 | " |
| Lendt, or Lend | 2 | " |
| Hof Gastein | 3 | " |
| Wildbad Gastein | 1½ | " |

82 English miles=17½ German miles.

By Rail to Hallein and Lend (page 163) as below, 47 miles; thence by road.

Leaving Salzburg, the road goes up the east bank of the Salzach, past the fort of the Untersberg, at Leopoldkron Pleasure Gardens, to Morzg Church, which contains tombs of the Stolberger family. Then to Hellbrunn Castle, and the villages of Anif Alm, and Kaltenhausen (excellent beer), to

### HALLEIN (Stat.)

*Inns:* Post; Sonne. An ancient salt town, as its name indicates, of about 5,000 souls, on the Salza, and at the foot of the Dürnberg, in which are the salt mines. These may be visited by permission of the Inspector (which the landlord manages) being so clean and dry that even ladies may examine them without inconvenience. You first walk through a long passage; from whence there is a descent on two polished beams, with guiding ropes at the side, to the first shaft in 1½ minute, though it is 350 feet deep. In the same way you pass three or four shafts, and arrive at a small lake, over which is an immense crystal vault, which it is worth while to see lit up. It is calculated that it would take a whole week to traverse all the ways of this mine. You are brought out to daylight again on a kind of railway, through a passage cut in the rock. One person pays, for guide, clothes, and lights, 3 florins; a party, 1fl. 50kr. each; beside a small fee on being presented with a box of samples of the salt-stone. The visit requires about 1½ hour.

From Hallein an excursion may be made to the Rossfeld (2 stunden) which is 5,050 feet high, and does not require a guide.

*The next place* on the Gastein Road is Kuchel; *then comes* **Golling (Stat.)** *Inn:* Post. A village of 600 inhabitants, from which the fine Schwarzbach or *Gollinger Fall* is about ¾ hour, easy walking. Over a precipice of the Hohe Göll or Göhl, the *Schwarzbach*, which is supposed to be an outlet of the Königs See, dashes down 420 feet in three leaps, foaming, and rushing, and glittering with the most beautiful colours in the morning light, especially between 10 and 12 o'clock. Blocks of the cliff project over the abyss from a natural bridge in the midst of the fall.

A road turns off to Abtenau and Hallstatt page 161).

About 1 stunde from Golling are the *Oefen*, narrow gorges, through which you see flowing, at the depth of 80 fathoms, the contracted Salzach, almost shut in by the huge confused masses of rock.

Not far from this is Pass Lueg, where the road is cut out in the rock between the peaks of the Hagen and Tennen Gebirge. This pass is partly avoided on the rail by a tunnel. In one part these peaks approach so near, that no room was left for the path, for which, therefore, a ledge has been cut in the face of the rock. The Salzach rushes along at the bottom. At the upper end of the pass is Hohenwerfen Castle, built as far back as the eleventh century to guard this part of the route. This dark and narrow gorge was the scene, in 1809, of an obstinate engagement between the Tyrolese and the Bavarians, and of late has been skilfully fortified.

**Werfen (Stat.)** *Inn:* Post. A market village of 700 souls, having a church, with a singular monument, on which is the statue of Christopher von Kuenberg. It stands in an agreeable position in the valley, 440 feet above Salzburg. About 540 feet higher than the village itself is its old castle, built by an Archbishop Gebhardt, as far back, according to accounts, as 1076. In the neighbourhood are some elevated peaks, as the Tennen Gebirge (about 7,000 feet above the sea), the Rasengebirge-Gründeck, and the Ilmgebirge; also the valley of the Blühnbach.

The route divides here; one part going off east to **Radstadt (Stat.)**, on the line to Selzthal; the other to Gastein, which if followed, past **Bischofshofen (Stat.)** under the Bischofshofen ridge, brings you to

**St. Johann-im-Pongau (Stat.)**, or St. John.

Several good Hotels. Here the hills begin to sink down into vast plains, while the climate and soil improve. St. Johann is a very suitable centre for excursions. The *Liechtenstein Klammen*, extraordinarily wild defiles with waterfalls, &c., are well worth a visit, and can be seen in 3 hours by taking a vehicle from the station (2 fl. 20 kr, there and back) to Plankenau. Overclothing and an umbrella should be taken.

The road from Radstadt, by way of Wagrein, falls in at this point. This part of the valley is called the Pongau, and joins the Unter Pinzgau at Lend.

Passing on up the Salza, the road and rail go through **Schwarzach (Stat.)**, which has become memorable in history as the place of meeting of the Protestant peasantry in 1730, when they resolved to abandon their country rather than give up their faith. At the Inn, where they concluded the Salzbund, or Covenant of Salt, is still preserved a table on which the Lutheran peasants ratified the league by the ancient custom of dipping their fingers in and tasting salt. On this account Archbishop Firmian, after the ill success of his overzealous missionaries in bringing them back to Romanism, ordered the expulsion of 22,000 of them, and thereby inflicted an incurable blow on the prosperity of his large possessions.

**Lend (Stat.)**—*Inn*—on the Ache, which here forms an exceedingly beautiful fall as it empties itself into the Salza. Several picturesque bridges cross the river. There is a fine fall of the Gasteiner Ache near its junction with the Salzach. This part was formerly a tract of forest infested by robbers. The Unter Pinzgau begins here; but the road leaves it to ascend the Gastein Valley. To Hof Gastein (12 miles) 10 fl.; Wildbad Gastein (16 miles) 13 fl.; continually rising past the Klammhöhe, which is 1½ stunde long. Diligence to Wildbad, thrice daily in 4 hours.

The **Klammstein Pass** is a wild and formidable looking defile, nearly 1 stunde long, lined by perpendicular precipices. There used to be a dangerous way through it, first cut in 1539, by Archbishop Mathias, now superseded by an excellent carriage road. Some remains of a fort are seen near the Klammstein Bridge, over the Ache. After this you enter the Gasteinerthal, a valley usually called **the Gastein**, closed in on the south by snowy mountains, 9,000 to 10,000 feet high.

This magnificent valley, which its early Celtic inhabitants called *Jastun*, the Romans styled *Gastuna*, whence the modern name is derived. Its principal basin which is watered by the Ache and its branches, is about 5 miles long, and covers the same number of square miles. The soil is a mixture of lime, clay, and granite, of which last the highest peaks are composed; but the rocks in general present a great variety of mineral formations and are covered with pines, firs, and other coniferous trees. A few chamois, lynxes, wild cats, bears, and wolves, are found; game is scarce.

The population may number about 4,000 souls, poor but honest, robust, and attached to old customs, and living chiefly by cattle breeding, as the climate is unfavourable to agriculture. At the Reformation it supported a great number of inhabitants, but many having been compelled to emigrate on account of persecution for conscience sake, the valley has been much depopulated. Traces of a Roman way are left. At a recent epoch, three strangers appeared in the valley, and astonished its simple people so much by their riches and liberality that a memorial is still preserved in the name of a chapel between Klammstein and Bävenkogel, dedicated to the Drei Waller or Three Travellers. Gold and other metals were formerly extracted in large quantities. Its mineral springs, for which alone it is now remarkable, were discovered in the reign of Tiberius. The chief place of the valley is

## HOF, or Hof Gastein.

*Hotels:* Moser; Müller; Blaue Traube

A bathing place of about 100 wooden houses, including some ancient ones which belonged to the proprietors of the decayed gold mines, who resided here from the eleventh century, when the place was first founded. It stands 3,000 feet above the sea, on each side of the Kirchbach. A large stone house was converted by the Bishop of Erlau into a bath-house, the *Militärbad*. There are also others, the *Aktienbad*, *Gutenbrunnbad*, &c. The sources are higher up the valley, at Wildbad, but a supply is brought down by wooden pipes, 2 stunden long, made by a joint-stock company in 1828. The temperature of the water, which is above 1°

Fahr. at its outburst, falls to a little over 90° at the Bath-houses. The *Gamskahrkogl*, and several other peaks here, are about 8,000 feet high.

Leaving Hof, the new carriage road, called the Furstenweg, follows the Ache, and crosses a bridge to the west bank. Hunsdorf Castle, a ruin to the right, was the seat of the Weitmoser, a family of rich miners who often entertained their sovereigns here. A later proprietor, John Leykofer, was obliged to fly in the religious persecutions of the seventeenth century. The villages of Lietersdorf and Lavern are also here; and paths which lead into the Valley of Kauris, by way of Bucheben, and into the Grossarl Valley. With the assistance of guides acquainted with the mountains and short cuts, a most interesting series of excursions may be made in a few days.

The valley on each side of the Fürstenweg expands as you continue to ascend, and opens up many charming sites and points of view. After passing the Hoëlbad torrent, you reach

## BAD GASTEIN, or Wildbad Gastein.

*Hotels:* Badeschloss; Straubinger's; Flink; Grabenwirth; Weismayr; and many Pensions.

It consists chiefly of a number of lodging-houses (several having baths) besides villas, 3,400 feet above the sea, on the slant of the Graukogel, above a narrow defile between this mountain, which is 9,840 feet high, and the Schneeberg, which is 6,560 feet.

It was the limited space here which induced the making of the pipes to Hof Gastein, as above-mentioned; there the situation is more open and agreeable; but it is away from the fine mountain trips in which the Wildbad abounds. There are a new Catholic Church, a small Protestant Church (built by the Emperor William), and a Hospital (founded 1489, by Strochner, a rich miner). Close to the Castle, built 1794, by Archbishop Hieronymus, and now appropriated to bathers, are the fine *Falls* of the Ache, which tumble down 210 feet and 290 feet in two principal leaps, from a fissure of the Graukogl.

Those famous **Hot Springs** were known to the Romans, as "Gastuna tantum una." There are seven springs in all. The Fürsten and Doctors-*quellen supply the Fürstenbad*, which contains *room for five, at a charge of 1 to 2 florins* weekly, Vollbad contains room for fifteen; the Castle or Bade-Schloss, room for twenty, at 2 to 5 florins; others fewer. Such is the number of visitors in the season (May to September) that it is necessary to bespeak lodgings beforehand, of the bath director, and sometimes even to supply yourself with provisions. Warm clothing should be taken.

The Springs, as they issue from the Graukogl, are as high as 35° Reaumur, or 117° Fahrenheit; which cools down to 36° Reaumur, in the evening, and by 5 o'clock in the morning is reduced to 28° Reaumur (94° Fahrenheit), the degree of heat at which they are usually taken. All the Springs are of remarkable purity and softness, so that they are valuable for their cosmetic properties, as well as for their more important uses, in cases of weak nerves, debility, rheumatic affections and lameness, suppressed secretions of the skin and kidneys. Elderly persons, whose habit of body has grown sluggish, find great advantage from these waters. The Emperor William I. always declared that they "set him up and made him young again." The central points are the Schloss Platz between Straubinger's Hotel and the Badeschloss, and the *Wandelbahn*, a long glass gallery, with a Café and reading-room, which serves as a promenade in bad weather.

**Excursions** over the mountains are numerous, and the splended Alpine scenery of the Hochgebirge may be here enjoyed in its full extent. Horses and mules, at fixed tariff, including trinkgeld.

St. Nicholas Church, built 1389, is in the **Anlaufthal,** a charming defile, watered by a branch of the Ache, at Bükstein. Above it, the Höckerbach tumbles over a precipice.

The **Kötschachthal,** a fatiguing path, but very interesting, passing the Schreckbrücke (Terrible Bridge), the Kesselalpel and Rauchzagel Falls, and other scenes of savage sublimity. One vast precipice rises 3,000 feet on the face of the Ankogel, which is 10,675 feet above the sea. It was ascended by M. Thurweiser, in 7 hours; and a peak called Hocktauern was reached, commanding a splendid prospect, as far as the confines of Carinthia, and Italy, &c.

To **Böckstein.** In passing the Schrekbrücke, on the other side, you reach a pretty path into the Valley of Hinterbaden, and by this to Böckstein,

which has a good Hotel and Kurhaus. From this go over to the Nassfeld (1½ stunde), or Wet Field, a fine valley, so called from the great number of picturesque torrents and springs which abound in it. Here is the Nassfeldhaus, erected by the German Alpine Club, where the interesting part ends. From Nassfeld, the Pockhart may be visited, to the two lakes on its plateaux, which are peopled, not by fish, but by salamanders and lizards. Out of the larger one, the Unter-Pockhart See, the Schelier-Fall Cascade tumbles down. The view is extensive and magnificent.

The *Graukogl* and the *Gamskarkogl*, each over 8,000 feet, are the favourite mountain ascents, guide required for both. The latter is perhaps better ascended from Hof-Gastein, and in the former case the glaciers lie somewhat nearer and more accessible and the scenery is more varied, though the views are similar. On the southern side lie the interesting small lakes, the Reedsee and the Palfnersee.

**Ascent of the Flugkogl, near the Wildbad, and of the Tisch, near Böckstein.**—These two mountains, though comparatively low, offer a superb panorama to the eye. From Wildbad, in 3 to 4 hours, you gain, by an easy path, the upper part of the Zitrauer Alp, and the Thronegg, on that part of the mountain which is nearest the Tofernkogl, called the *Flugkogl*. Thence the eye ranges over an immense field of alps and rocks, and takes in the Grossarl Valley to the north; Lueg defile to the north-west; the Schmittenstein, and the Little Gaisberg, near Hallein, to the north-west; the long chain of Lungau, the Ankogl, above the Gletscher-Tischelker, to the south-east. Not far from this glacier are the small Lakes of the Elendscharte. On the south and south-west may be seen the Plattenkogl, Stuhlkogl, Radhausberg, *Mallnitzer Tauern*, the Duke-Ernest and Tauris; beyond which and further south, is the Bluttauern; and further west the Sonnenblick and Hohe-aar. Nearer are the Valleys of Böckstein and Gastein; while the Grossglockner and Weissbachhorn here appear like two brilliant pyramids of ice; the Valley of Angerthal and the Tisch are near Böckstein.

From the last place you may reach the top of the **Tisch** *in 2 hours, by a* troublesome but most attractive way. The prospect from it is as grand as that just described; and it has the advantage of being, beyond all others, the most accessible point for obtaining a comprehensive view of all the objects of notice in this quarter.

To *Heiligenblut* in the Rauriserthal, the Fuscherthal, the Kapunerthal, &c., also deserve notice as objects for longer excursions from the baths.

The path up the Ache, above Böckstein, leads up the Nassfeld and over the Glaciers of the Mallnitzer Tauern to Mallnitz at the head of the Drave; and thence down to **Ober Vellach (Stat., 8 stunden)** and Spital, in Carinthia.

## ROUTE 37.

### Landeck, by the Finstermünz and Stelvio Passes, to Lake Como and Milan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Ried | 1 | post. |
| Pfunds | 1 | ,, |
| Nauders | 1 | ,, |
| Mals | 1¾ | ,, |
| Prad | 1 | ,, |
| Trafoi | 1 | ,, |
| Franzenshöhe | 0¾ | ,, |
| St. Maria | 1 | ,, |
| Bormio (Worms) | 1½ | ,, |
| Bolladore | 1½ | ,, |
| Tirano | 1½ | ,, |
| Sondrio | 1¾ | ,, |
| Morbegno | 1¾ | ,, |
| Colico | 1 | ,, |
| Varenna | 1½ | ,, |
| Secco | 1½ | ,, |
| Carsaniga | 1½ | ,, |
| Monza | 1 | ,, |
| Milan | 1½ | ,, |
| | 23¼ | posts=about 207 miles. |

Diligence daily from Landeck to Mals in about 9½ hours. Omnibus from Mals to Prad, connecting with the daily (summer) diligence from Eyrs to Bormio. Diligence from Bormio to Sondrio, where the rail to Colico and Milan may be taken.

The road as far as the Wormser or Stilfser Joch (*Stelvio*, in Italian), is one of the most remarkable and beautiful in the Tyrol. The pass is distinguished for its height (9,175 feet above the sea, at the latter point), in comparison with those of St. Bernard, Gothard, Simplon, &c. Though the road over the Wormser Joch is 1,000 to 2,000 feet higher than these roads, and therefore the highest in Europe, it is not less safe; after a short suspension of traffic the roadway was thoroughly re[illegible]

good order. It was planned by Donegani, and constructed 1810-25. Embankments carry it over the marshes, and solid bridges across the deep gorges of the river; long chains of zig-zag terrace (called tourniquets and giravolti), ease the steepness of the way along the precipices; while to break the fall of the avalanches, it is in many parts strongly arched over and converted into tunnels and galleries which render lights necessary to view them.

**Landeck,** as in Route 35. From this the road goes up the Inn, past Flies and Prutz to the *Finstermünz Pass,* at Ried. From Prutz you may visit the *Kaunserthal;* at the upper end of which valley is the great Gepaatsch Glacier, the longest east of the Adige. In the neighbourhood is Ladis sulphur spring, near a bridge called Pontlatzerbrücke *(Pons Ladis),* which joins precipice to precipice, over the deep gorge below; memorable for the defeat of 10,000 French and Bavarians by the Tyrolese in 1809.

**Ried.** *Inn:* Post. A pretty village, with some castle ruins near it, a Capuchin Convent and fine views of the Oetzthal Glaciers. It stands at the entrance to the Grand **Finstermünz Pass,** a narrow, dark defile, 3,700 feet above the sea, and famous like many others for exploits in the Tyrolese war against the French. A bridge stretches across the narrowest part close to Pfunds, which is built on both sides of the river, and has a pretty Pfarrkirche or chapel. The best part of the pass is at the foot where the Walstehbach falls in, and whence a footpath strikes off into Switzerland. Here the carriage road leaves it, on account of its narrowness, and turns off to

**Nauders,** a place half burnt 1880. *Inns:* Post; Mondschein; Löwe. It has a Castle. [Excursion by way of **Martinsbruck** to the upper part of the Inn, or Engadine, in Switzerland, by ascending which, you may get to Chiavenna on the Como Lake.] At the Reschen See, the basins of the Inn and Etsch or Adige border on each other. The pass beyond it, the **Reschen-Scheideck,** 4,600 feet above the sea, is the lowest carriage road over the principal chain of the Alps. At Graun, on the high bridge, you get a view of the top of the **Ortler.** St. Valentin auf der Heide. On the road to the *Malser Heide, where Maximilian lost a battle against the Swiss, 1499, you pass several castles* (the Fürstenburg, &c) and the Marienberger Stift or convent.

**Mals.** *Inns:* Post; Hirsch (Stag). A small town 3,400 feet above the sea, from which excursions may be made into the Schlinger Valley, with the Volzaspitze and its extensive views. Diligence from Mals to Prad, 9¾ miles.

[Near Mals is **Glurns** (*Inn:* Sonne), a small fortified town of very ancient date, where fruit is raised, 3,000 feet above sea. It is the chief town of Upper Vintschgau. Beyond it, still ascending this branch of the Etsch, is the Austrian douane of Taufers leading on to Munster douane on the Swiss side; thence to Sta. Maria, Fuldera, &c., and at length to Zernetz in the Engadine.]

Along the high road the mountains are snow-topped, and the Etsch or Adige flows at the bottom. The road to Milan turns off below Schluderns, at Spondinig, to **Prad;** where the proper road over the Wormser Joch Pass begins—a work which figures amongst the greatest of modern engineering undertakings. It cost the Austrian Government three millions of florins to make it, and requires 17,000 florins yearly to keep it in order. The coach takes 10 to 12 hours to get over to Bormio, about 29 miles. From the douane behind Gomagoi and Stilfs (or Stelvio), where houses seem to hang on the face of the rocks, the road leads along the Suldenbach to

**Trafoi.** *Inn:* Post. A village 5,000 feet above the sea, from which a desolate path to the south brings you to the **Ortlerspitze,** the highest peak (spitz) in Tyrol, 12,815 feet above the sea, and first ascended in 1804. The ascent can now be best accomplished by sleeping at the Payerhütte. A guide is necessary; time for the ascent, 9 hours. The three *Holy Springs* (of Christ, St. Mary, St. John) are at the foot. Near Trafoi are the Glaciers of Trafoi and Madatsch. From this the road becomes more wild and grand. It winds up by zigzags past the icy Monte Cristallo, to the cantoniera *Franzenshöhe* (*cantoniera* is a station or refuge) where you get a view of Madatsch. Near here was the scene of the supposed accident which caused the death of Madame de Tourville. From Franzenshöhe it is 1½ mile to the

**Stilfser Joch,** or **Stelvio Pass** itself, where the road inspector lives, at cantoniera Ferdinandshöhe, 9,055 feet above the sea, and 900 above the snow line. It is the highest inhabited house in

Europe, and is a Meteorological station. The Ortlerspitze shines out in all its majesty to the left.

From this point the road, protected by heavy galleries partly hewn in the rock, gradually descends by the Umbrail Valley, or bed of the Adda, into the **Valtellina** as this part of Lombardy is called, to Sta. Maria cantoniera and Custom House, close to the **Wormser Joch**, over which a mule path leads in 2½ hours to Sta. Maria in the Munsterthal. Further down you reach the Branlio Valley and the cantoniera Spondalunga, where you are out of the region of eternal snow, and come to the sixth or last cantoniera, Piatta Martina. Here the road bends into a frightful hollow, the Wormser Loch, in which valley the fall of the Adda is seen creeping along a precipice; and at length reaches the last of the (seven) Italian galleries, Dei Bagni, with walls 4 to 6 feet thick, and an obelisk 40 feet high, near the town of Bormio. The climate here is already milder, and pines appear, though the peaks are snowy. Further on are the warm *Baths* (**Bagni Nuovi**) and

**BORMIO,**

Or **Worms**, as the Germans call it.

*Hotels:* La Posta; Albergo della Torre.

A watering-place (pop., 4000), picturesquely seated on the Adda, in upper Italy, about 4,020 feet above the sea, and 1½ mile from Bagni Nuovi, 560 feet higher. The French took it from the Grisons, 1796, and burnt it 1799, but it has revived with the making of the road. St. Antonio's Church (there are seven or eight) has paintings by Canelino, a native. The hot sulphur *Springs* at the Bagni Nuovi (good hotel here, closed October 15th) are from 95° to 117° temperature, and used by visitors, July to September; the bathing house on the cliffs contains sixty rooms and twelve baths. Near this is the Pass of Fraele, leading up to Sta. Maria in the Grisons; the Valleys of Colathal in the Val di Sotto (the Adda) and Padenosthal strike off to the west, under Foscagno Mont; and, to the east and south-east, a diligence road leads through Val Furva, past S. Nicolo, to the iron springs of Sta. Caterina, above which are *Monte Confinale* (11,075 feet above the sea) and *Monte Gavia* (?) (11,000 feet) on the Tyrolese borders.

From Bormio to Sondrio, Colico (on Lake Como) and **Milan**, as above.

# ROUTE 38.

## Landeck to Meran, Botzen, Trent, and Verona.

LANDECK TO MALS, as in the preceding Route. The post villages after that are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eyrs or Eyers... | 1 | post |
| Latsch ..... | 1½ | ,, |
| Meran ..... | 2 | ,, |
| Botzen ..... | 2 | ,, |
| | 6½ | posts from Mals, or 11½ = 100 miles from Landeck. |

The whole distance can also be done by rail from Meran to Botzen, thence by Trent to Verona.

From **Mals** past Tartsch and Schluderns, near Churburg Castle, to Spondinig, where the Milan Road turns off over the Wormser Joch. Further on, through Val Venosta, the old country of the *Vennonetes* (now called Vintschgau), and down the course of the Etsch or Adige, which the road follows all the way to Verona, you come to **Eyrs**; then by Laas, at the entrance of the Laaserthal, and Kortsch to

**Schlanders.** *Inn:* Post. The climate becomes milder, and chestnuts and a few vines appear, and the scenery is more picturesque. The Valley of Schlandernaunthal runs off to the north, leading over the Daschel (or Taschl) Joch (9,065 feet) to the Weiss Kugal (12,275 feet) and the Oetzthaler Alpen. Fine view of the latter, and of the Ortlerspitze. At Göflan are good marble quarries and a white marble bridge over the Adige.

**Latsch.** *Inn:* Hirsch. It stands in a pretty spot, and has several castle ruins, an old fort, and St. Martin's Pilgrimage Church.

A walk of 12 hours into and along the fine *Valley of Martell*, with its old castles, brings you by the *Madritsch Joch Pass* (10,340 feet), and the great **Ortlerspitze** (see page 166), to Trafoi.

Following the road you pass the picturesque ruins of Castelbell, perched on the top of a rock. Near this, for about a mile, the river tumbles over a series of shelving rocks, something like Schaffhausen. Then **Naturns**, just before which the wild Schnalserthal opens and leads up to the Glaciers of the *Oetzthal range*. From this over the Töll (view from the bridge) to the charming environs of Meran. Swift sparkling streams [illegible] every valley. The vines are [illegible]

across the road, making a delightful canopy.

## MERAN (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Habsburgerhof, fine garden, good accommodation; Erzherzog Johann; Graf von Meran; Tyroler Hof; Hassfurther; Sonne; Pension Villa Regina, &c.

Population, 5,300, who are chiefly occupied in the culture of the vine and fruit. A great winter resort for consumptive patients, for whose comfort ample arrangements are made. All travellers (not on business) who stay above 3 days, have to pay a *Curtaxe*. The Kuchelberger red country wine is made here. This walled town stands 1,100 feet above the sea, in a beautiful and cultivated valley, with old castles and villas perched on the peaks around; above twenty ruined forts may be seen from the Passeyerbrücke, a stream which joins the Adige here. It was the Roman *Maja*, and the old capital of Tyrol, whose Counts were seated here till 1363, when it passed, through Margaret Maultasch, to the House of Austria.

Their ancestral *Castle* of **Schloss Tirol** or Tyrolerburg (Teriolis), which gives name to the country, stands on a rugged grey rock, in a fine spot, among ravines, waterfalls, &c., overlooking the Valleys of the Vintschgau and Passeyerthal. It is grown all over with cherry trees. The people uncover their heads when they see it. The French tried to destroy it, and sold the remains to a farmer; but in 1814, the people bought them back to make a present of them to their sovereign, and it is now state property. The interior is adorned with curious paintings and carvings of an early age, and with various memorials of Hofer, who was taken by the French 1809, in the Passeyerthal near his own house. In 1838, the Emperor Ferdinand presented the patriot's family with their house and the land surrounding it.

Among the buildings in Meran are, the Pfarrkirche (parish church) of the fourteenth century, having the highest tower in Tyrol; the Spitalkirche, built in the fifteenth, a good Gothic specimen; a Wasserheilanstalt or water-cure; and the new shooting-stand, with the kursaal for drinking whey. In the Laubengasse, which is lined with arcades in the Italian style, is the old *Burg* (30 kr.), another residence of the Tyrolese Counts. Other interesting Castles are *Lebenberg* and *Schönna*.

*In the neighbourhood is* EGARD bathing place, with four good sulphur *Springs*, known for the last two centuries, and of low temperature; they contain carbonic acid, and cease to run between the middle of November and April. There are two handsome Bathing houses, with vapour, shower, and douche baths. They are beneficial in cases of gout, diseases of the skin, &c. West of the Botzen Road, near Lana, in the beautiful Valley of Ulten, is the *Mitterbad;* an iron spring noted for its powerful properties. The shepherd boys of the valleys around migrate in troops every year into Suabia, &c., to tend cattle, and bring back a few shillings.

From Meran, the road down the Etschthal (Adige Valley) goes through a luxuriant but marshy vegetation, past many picturesque ruins, and vineyards; or the branch rail may be taken past the stations of **Untermais**; **Gargazon**, on the Aschlerbach; **Vilpian**, on the Möltenbach; **Terlan**, where the best Tyrol wine is produced, with an old church spire much out of the perpendicular; **Sigmundskron**, and its very fine castle; to

## BOTZEN (Stat.), or BOZEN,

*Italian* **Bolsano**, on the Brenner line.

*Hotels:* Kaiser Krone, in the best part of the town, good and moderate; Victoria; Engel.

Population, above 10,500. The Roman *Bolzanum* and capital of the circle of Botzen, and one of the liveliest places in Tyrol, on the Adige, where the Talferbach joins it. It stands in a sheltered valley, with an Italian climate, in a situation very favourable for trade, for here the chief roads from Italy, Switzerland, and Germany meet, and during the prosperity of Venice, it was a very busy centre of commerce. Four famous commercial *Fairs* have been held yearly since the eleventh century, and are worth seeing on account of the picturesque display of the costumes of south Tyrol. The people speak Italian and German. The town is neatly built. At the Gothic Pfarrkirche, of the fourteenth century, are some old tombs, and a good interior. The Franciscan Convent has a fine Gothic altar in the transept chapel. There are also a Capuchin Priory, and a Collegiate Foundation; the Rathhaus, or Town Hall, a Merchant's Hall; the Castle or Fort, and the Palace of Archduke Rainer, formerly Governor of Lombardy.

The Gottesacker ("God's acre"), or Cemetery,

contains some good monuments. Two thousand Frenchmen were captured here in the rising of the Tyrolese, 1809, against their oppressors. In summer heats the people live up the mountains, at Oberbotzen, &c. In 1878, Mr. Freeth, a London bicyclist, travelled on his machine 1,000 miles across France, Germany, and Switzerland, to Botzen. It was the first bicycle seen in Switzerland.

Omnibus from the Railway Station to Kaltern (for the Kalterer See, &c.), in 3 hours. Also, in summer, over the Mendel, or Mendola, to Malé (below), in 12 hours. Or to the Mendel (good hotel here), in 5½ hours, returning next morning.

EXCURSIONS.—These are numerous, and require several days. To the Calvarienberg and Sigmundskron Castle, perhaps the finest in the Tyrol, with charming views; the mountain ruin of Hoch Eppan, Kalterer See, Kurtatsch, and the picturesque remains of Schloss Runkelstein in Sarnthal. At the village of **Gries** is an old Augustine Convent, where the Benedictines of Muri, expelled from Switzerland, are settled. Its handsome parish church has paintings and frescoes by Knoller; the churchyard behind the old one (which contains a Gothic altar), commands a pretty view of the Etschthal. The country houses here are inhabited the whole year round by invalids in search of health, the climate being even milder than at Meran. On the Ritten, above Oberbotzen, are the curious "earth pyramids" of Lengmoos, about 60 feet high, formed of porphyry conglomerate, acted on by the rain and floods. The Sarnthal. The Grödenerthal, in which are ruins of the old Castle of Kastelruth, with a fine view. On Seiser-Alp is one of the finest pastures in Tyrol, where you may make trial of the Heuschwitz Bath. The Schlörn or Schlern Ratzes watering place, with iron and sulphur springs.

| By Road, from Botzen to Verona | | |
|---|---|---|
| Branzoll | 1 | post. |
| Neumarkt | 1 | ,, |
| Salurn | 1 | ,, |
| Lavis | 1 | ,, |
| Trient or Trent | 1 | ,, |
| Roveredo | 1¾ | ,, |
| Ala | 1 | ,, |
| Peri | 1½ | ,, |
| Volargne | 1½ | ,, |
| Verona | 1½ | ,, |
| *106 miles=11¾ posts.* | | |

But this is now performed by **Railway** in from 3½ to 5 hours. The line runs in the same direction as the high road.

From Botzen the post road leads over the Lorette brücke, through a boggy unhealthy district, to Leifers, where vines and maize are cultivated, and silkworms are reared. Past **Branzoll**, where the Etsch becomes navigable, to

**Neumarkt (Stat.)**, or *Egna* of the Italians. *Inns:* All' Angiolo; Post. The Romans called it *Endideium*. To the east there is a way into the Fleimserthal, or Val di Fiemme.

**Salurn (Stat.)**, or *Salorno*. *Inn:* Krone (Crown). A village of 1,200 population, with some fine castle ruins, commanding the narrow pass here. Near this is the Titschbach Fall, worth seeing. As far as this German is spoken, but henceforth you must make yourself understood in Italian.

**St. Michele (Stat.)**, or *Wälschmichel*. Here a road turns off into the fine Valley of the River Noce past the Nonsberg, one of the most delightful in south Tyrol, leading on to Bormio (about 75 miles). It was the old seat of the *Naunes*, and is highly populous and cultivated with vines, mulberry trees, &c.

[From **St. Michele** or Mihele you cross the Etsch, to Mezzo-Lombardo (or Walschmetz), then up the Noce (or Val di Non), through the fine Pass of Rocchetta, by Denno, near the old castle of the Thun family, Flavon, and Teres, to

**Cles** (13 miles), the principal place in the valley, where the carriage road ends. St. Remedio's Pilgrim Chapel is perched on the cliffs (about 6 miles off). A little further is Revo, where there are fine views up and down the Non Valley, and also up the Novella, which opens here, and may be ascended by a path which leads (to Fondo) over the Mendel to Botzen, and over the Gampen to Meran (past the Mitterbad). After Revo, the valley bends round to the upper and wilder part, called Sulzbergerthal, or Val di Sole. Here you pass Pregliena (a path hence into Ultenthal), Cis, Cassana, &c., in a string of small villages; then Terzola and Male (15 miles), where the Rabbithal leads (north-west) up to the *Rabbi Bad* or baths, some of the best in the Tyrol, and efficacious in cases of weak digestion.

From Rabbi a path strikes over the Cheschberg into the Valleys of Ulten and Martel.

A path south, under the [illegible]

to *Val Rendena*, Piano, Mezzano, to Fucine (16 miles), under the Sulzberg, where the valley divides off. The branch to the north-west goes by Pejo Baths (9 miles), whence a path runs over the Corno dei Tre Signori, on the Swiss borders, to Sta. Caterina and Bormio (22 miles), in Route 37. The other or south-west branch goes under *Monte Tonale*, over to Ponte di Legno, and thence to Edolo in *Val Camonica*, and Tirano.]

**Lavis (Stat.)**, the Roman *Avisium* a thoroughly Italian village, in a very pleasant country, near the Monte Corona, where the Avisio joins the Adige. You may notice here the hanging gardens of Count Melchion, who has a collection of works of art.

[The Avisio River may be ascended here through the Zimmerthal or Val di Cembra (to Val Floriano), the Val Fiemme or Fleimserthal (to Moena), and the Fassa or Evasthal, in the upper part.

From Lavis, you pass Verla, Cembra (8 miles), Spiazzo, Sover to Val Floriana (12 miles), where the Fleimserthal opens, by St. Florean and Castello (8 miles), to the chief place, **Cavalese** (under the Schwarzhorn Spiz), with *Inns* where you may lay in provisions, as good inns are rare further up. It has a Gothic church, and a path strikes west into the post road. Tesera and Panchia (where a way strikes over the Cima di Lagorei into Val Sugana) bring you to **Predazzo** (6 miles), where the Val Travignolo opens into a road to Belluno. Iron, copper, marble, &c., are worked here. At **Moëna** the Fassathal, with its basalt and picturesque dolomite rocks begins, and the Pellegrino Valley turns off east, into the Val d'Agordo. Further on is Vigo (10 miles), where you meet the paths from the Grödnerthal (to Brunechen) and from Botzen, and are in the neighbourhood of the Plattkofel, Rosengarten, and other mountains, 9,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea.]

From Lavis the next place is

## TRENT (Stat.)

Or **Trento** (Italian), or **Trient** (German).

Population, 21,000.

HOTELS.—All' Europa, in the Contrada Lunga; Grand Hotel Trento; Victoria; De la Ville.

An old walled town or city, capital of a circle, *on Austrian ground. It was known to the Romans as Tridentum, and was given by the* Emperor Conrad to its bishops. On account of its mid-way position between Italy and Germany it was chosen as the place for the celebrated **Council of Trent**, held here 1545-63, during the reign of four popes. The French captured it after 1809. It stands in a beautiful sheltered valley under the mountains, 960 feet above the sea, on the Adige, which is crossed by a covered bridge 300 feet long. Port St. Laurent commands a fine prospect of the river and mountains. It is hot and suffocating at times in the summer. It is quite an Italian town, having high houses, with flat roofs, and paved streets, through which cool streams are turned from the river.

The old Romanesque Dom or *Cathedral*, built tenth to sixteenth centuries, of marble, but still unfinished, stands in the Domplatz, where a fountain plays. It has frescoes in its dome (200 feet high), and paintings, by Cignaroli and Moroni; with the tomb of Sanseverino, who fell at Calliano, 1487, and a good organ. The Council met here in their last session, 1563. Previously their meetings took place in the red marble church of *Sta. Maria Maggiore*, where they show a large painting full of portraits of prelates, &c. One of the Pope's earliest legates to the Council was Cardinal Pole; another was the excellent Cardinal Seripando, who died 1563, and is buried in the Eremite Church.

The Seminary Church belonged to the Jesuits; that called Della Annunziata has a high cupola resting on pillars of a single marble block each. There are six or seven churches besides these; also two convents, and an Ursuline nunnery; a gymnasium (or school), lyceum, a technical school for marble workers, hospitals, a well-built theatre, new cemetery; and the palace of the prince bishop, whose old seat, Buon Consiglio Castle, built by Bishop Clesio, is a barrack. Fine view from the Torre di Augusto, said to be Roman. The seats or palazzi of the Madrucci, Gallas, Zambelli, and Tabarelli families, are worth notice; the first having a gallery of pictures, &c.; the last being of red marble, built by Bramante. At St. Giovanelli's is a collection of models and antiques.

In the *Environs*, among other objects, are the Pontalto Bridge, between two hills; Polvo, and its country seats; the village of Pie de Castillo; the Sardagna waterfall, and the Buco di Vela, commanding a fine view of the town. Diligence to **Borgo di Valsugana** (page 178), via Pergine and

Levico. Diligence to **Sarche**, and to **Tione**. From Tione to Condino, and up Val Rendena, to **Pinzolo** under Dos di Sebione (a fine view of this *Dolomite Region*, (page 177); and thence by Val di Genova, to Monte Tonale. Pinzolo is 38 miles from Trent. *Inns:* Corona; Posta. Traffic is open all the year over the passes.

[Trent to Riva, on the new Stephanstrasse road. Crossing the Etsch from Trent, you come at Pieve de Castello, to Buco di Vela, a gloomy hollow, which they say St. Vigilus opened by a blow of his hand. The country becomes more pleasing at Terlago (with a Lake), where a paths turns off to Molvena. Then follow **Vezzano** (8 miles) in a rocky basin, Massenza or Lake Toblino, Calavino (where is the road into the Guidicaria Valley to Riva), Cavedine Lake, Drena, Dro, and **Arco** (13 miles), a charming little place (2,500 population), with a castle of the twelfth century, on the Sarca, which, rushes hence down to Riva (4 miles). The valleys about here are most beautiful, and repay a lengthened visit.]

From Trent, going down the Adige, you come to the narrow *Pass of Calliano* (defended by the old Castle of la Pietra on the heights above) where the Venetian leader, Sanseverino, fell, 1487, in battle against the Austrians. Passing **Mattarello (Stat.)** you come to

## ROVEREDO (Stat.)

Or **Rovereith**, as the Germans call it.

*Hotel:*—Corona.

A thriving town of 11,000 population, who spin silk, and export large quantities yearly. It was the Roman *Robesetum*, and stands among vineyards, mulberry trees, chestnuts, in a pleasant part of the Val Lagarina (Lenzerthal), near the junction of the Leno with the Adige, here crossed by a stone bridge. In 1487, Archduke Sigismund took it by storm from the Venetians, bombs being used for the first time. It suffered in the troubles of 1798. Most of the houses are of marble, which is abundant about here. The town hall, an old high-walled building, is on the Piazza de Podestà. There are the San Marco and Sta Maria churches; four monasteries, convents (one called the English Convent); a public library, law court, gymnasium; theatre in Corso Nuovo (the principal street) many dye-houses *and silk mills*, with a tobacco factory and tanneries. Among the villas worth notice, are the Bridische (with frescoes), the palazzi Federigotte and Alberti. It was here that Mad. Saibanti, 1750, established the epicurean academy of the Agiati. The neighbourhood offers many charming spots, as Sacco, a very old place; Isera, where some of the best Tyrolese wines are produced. Villa Lagarina, with a view from the Castle Hill, and a waterfall. Pomarolo has beds of coal (?), and Brentonico good marble quarries.

[One of the most interesting *Excursions* is to the beautiful town of Riva, on the Lago di Garda, which is done as follows:—

Passing from Roveredo, over the bridge on the Etsch, through a pleasing country to Ravazzone, and **Mori** (4,000 population, and sculpture in the church), you come to the Lake of Loppio. Peneda Castle has a fine view of the Garda Lake, which is approached through the fishing village of Torbole, at the mouth of the Sarca. A railway was opened from Mori to Riva viâ Arco in 1891.

## RIVA, in German Reif.

Population, 5,500

*Hotels.*—Sole d'Ore; Hotel et Pension du Lac, commanding fine views; Trafellini; Grand Hotel Imperial. *Café*, under the Arcade, near the steamboat pier. Furnished apartments.

An Austrian town, charmingly seated among mountains, at the head of **Lago di Garda**, in a climate so mild that oranges, myrtles, olives, &c., grow in the open air, and entitle it to be called the paradise of the south Alps. The Varone and the Albola, two mountain streams, tumble into the lake here. At the Minorite Church are some works of art; La Rocca Castle, on the lake, was built by the Scaligeri family. There is a fine promenade in the Colonnade, on the little harbour.

Various excursions may be made on the Lake, which is surrounded by hills, castles, country houses, &c., offering a great variety of beautiful prospects. A steamboat starts daily to the little Port of Desenzano (besides the ordinaria or packet-boat, twice a week), calling at six intermediate stations. From Riva to Peschiera (steamer daily, except Tuesday), at the bottom, it is about 30 miles long: the breadth here is 10 miles; excellent fish are caught. Virgil calls it the Benacus, and notices the storms raised by the mov

the upper part on each side of Riva belongs to Austrian Tyrol. *Monte Baldo*, comparatively bare (6,810 ft.), hangs over the east side; the west is the most picturesque. In the middle is the pretty Island of Trimelone, with Count Lecchi's house and gardens. Among the spots worth notice, are (on the west shore) the *Ledro Waterfall*, behind Ponale, 200 feet down; Limone, and its citron groves; Gargnago; **Gardone-Riviera** (hotel and pensions) a favourite winter resort for delicate invalids; **Salo** (population, 3,000), among orange groves, one of the most delightful parts of the lake; Manerba, which had a Temple of Minerva.

Beyond this, at the south end, is **Desenzano (Stat.)**, noted for its wines and situation, with 4,400 population. From this the road and rail strike off west to **Brescia** (13 miles), on the Milan line. On Sermione Point, which comes next, are remains of the villa of Catullus. **Peschiera** is a fortified town where the Mincio flows out; it is 15 miles hence to Verona, 20 to Mantua. Then (up the east side) Lazise; Bardolino Harbour and Villa Gianfilippi; Garda, with an old fort, and Villas Albertini and Bozza; St. Vigilio Point, covered with olives and fig trees; Torri, with its old castle, gardens, and quarries; and Malcesina Fort, built by the Venetians, under Mont Baldo. Wurmser marched down both sides of this lake to meet Bonaparte, in the campaign of 1796].

Continuing from Roveredo, down the valley of the Adige, you come to **Mori (Stat.)** near that part of the road called the Stony Lake, strewn with fragments of rock, the remains of a landslip. The next places are Serravalle, Merani, and **Ala (Stat.)**, a seat of silk velvet manufacture, on the Adige. Population, 3,900. After passing Avio, the last station in Austrian Italy, and Borghetto, you reach Ossenigo, the first place in Lombardy or Italy proper. Near it are Fort Guardara and Virgara Forest. *Monte Baldo* is seen on the right over the Garda Lake.

**Peri (Stat.)** is the first Italian railway station. At **Ceraino (Stat)**, the rail enters the *Chiusa di Verona*, hemmed in by lofty cliffs. Just before Ceraino, on the other side of the Adige, is **Rivoli**, where Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi, 14th January, 1797, after a hard fight; the town being taken and re-taken twice over. Below Volargne, a road turns off to Garda Lake, and to Brescia and Mantua. At the terminus of the line is **Verona**, on the rail to Mantua, Venice, &c. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Italy*.

## ROUTE 89.

### Innsbruck, by the Brenner Pass, to Botzen.

By Railway.—Part of the German **Brindisi Route**; the line runs, for the most part close to the road, past the stations indicated below. Distance by Rail, to the Brenner, about 23½ miles; thence to Botzen, 57, or 81 miles in all. Time from 4 (exp.) to 6 hours. By road it is 82 miles. The description (of the carriage road) applies almost equally to the rail.

From **Innsbruck**, passing up the hill by Wilten Abbey, near the site of the Roman *Valdidena*, you come to Berg Isel, a spot marked by a monument to the memory of Hofer and Speckbacher, the patriot leaders of the Tyrolese; who here, 29th May, 1809, defeated the French and Bavarians in three actions. The first station is **Patsch**. Further on, on the other side of the river is

**Schönberg** (*Inn*: Post), where the *Stubaithal* falls in, leading up to Neustift and the Stubayer Peaks through fine wooded scenery. In ascending it you pass Telfs, Vulpmes, Neustift, Kressbach, Ranalt; beyond which a path may be followed over the side of the Stubayer to Sölden. From this, a difficult way brings you to the great Oetzthal Glacier.

**Matrei (Stat.)**, the first place after Schönberg, commands another fine view over the Stubai Pass.

**Steinach (Stat.)** *Inns*: Post; Steinbock. The room in which Hofer slept before the battle of Berg Isel was destroyed by fire in 1853. The Church has three altar-pieces in fresco, by Martin Von Knoller, born here, 1725, the son of a poor painter. The beautiful *Gschnitzthal* opens here out to the west; and a little further on there is a path to the east, into Duxerthal and Zillerthal. Before reaching **Gries (Stat.)** the line forms a wide curve, and running close to the Brenner See, you come to **Brenner (Stat.)**, on the

**Brenner Pass**, with an *Inn* (Post), 4,560 feet above sea, the lowest mountain road in the Alps, and the most frequented passage from Germany into Italy. It takes name from the *Brenni*, a tribe of invaders whom Claudius Drusus pursued over this pass, and defeated. On account of the

mountains around, it affords no extensive views. The Sill and Eisack rise near, on opposite sides of the ridge, one flowing north to the Inn, the other south to the Adige; and at **Brennerbad,** are warm baths, similar to those of Gastein. The road runs along the Eisack past Gossensass, to

**STERZING (Stat.)**

*Inns:* Rose; Post; Schwarzer Adler.

The rail forms a long loop to the east before reaching Gossensass.

A small place (2,000 population), composed of curious old carved houses with a parish Church, in which are monuments of wealthy mining families who once flourished here. Sterzinger Moos (or Moss) was once the scene of a bloody fight, 1809, with the foreign invader, when 4,000 of the French advanced guard were destroyed, chiefly in a gorge near this, where stones and trees were rolled down on them, or they were picked off with the rifle.

Several roads strike off here, as the Ridnaunthal, to the north-west, leading to the Tyrolese Schneeberg, more than 7,900 feet above the sea, where there are mines and a grand view; another to the south-west, over the Jaufen, to the Passeyerthal and Meran; another, by Kematen, north-east, into Pfitscherthal, past hollows, waterfalls, and ice-fields, over the Pfitscher Joch, 7,000 feet above the sea, and through Zenmthal into the Zillerthal.

The road from Sterzing passes on by Stilfs (whence a path turns west, through Sarnthal, to Botzen), and Mauls, to Mittewald. The line passes the stations of Grasstein and Mittewald. Beyond this, near **Franzensfeste (Stat.)** is Oberau. Strong fortifications at Franzensfeste command the Brenner route and the Pusterthal road. This is the junction of the rail which leads to Villach, &c. (Route 41.) The next place is Neustift Church and Convent; then Vahrn-bad, and through the Brixener Klause to

**BRIXEN (Stat.),**
**Bressanone** of the Italians.

*Hotels:* Elephant; Sonne. Railway Buffet.

An ill-built town, in the Italian style, at the foot of the Brenner, in a pleasant hollow of the Eisak where the Rienz from the Pusterthal joins it. Population, 4,800, who make a good red wine. In Roman times it was the seat of the *Brixentes*, and later, of an archbishop; but now of a bishop, whose palace is situated not far from St. Julian's handsome *Cathedral*, which has frescoes by Troger and Knoller, with carved work, &c. There are also four churches, town hall in the old castle, &c. Fine view from Krakofel. It was here that the Council called by the Emperor Henry IV. elected the anti-pope Guibert in 1080 (who reigned for a short time by the nominal title of Clement III.) in opposition to Hildebrand. A path to the east leads into Abteythal and Ennebergthal.

Still following the descending course of the Eisak, the road and line enter the narrow part of the Eisak Valley known as the Klausener Klamm. Here the Villnössthal runs off eastward.

**Klausen (Stat.)** It has a Capuchin monastery, with some paintings by Murillo or his followers.

KOLLMANN (by road) stands at the entrance to the Grödenerthal, guarded by the old castle of Trostburg, and leading round to Brunecken. By the railway, **Waidbrück** is the nearest station to the entrance of the Grödenerthal. After this the road is cut through miles of porphyry rocks called the Kuntersweg, past **Atzwand (Stat.),** Kardaun, &c., into the fertile *Botzener Boden*, and to

**Botzen (Stat.)** on the way to **Verona** as in Route 38. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Italy.*

## ROUTE 40.

### Innsbruck, to the Zillerthal, Pinzgau, and Gastein.

Rail from Innsbruck to **Jenbach** (page 153) from here the road running by the railway must be taken as far as the bridge over the Inn, at *Rothholz*, then to the left through the courtyard of Schloss *Thurneck*, as far as **Strass,** in the Unterinnthal, where the beautiful Zillerthal opens. There is a diligence from Jenbach to Zell.

**Fügen** (*Inn*), the prettiest village in it, belonging to Count Dönhof, whose seat is here; with a view from the Keller-Joch, 7,630 feet above sea to the west, easily ascended. The church deserves a visit. The people of this valley are fine specimens of the Tyrolese, very primitive in their dress and customs.

**Ried.** *Inn:* Neuhaus. Riedl, a spy in the wars of 1809 and 1813, was born here. Many [illegible] trious families of the Zillerthal, about here have [illegible]

become Protestants, were so persecuted by the priests that they emigrated and settled at Ermansdorf, in Prussian Silesia.

**Kaltenbach** *(Inn)*. From here the Kreuzjoch may easily be ascended.

**Zell**, about 15 miles from Strass. *Inns:* Post; Wälschwirth. The chief place in the Zillerthal, formerly noted for the gold found at Hainzenberg. The mine is now exhausted.

The Unter-Zillerthal ends at Mayrhofen.

Further on, above **Mayrhofen** (*Inns:* Stern; Post; Neuhaus), several **Valleys** unite, striking in different directions through a great variety of alpine scenery and glaciers. These are, the **Ober Zillerthal**, which leads south-east, past Brandberg, by a path over the Floitsch Ferner to St. Jacob (about 18 miles), &c., in the Pusterthal; the **Stillupthal** (with two waterfalls) past to Hans, but hardly worth exploring, except for the view from Ahornspitze; the **Zimmerthal**, with a waterfall, leading over the Pfitscher-Joch Glaciers into the Pfitscherthal, and Sterzing, about 30 miles; and the **Duxerthal**, in which you pass Finkenberg (by the Teufelsteg, or Devil's Bridge, 84 feet high), Lamersbach, Hinter Dux (whence a path strikes north, under the Pfuner Joch, &c., to the Innsbruck Road, near Volders) and its Glaciers, Obern and St. Jadocus, into the Brenner Road (20 miles).

From Zell, passing up the **Gerlosthal**, you come to Gerlos Catnet (30 miles from Strass), a boggy spot, which may be reached by char, but hence over the mountain must be walked. It is called the **Plattenkogl**, and marks the boundary of Tyrol proper and Salzburg, being covered with wood, and commanding a fine panorama of glaciers. Descending it, you come to Ronach and **Krimml** (*Inn*), in the **Ober Pinzgau**, or Valley of the Salzach, about 16 miles from Gerlos, and remarkable for the Fall der Krimmler Ache, or **Fall of the Ache**, one of the greatest in the Alps, falling nearly 2,000 feet in four or five leaps.

There is a path hence south, over the Krimmler Tauern (9,070 feet) to St. Valentin, with a fine succession of glaciers. A char way may be taken again to Wald, the next place, pleasantly seated on the Halzach, and between which and Neukirchen, the Valleys of Ober and Unter (Upper *and Lower) Sulzbach open out* to the south, towards the Glaciers of the Krimmler and Venediger Tauern. The next places are **Haibach** (and its Glacier Valley), Weyer Castle, Mühlbach, Hollersbach Valley, and

**Mittersill** (18 miles from Krimml), in a pretty part. *Inn:* Post. A village, 2,500 feet above the sea, in the Unter Pinzgau, once wealthy, but reduced by war and inundations of the river, which grows extremely boggy below this. The Count's Castle remains. A road leads off north, by the Thurn Pass to **Kitzbühel** and **St. Johann** (20 miles) on the *Salzburg-Worgl Rail*; and a path leads south up Velberthal, and between the Glaciers of Drei Herrn Spitze and Gross Glockner to Windisch-Matrei (20 miles), on the way o Lienz. Diligence from Mittersill to Zell-am-See.

The regular coach road commences at Mittersill. Passing Stuhlfelden, Geisstein, Uttendorf (where the Stubbachthal opens with a path over the Glockner), and Niedersill, all boggy and unhealthy plots in the Unter Pinzgau, you come to the village of

**Bruck (Stat.)** *Inn:* Mayr. It stands on the Salzburg-Worgl Rail, and on the Salzach, about 20 miles from Mittersill, where the Zellerbach stream from the Lake of Zell joins it. This stream descends the road to Reichenhall and Salzburg, past **Zell-am-See (Stat.)**, on the Lake, to the north. Fischorn Castle (the property of Prince Liechtenstein, and rebuilt by him), on a rock near this, commands a fine view over the Unter and Mitter Pinzgau.

At Bruck, the **Fuscherthal** opens, one of the finest though less frequented valleys of this part. It leads up (St. Wolfgang's Bad or Spa being in a valley to the left) to the Ferleiten Alp, 3,700 feet above the sea, and to a hospice; in the neighbourhood of which are the noble Wiesbachhorn and the **Glockner**, with its glaciers, 12,445 feet above the sea; thence by a road round the Hochthor to Heiligenblut (18 or 20 miles), on the road to Dollach and Lienz. (See Route 41.) There is an Omnibus twice a day from Bruck to *Bad-Fusch* and back.

The next places to Bruck, following the road and rail, are Hundsdorf, St. Georgen, and **Taxenbach (Stat.)**, where the valley improves, changing its name from Unter Pinzgau to Pongau, as this lower valley of the Salzach is called. It is

perched on a narrow hill top. A pretty path leads by an hour's walk to the **Kitzlochklamm**, in the Rauristhal, a most interesting and almost unique gorge and waterfall. The Rauristhal turns off south, and by this (through the Seitenwinkelthal at the head, and over the Hochthor) you may get to Heiligenblut, or by a path to the south-east to **Gastein Baths** (in Route 36). The next place is

**Lend (Stat.)**, where the road comes in for the Baths, described in the same Route.

## ROUTE 41.

### Brixen to Bruneck and Lienz, in the Pusterthal, and to Mittersill, in the Pinzgau.

**Railway.**—Open all the way to Lienz and Villach, following the road up the Pusterthal, and down the Valley of the Drave. The principal stations are described below. Distance from Franzensfeste to Lienz, 66 English miles; to Villach, 132 miles.

The **Pusterthal** is a long pastoral valley watered by one of the head streams of the Adige. The rail joins the Brenner at **Franzensfeste (Stat.)**, above Brixen. (Route 39).

From Brixen the road turns off at Vahrenbad or Bath, by Neustift and its Church and Aicha, to

**Mühlbach (Stat.)** — *Inn:* Sonne — at the entrance of the Pusterthal, once guarded by old forts, and having the Valserthal and Bachgart in its environs. Thence through the narrow Mühlbacher Klause to

**Unter-Vintl** (*Inn:* Post), which has some of Zoller's frescoes at the church. From this the Pfundersthal turns off north past the Eidechsspitze (8,970ft.) and the Somernspitze, with a good view. Further on are the Terenten Fall, Ober-Vintl, and Illstern, where you may turn off by Ehrenburg Castle (now a prison) through the fine scenery of the Grödnerthal which at length brings you round Kollmann; or over the Dolomite mountains into the Buckenthal and the road to Belluno. The next place is

**Bruneck (Stat.)** *Inns:* Post; Sonne; Stern; Niederbacher. The principal place in Pusterthal, with 1,800 population, a new church, and a good view from the Bishop of Brixen's old castle. The village suffered severely by an inundation in 1882, which washed away roads, buildings, and a long stretch of railway line. The peasantry of this part are even more old-fashioned and peculiar in their dress than those of the Zillerthal. Excursions may be made to the picturesque Fort of Lamprechtsburg, to Stegen, to Michaelsburg Castle, &c. and to the Enneberger, Tefferschen, and other valleys, which meet at or near this point. They are full of little populous villages, whose industrious inhabitants set off every year to sell gloves, carpets, and pedlar's goods, in all parts of Germany.

[Following that to the north, by Stegen and St. Georgen, through the rough but picturesque *Taufersthal*, you come to Taufer's Boden (10 miles), where the beautiful Reinthal opens from the east; then through the Valley of Ahren, to St. Jacob (8 miles), where a path leads over the Floitsch Ferner to Zillerthal. Further on, through Prettau Valley to St. Valentin (10 miles), from which a path strikes north by the Krimmler Tauern, with the Dreiherrnspitz in the east, past the Falls of the Ache, &c., to Zillerthal. Another path rises east over the ridge of the Tauernhaus Hospice, and descends to Pregraten and its copper works in the Iselthal. Its blue cheese is noted.]

Passing on the coach road or rail from Bruneck, you come by the former to Ober and Nieder Rasen, where the narrow *Antholzer Valley* turns off to the north. It leads by the Salomonsbrunnen and Stampfelbad Mineral Springs; then to Felsen-see Lake, and over the Staller Alp to the Jefferecker-thal, and another village of **St. Jacob** (25 miles), where the well-known Tyrolese carpets are made. This valley has in the north of it fine mountains, waterfalls, glaciers, &c. At the bottom is Hopfgarten, where it joins that of the Iselthal.

The next points in the Pusterthal are Taisten, where a valley opens north up to Sta. Magdalena, and **Welsberg (Stat.)**, where the Gsieserthal turns off south to the Pragser Baths, with grand scenery; then you come to

**Niederdorf (Stat.)**—*Inn:* Post—which has a good church. Further on are the Weiherbad, and

**Toblach (Stat.)**, at the highest part of the line, and at the head of the Rienz, where the new road to Venice called Kaiserjäger Strasse, through Val

**CORTINA,** or **Cortina di Ampezzo,** said to be the richest commune in the Tyrol, at the foot of jagged Dolomite mountains.

*Hotels:* Aquila Nera; Stella, &c. It has a fine Parish Church, and is a good centre for excursions among the Dolomites. *Monte Cristallo* is 10,640 feet high; *Monte Tofana*, the highest, is 10,720 feet. A diligence road strikes east to **Auronzo** and St. Stephen's, on the Piave. There is an *Inn* at Auronzo; above which is the ridge called the **Marmarole**, extending hence to Landro, about 10,000 feet high. Below Cortina is Zuel, where a path from Andraz in the Buchensteinthal falls in. The next place, Acqua Buona, is the last village in Tyrol.

The next place is *St. Vito*, in that part of Venetian Lombardy called the Bellunese. Above where the Vallesina joins the Boite stands **Venas**, in a beautiful spot; which is surpassed by the beauty of **Pieve di Cadore**, where *Titian* was born 1480, in a house still shown here. His family name was Vecellio. The road hence becomes steeper, and leads along the Piave through a narrow defile 50 feet deep, to Perarollo, where the Boita joins the Piave. The next places in the valley are Perarolo, Rucorvo, Rivalgo, and *Longarone*; then Capo di **Ponte** (a one-arch bridge, 90 feet above the water), where the road to **Belluno**, 5 miles (see page 179), down the Piave, turns off.

**Santa Croce**, the next post town, stands about midway between Lakes Morto and Pasina; and is succeeded by

**Serravalle**, not far from a third lake, and standing in a deep pass. It belongs to the province of Treviso. **Ceneda** is a bishop's see, with a population of 5,000, and two old castles. Join the rail (Venice and Trieste line) at **Conegliano (Stat.)**, the next town, which has 6,000 population. You cross the Piave again to reach Spresiano; beyond which, on the railway to Venice, is the capital of the province,

### TREVISO (Stat.)

*Hotels:* Stella d'Oro; Albergo Reale.

The ancient *Tarvisium* under the Goths (whose last king was a native), now a bishop's see, &c., in a fertile part of the Sile. Population, 31,000. After the Longobards or Lombardi held it, it became the head of a district called Marca Trevisana; was acquired by the Venetians in the fourteenth century, and besieged in 1509 by the German and French army. The streets are old and irregular, with arcades before the houses. A cross-shaped *Cathedral*, begun by the Lombards, and still incomplete, has paintings by Veronese, Titian, and Bordone, a native. The town house, law courts, and new prison are near it. In St. Nicholas Church is a fine Madonna; and a work of Giorgione in the Monte di Pietà. Other buildings are, ten or eleven Churches; the bishop's palace; the Palazzi (seats) of the Pola, Brescia, and other families; the hospital; theatre; public library of 30,000 volumes, and botanic garden; the Athenæum, or Academy of Sciences, &c. Trade in wool, cloth, silk, corn, wine, fruit, paper. Rail to Belluno, to Motta di Livenza, to Vicenza, and to Mestre and Venice. The Province was called Trevisiano when it belonged to Venice, and contained 133,000 population.

**Mestre (Stat.)**, the next place, on the Milan and Venice rail. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Italy.*

## ROUTE 44.

### Trent, through Val Sugana to Belluno (or to Venice).

Omnibus from Trent to Borgo, and from Borgo, to Primolano and Bassano.

**Trent (Stat.)**, on the Brenner line, as in Route 38. Ascending the little Fersina, you come to Civezzano Castle, and to

**Pergine** (9½ miles), or *Persen* in German; a picturesque town, 2,000 population, with a castle and old parish church. Further on to the south are the pretty lakes of Caldonazzo and Levico at the head of the Brenta, which, by the name of Val Sugana, you now descend to **Levico**, a town of 3,700 population, with vitriol works, and mineral water baths. Fine view of the Val Sugana from the Brigitta Hill. The next places are Novaledo, Roncegno, and

**Borgo di Val Sugana** (14 miles), or *Borchen*, in German. *Inn:* Croce. It is the Roman *Burgum Ansugii*; with 4,300 population, a good church, and ruined old castles about it. Much silk is produced. A large stalactite cave is at Olle (to the south), in a range called Cima Dodici (or Twelve-headed), which here divides Tyrol from Lombardy. Beyond this range, round **Asiago**, the head town (5,000 population), is the curious district of the Sette

**Comuni**, or Seven Towns, consisting of the descendants of German settlers, numbering about 30,000, who, in the midst of Italians, preserve a peculiar dress, and, to some extent, language. They are cattle breeders and straw plaiters. They are plausibly conjectured to be descendents of some Alemanni, who came here about 500, B.C. Monte Novigho, over Asiago, is 6,570 feet above the sea.

From Borgo the road runs by Castelnuovo (where a road turns off to the fine castle of Strigno), then by Ospidaletto, where a battle was fought in the French wars, on to Grigno. Here the barren Val Tesino turns off to the Cima d'Asta (9,200 feet), from which you get by the Cima di Lagorei, into the Freimsthal, at Panchia. Its inhabitants migrate as pedlars, and deal in prints of saints, &c., all over Europe. The next place down the Brenta, and the last in Tyrol, is **Le Tezze**, with the Austrian Custom House; 1 mile further is the Italian Dogana, and then

**Primolano** (17 miles), in the Province of Vicineno, where Napoleon beat part of the Austrian forces in 1796. The river then rushes through the fine **Pass of Covalo** (so called from a fort hollowed out in the rocks above it), the road being carried along the face of the cliffs and commanding fine prospects. Further down, past CISMONE (where a branch of the Brenta falls in), Carpane, and Solagna (where the architect Terracino is buried), it is richly cultivated all the way to

## BASSANO (Stat.), 19 miles.

Population, 14,000.

*Hotels:* Mondo; St. Antonio.

A walled town, archbishop's see, &c., on the Brenta, on a beautiful slope at the foot of the Alps. It belonged to the Ezzelino family, one of whom, born at Romano (to the north-east), and notorious for his cruelty, built a tower, which is part of the archbishop's Palace. After being held by Venice from 1404, it was given to Austria, 1797, by Bonaparte, who defeated Wurmser here in August, 1796. The theatre is a good building. The bridge was rebuilt by Casarotti, on the site of Palladio's; and several of its thirty-five Churches are decorated with paintings by *Giacomo da* Ponte, a native *(1510), commonly called Bassano*, and his sons, especially Francesco, also a native. The best is in the Oratorio San Giuseppe. The Museum has pictures by Bassano and casts of Canova's works. The father died here in his own house. Fine view from the Piazza del Terraglio.

Some of the best prospects are had from the Villa Rezzonica, which has a work, the Death of Socrates, by *Canova;* who was born at **Possagno** (12 miles east north-east, beyond Romano), where they show a round church built by him, like the Pantheon at Rome, and casts of his statuary at the family house. In the church is his tomb, and an altar-piece by him, also a good bronze relief. Napoleon made Murat Duke of Bassano. Manufactures of woollens, straw hats (like Leghorn), silk, leather, &c.; and a trade in these, with wine and fruit.

Rail to Vicenza, Padua, and Treviso on the branch railway to Venice.

From Primolano (above), on the way to Belluno, you pass across the Cismone, up which is a way to Primiero, and into Fassathal, to

**Feltre** (12 miles), where a direct road, down the Piave, turns off to Treviso. A rather antiquated place, with an old castle, the new Guarneri Palace, and 12,000 inhabitants. It is one of the towns of the Bellunese Province. Railway from Feltre to Belluno, 19½ miles. Passing hence by road to St. Giustina and Brebano (where the Agordo, from its copper mines at its head, joins the Piave), you come to the chief town of the Dolomite country.

**Belluno.** *Hotel:* Grand Hotel des Alpes (all modern conveniences). Seat of the governor, bishop, &c., in a fine spot, on a hill, commanding a noble prospect. Population, 10,000 (the province, 132,000). Among the buildings are the governor's house, containing marbles, &c.; the town's house, the cathedral, Palladio's designs; a good clock tower, a large public library, gymnasium, and hospital. Most of these suffered greatly from an earthquake, June, 1873. The cathedral (restored) was half destroyed. An aqueduct also supplies several marble fountains. Mauro Capellari, who became Pope Gregory XVI., in 1832, was born here. Marshal Victor was Duke of Belluno. From Belluno, the Agordo Valley may be ascended to Agordo and Caprile, under the Marmolo Dolomites.

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RECOMMENDED by the Army and Navy Society. 100 Bedrooms and Private Suites of Apartments. Recently enlarged and improved by a new Main Entrance and large Hall. Opposite the Gardens of the two Casinos. Beautiful situation near the Baths. Largest "Jardin d'Hiver" and public Saloons. Arrangements from 9 francs a day. Lift. Bath Rooms. English Landlady. Swiss Management. **V. PIGNAT.**

### GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIQUE.

**Elevated Situation, near the Baths. LIFT.**

**GRAND HOTEL THERMAL IN CONNECTION WITH THE BATHS.**

100 ROOMS AND SALOONS. COMPLETELY REBUILT. LIFT.

**RICHARD and GARCIN, Proprietors of Hotel Britannique, Cannes.**

## AJACCIO (Island of Corsica).

**CORSICA, The Winter Switzerland.**

### AJACCIO.

**The Mediterranean Cowes of the Future. Quiet, Retired, Historic.**

**THE**

### CYRNOS PALACE HOTEL.

English Comforts and Sanitation. Newly Built and luxuriously Furnished.
Choice Cellar and excellent Kitchen.

**MAGNIFICENT ORANGE GARDEN. LOGGIAS FOR LUNCHEONS & DINNERS.**

SPECIAL FEATURE:

*THE VANITY FAIR, BILLIARD AND SMOKING LOUNGE.*

**EMIL EXNER, Proprietor.**

***Also Hotel Royal et de Saussure, Chamounix.***

## ALAGNA (Sesia) Italy.

**ALAGNA (Sesia).** **GRAND HOTEL.**

**1,200 METRES ALTITUDE.**

AT the foot of the Mount Rosa. Splendid Panorama. Opposite the great Waterfall of Otro. Magnificent Promenades in the Pine Forests. Centre of excursions to Gressoney, Macugnaga, Zermatt, Fobello, etc. Railway: Novaro-Varallo. **Irreproachable house in every respect.**

*Corresponding House*: **Grand Hotel de l'Europe**, at Turin.

## ALGIERS.

# HOTEL KIRSCH

**(MUSTAPHA SUPERIOR).**

LARGE FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Full South. Splendid situation overlooking Town and Bay of Algiers. Every modern comfort. English Billiard Table. Moderate Terms.

**Omnibus to Trains and Steamers.** **T. KIRSCH, Proprietor.**

## AMIENS.

# GRAND HOTEL DU RHIN.

**PLACE ST. DENIS.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, highly recommended, situated near to the Railway Station and Cathedral, affords every accommodation. Beautiful Apartments and Airy Bedrooms. Private and Public Saloons. Warm Baths. Large Garden. Omnibuses to and from each Train. English Interpreter.

**JAMES MENTHA, Proprietor.**

## AMSTERDAM.

# AMSTEL HOTEL

**THE LARGEST HOTEL IN TOWN.**

Patronized by the highest class of English Travellers.

**STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO FAMILIES.**

**Every *Modern Comfort* combined *with Moderate* Prices.**



## AMSTERDAM Continued.

# BRACK'S DOELEN HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel is situated in the centre of the Town. Open view on the River Amstel. Patronised by the highest class of English and American Families. Luxuriously furnished. Every modern comfort and convenience.
Telegraphic Address: "Doelen, Amsterdam." **H. F. HAHN, Proprietor.**

## ANTWERP.

# GRAND HOTEL.

THIS magnificent newly built Hotel is the finest and largest in town, with a central situation between the Cathedral, Picture Gallery, and Boulevards. TWO HUNDRED ROOMS & SALOONS. Sitting, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Fitted Dark Room for Amateur Photographers.
BATHS ON EVERY FLOOR. HYDRAULIC LIFT.
Omnibus of the Hotel meets every Train and Boat.
**J. LAUWENS, the same Proprietor as Hotel de l'Europe.**

## ARCACHON.

# GRAND HOTEL.

THIS important establishment has been entirely restored by the new Proprietor. Every desirable comfort will now be found in the house. Excellent Cuisine, well furnished rooms and apartments. Large Music and Conversation Saloons. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant a la Carte. Winter Garden (250 metres). Caloriferes heating the Hotel all through. Hot and Cold Baths. Perfect hydrotherapy. Steamers and Boats for excursions, belonging to the house. Lawn Tennis. Twice a week Concerts or Balls organised by the direction in the saloons of the Hotel. Postal and Telegraphic Address: FERRAS—ARCACHON. **E. FERRAS, Dr., Proprietor.**

## ATHENS.

ATHENS (GREECE).

# HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE,

FIRST CLASS. E. LAMPSA, Proprietor.

**Special Office in the Hotel for Railway and Steamship Tickets, also Post Office.**

## BARCELONA.

# GRAND HOTEL

RAMBLA. Formerly "Des Quatre Nations." RAMBLA.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE.
*The Hotel* is the Sleeping Car Agency.

## BADEN-BADEN.

# FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

NEAREST TO THE

**CONVERSATION HOUSE**

AND

**NEW VAPOUR BATHS**

(FREDERICSBATHS).

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Now surrounded by its own beautiful Park.

# HOLLAND HOTEL

With Dependence "BEAU-SEJOUR."

Open all the year.

**CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.**

Special arrangements for a prolonged stay.

PENSION.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 1 AND 6 O'CLOCK.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT IN BOTH HOUSES.**

*A. ROSSLER, Proprietor.*

Branch Hotel: HOTEL EDEN, PALLANZA (LAGO MAGGIORE).

## BADEN-BADEN.

# HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE

HIGHLY-REPUTED and well patronized First-class Family Hotel, combining every modern comfort with moderate charges. Beautiful situation in the most elegant part of Baden, at the entrance of the Lichtenthal Allee, facing Promenade, Theatre, and Conversation House.

Lift. Baths. Electric Light throughout.

**LARGE GARDEN, COVERED RESTAURANT TERRACE.**

**OPEN ALL THE YEAR.**

Arrangements (Winter Pension). New Proprietor, ADOLF DURIMAR

Formerly Hurlimann, Eye-witness Mona House, Cannes.

BRANCH HOUSES:

*HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE*, GENEVA; HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS

## BADENWEILER.

### BADENWEILER IN BADEN.

# HOTEL SOMMER

**(AND HOTEL KARLSRUHE).**

**First-class House. Beautifully situated, with Mineral Water Springs (Einzelbader).**

**LAWN TENNIS. LARGE PARK.**

**Omnibus meets principal Trains at the Mulheim Station.**

### FREIBURG IN BREISGAU, BADEN.

# HOTEL SOMMER ZUM ZŒHRINGER HOF

**First-class Hotel, near the Railway Station, situated in the centre of a beautiful garden, commanding magnificent view.**

Both establishments have large Dining, Reading, & Billiard Rooms. Excellent Cooking. Fine Wines. Moderate Prices.

**SOMMER BROTHERS, Proprietors.**

## BASLE.

### BASLE.—HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF—BASLE.

THIS Beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated, opposite the Central Station. **It has been entirely refurnished and fitted with the most recent improvements.** Vast Terrace. **Lift.** Highly recommended. Terms moderate. Managed by the New Proprietor.

**E. J. GOETZINGER.**

## BELLAGIO, ON THE LAKE OF COMO (ITALY).

# HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT and ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

*ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTELS* to be found on the Italian *Lakes. The Proprietor spares* no effort to give satisfaction to his visitors. It is magnificently *situated on the heights* in the midst of extensive gardens overlooking the two arms of the Lake. *Divine Service is* held in a Chapel belonging to the Hotel Grande Bretagne.

**A. MEYER, Proprietor.**

## BERLIN.

# GRAND HOTEL DE ROME,

**Unter den Linden, 39, opposite the Royal Palace.**

THIS old, reputed, first-class Hotel, has the best situation in the Town, close to all the principal sights and Royal Theatres. Lately re-furnished throughout. Splendid Restaurant, looking out over the "Linden." "Cafe." Drawing Room for Ladies. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hote. Electric Light. Newspapers in all Languages. Omnibus at Stations. Moderate Charges.

**Proprietor: ADOLPH MUHLING, Purveyor to the Imperial Court.**

## BERNE.

# BERNERHOF HOTEL.

THIS beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated in the town, at two minutes' walk from the Station, and close to the House of Parliament. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, with a large terrace, and commands a full view of the Alps. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, &c., make it the most desirable residence for English Families and Single Travellers. Reduced prices for protracted stays and in Winter season. **Lift. Electric Light.**

## BIARRITZ.

# HOTEL DU PALAIS,

FORMERLY the Residence of the EMPRESS EUGENIE, is now open as a First Class Hotel. It stands in its own grounds, with a Terrace on the border of the Sea. The finest position in Biarritz. Perfect English Sanitary Arrangements. Lawn Tennis. Golf Club adjacent to the Hotel. **Proprietor: C. DIETTE,** from the Berkeley Hotel, London, W.

## BISKRA (Algeria).

# ROYAL HOTEL, BISKRA.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

**In the best situation of Biskra. Full South view over the Desert.**

**Most perfect Sanitary arrangements. Pension from 10 francs a day.**

## BLOIS (FRANCE).

# GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.

***Very comfortable Table d'Hote and private Dinners.***

*APARTMENTS* for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois. Comfy
*Carriage for visiting Chambord and the environs.* Omnibus at the Station. Ens

## BONN.

# GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.

LIFT. ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE. LIFT.

**European Reputation. 200 Rooms and Saloons.**

SITUATION without equal, facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains, the Park, Landing Pier, and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Ladies Saloon. American, French, and English Newspapers. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Special Omnibuses belonging to the Establishment to and from all Trains and Steamers. Moderate charges. Advantageous arrangements for a prolonged sojourn. Pension Highly recommended. Table d'Hôte at 1½ and 6 o'clock. **C. BIERINGER-VOGELER, Manager.**

## BORDEAUX.

# GRAND HOTEL

## (HOTEL de FRANCE et de NANTES, réunis).

**Only First Class Hotel, full south, patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.**

**LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**TELEPHONE, latest system, communicating with PARIS.**

CALORIFERE HEATING DAY AND NIGHT.

## TABLE D'HOTE. RESTAURANT.

**LADIES' ROOM. READING and SMOKING ROOMS.**

**BATH ROOM ON EACH FLOOR.**

Situated opposite the Grand Theatre, the Prefecture, the Exchange, the Bank of France, and the Port. Saloons and 90 Rooms from 3 francs upwards; in Pension £3 2s. a week.

Mr. PETER'S magnificent Cellars under the Hotel, containing 80,000 bottles, can be visited at any time in the day; he is also Proprietor of the **Domaine du Phenix**, and Purveyor of Wine and Liqueurs to H.M. the Queen of England. He sells this article in small and large quantities, in bottles or in wood, in full confidence.

**Vve. LOUIS PETER.**

# HOTEL DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.**

ADMIRABLY situated in the centre of the Town, Highly recommended. Rooms with Electric Light from 2 shillings upwards. Restaurant: Breakfast, 4 frs.; Dinner, 5 frs., wine included. In Pension from £2 16s. a week.

# GRAND HOTEL RICHELIEU.

**Very Comfortable Establishment. Most Central Situation.**

**LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

*TABLE D'HOTE: Breakfast, 3 frs.*; 3 frs. 50c., wine included. Restaurant at fixed prices, 4 frs. *and 5 frs., wine included. Rooms* from 2 shillings upwards.

**QUEUILLE and DARIC, Proprietors.**

## BORDIGHERA.

# HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, highly recommended to English Families. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. English Church close to the Hotel. Large Garden. Furnished Dark Room for Photographers. Moderate charges. Omnibus to all trains and to Ventimiglia Station if requested. **J. KUNZLER, Proprietor and Manager.**

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

# GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL AND BRISTOL.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.**

Situated near the RAILWAY STATION and STEAMERS.

**MME. VVE. SAGNIER CHRISTOL, Proprietress.**

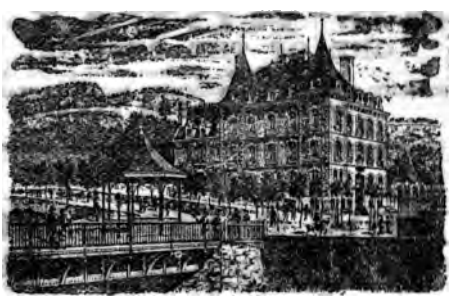
## LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (France).

# VILLA MEDICIS.

**A. SENNEGY,**
**Proprietor & Manager.**

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, near the Baths. Apartments for Families. Best Sanitary arrangements. Rooms from 5 fr. to 11 fr. Renowned Cuisine. Service à la Carte. Pension from 7 fr. to 9 fr. Arrangements for special regimen, according to medical advice.

**Electric Light. Telephone.**
**English spoken.**



## BRUGES.

# GRAND HOTEL DU COMMERCE.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, highly patronised by English and American Travellers. This historical house (the old seat of the famous Guild of the Brokers and the Commercial Court) is the *largest and oldest First-class* Hotel of Bruges, and offers to Families and Single Travellers *furnished and airy apartments*, excellent cooking, and good wines. Every comfort. Fine *Special Omnibus at the Station.* Telephone. C. VANDENBERGHE, Prop.

## BRUSSELS.

# HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

PLACE ROYALE.

THIS unrivalled Establishment, overlooking the Park, the Place Royale, and the Rue Royale, has been considerably enlarged and embellished by the present Proprietor, Mr. E. DREMEL. Public Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Bath Rooms. Spacious Terrace Garden overlooking the whole park. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. Rooms from 4 frs. 50 c., including Electric Light. Otis Electric Lift.

# HOTEL DE FLANDRE.

PLACE ROYALE.

LODGING, inclusive of attendance and electric light, from 7 frs. per day. First Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Luncheon, 4 frs.; Table d'Hôte, 5 frs.; Pension: Bedroom, attendance, light, and three meals daily, from 15 frs. 50 c. per day. Public Saloons, Billiards, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Lift. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage.

# GRAND HOTEL GERNAY.

BOULEVARD BOTANIQUE. Close to the Station for Germany, Holland, France, Spa, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. The Waterloo Coach passes before the Hotel every morning. Charges moderate. **Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.**

**Dark Room for Photographs.**

## BUDAPEST.

# GD. ROYAL HOTEL.

## ONE OF THE BEST ON THE CONTINENT,

*The Newest, Handsomest, and Largest in the Capital of Hungary.*

SCIENTIFIC SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS. MODERATE CHARGES INCLUDING LIGHT AND ATTENDANCE.

THE HOTEL FOR ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

E. J. GLÜCK, Manager.

## CAIRO.

# NEW GRAND HOTEL—Cairo.

SPLENDID first-class Hotel, situated opposite the Esbekieh Garden, the Opera Theatre, the English Telegraph and Egyptian Post Offices, Conversation Room, Ladies' Room, Arabic Saloon, Smoking Room, Oriental Bar, Lawn Tennis, Magnificent Gardens surrounding the Hotel. The New Hotel is the only one in Egypt that, by its splendid situation, its salubrious air, its luxurious and tasteful installation, its excellent French Cooking, is able to afford to travellers every comfort they are accustomed to meet with in the first Hotels of Europe. TERMS:—15 to 20 francs per day, Pension, Board, and Service, according to the Rooms. Special arrangements for Families. Omnibus to all Trains.

**Interpreter. Ascenseur—Lift. Electric Light. P. MAYER, Manager.**

## CALAIS.

# TERMINUS HOTEL (Gare Maritime)

*Opposite the Steam Packet Pier.* Baths. Post and Telegraph Offices.

# CENTRAL HOTEL (Gare Ville).

(Omnibus) *in the centre of the Town.* First Class Hotel. Post and Telegraph Office. Electric Light. Moderate Charges.

## CANNES.

# GRAND HOTEL du PAVILLON

**CANNES. WEST END, near CHRIST CHURCH.**

THIS RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, entirely renewed and refurnished, now with Lift. Electric Light throughout. Baths, Caloriferes, &c. Best and Sons' regular declaration. Full South, splendid view of Sea and Esterel Mountains. Beautiful Garden. Best Home for Winter. Terms and Pension most reasonable. Tariff on application. **Kept and Directed by P. BORGO, formerly of the Europe, Turin.**

## CARLSBAD.

# ROSCHER'S HOTEL.

**Goldener Schild and zwei deutsche Monarchen.**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, finest position in Town. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Concert Garden. Large Promenade Garden. Splendid Dining Room with extensive glass Verandah. Café with Newspapers in every language. Weekly, two concerts by the Concert Orchestra. Baths. Electric Light. Lift. Telephone. Carriages Omnibus. **F. ROSCHER, Proprietor.**

## CHAMOUNIX.

# HOTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, splendid free situation, with a large Park and Garden in full view of Mont Blanc. Excellent Telescope for free use of visitors. **Electric Light. Baths.**
**Rooms from 3 francs. Pension from 9 francs. Special Arrangements.**
**E. EXNER, Proprietor and Manager. Mrs. EXNER is English.**
*Same Proprietor: Cyrnos Palace Hotel, Ajaccio (Corsica).*

## COBLENCE.

# GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,

**First Class Hotel. Lift.**

COMMANDING a splendid view of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein, and close to the landing place. It deserves in every respect the patronage of English Families and Single Travellers. Good attendance. Excellent cooking. Choice Wines. Hot and Cold Baths. Elegant Carriages in the Hotel. Moderate charges. **H. HOCHE, Proprietor.**

## COLOGNE.

# HOTEL DISCH,

THIS WELL KNOWN FIRST CLASS HOTEL most centrally situated, close to the Cathedral, near the Central Station, and the Quay of the Rhine Steamers. 200 lofty, airy Rooms and Saloons; 300 Beds. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Caloriferes in winter. Excellent Kitchen. Large Stock of Choice Wines, wholesale.

# THE GENUINE
# EAU-DE-COLOGNE

IS the *No. 4, distilled strictly according to the original prescription of the late my ancestor, by the most ancient distiller*

***JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Jülichs-Platz, No. 4.***

## CONTREXEVILLE (Vosges.)

# GRAND HOTEL DE L'ETABLISSEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS, the only one in the Park of the Establishment. Baths. Douches adjoining the Hotel. Large and Small Apartments. Rooms from 4 frs. Table d'Hote and Restaurant à la Carte.

**FELIX PETIT, concessionary; Co-Proprietor of the Mirabeau, Paris.**

## CORFU.

# GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE and BELLE VENISE,

**CORFU.**

**The Finest First-class Hotel in Corfu. Especially Patronised by English and American Families.**

10 to 20 per cent. discount allowed to Members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, London. JEAN GAZZI, Proprietor.

## DRESDEN.



**VILLA GORI—**

# HOTEL DE FAMILLE ET PENSION.

MOST Central. Corner of Lüttichaustrasse, 31, and Sidonienstrasse, 22, few steps north of Station. More private and homelike than Hotels generally, with the same advantages. Rooms very comfortably furnished, excellent beds, very liberal table. First-class Cuisine. Baths. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Terms very moderate.

## ENGELBERG.

# KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION TITLIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Room. Large Conversation Saloon with Veranda. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Music Saloon. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Warm and Cold Shower Baths. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. Moderate charges.

**ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.**

## FAULENSEE-BAD (Lake of Thoune) Switzerland.

**FAULENSEE-BAD.** # HOTEL VICTORIA.

***Above Spiez.* Lake of Thoune. (2,630 feet above Sea).**

*LATE RESIDENCE* OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND. Commanding *a splendid view of the Lake.* Beautiful situation close to the Forest. Fine Garden and Park. *English comfort.* Moderate charges. R. JAEGGI, Proprietor.

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

**Frankfort on Main.**

# HOTEL de RUSSIE.

**Electric Light. Lift. Caloriferes. Opposite the Central Railway Station.**
**First-class Hotel. Every Modern Comfort.**
**CHARLES FRANK, Proprietor.**

# CONTINENTAL HOTEL. FIRST CLASS.

**Opposite the Central Railway Station.**

ELECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Baths. Moderate charges; Service, Light, and Heating included. Telephone 1260. First-class favourite House for English and American Families. The only Hotel on the Station with ground-floor Rooms and Apartments
**Proprietor: B. GERSTENBRAND.**

## FREUDENSTADT (Germany).

**FREUDENSTADT (2,600 feet above Sea).**

# BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

**Railway Line—Stuttgart, Offenburg, Strasburg.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, surrounded by a very beautiful Park. Comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons. Water and Milk cures. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect. **Central Residence for Excursions.** Carriages at the Hotel. Moderate charges. Pension. **ERNEST LUZ, Junior, Proprietor.**

## GENEVA.

LIFT. **HOTEL DE LA POSTE.** LIFT.

THIS HOTEL, with the best sanitary arrangements, is situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the General Post Office, the principal Bankers, and the New Opera House. Fine view. Well recommended to Families and Single Gentlemen for its great comfort and very moderate charges. Table d'hôte at 12-15 o'clock, 3 frs. 50 c., at 5-30 o'clock, 4 frs; Supper at 7 o'clock 3 frs., wine included. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. 100 well furnished Bedrooms, from 2½ to 4 frs., Electric Light included. Central Steam-heating. Pension from 7 to 10 frs. a day. Telephone.
**CH. SADLIER, Proprietor.**

GENEVA. **HOTEL BRISTOL.**

**10, Rue du Mont Blanc, near English Church.**

MOST comfortable family Hotel. Every modern convenience. New sanitary arrangements. Electric Light in every room. Lift. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. No extra charge for light and attendance. Arrangements for Pension.
**J. GURTNER-HUGON, Proprietor.**

## GERARDMER (Vosges), France.

# GRAND HOTEL du LAC.

**(1st June till 30th September.** FIRST CLASS.

*The only one with a Large Park and a Splendid View on the Lake*
*Lift.* **Telephone. Baths at every Floor.** Lawn Tennis.
*Interpreter.* *Camera Obscura.* **Manager.**

## GLION.

# GRAND HOTEL DURIGHI VAUDOIS GLION.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, enlarged and entirely renewed, with the best comfort· 150 Rooms. One of the finest situations in Switzerland. Central Heating· Moderate Charges. Open all the year.

**F. RIECHELMANN, Proprietor.**

# HOTEL PENSION BELLEVUE.

**NEWLY ERECTED. ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL.**

LARGE TERRACE commanding an unequalled view over the Lake, the Rhone Valley, and the Alps. Most reasonable rates. Covered Verandah and Promenoir. Baths and douches in the Hotel. Highly recommended to English and American Families.

**PAUL WEIBEL, Proprietor.**

## THE HAUGE.

## PAULEZ' HOTEL (LIMITED). THE HAGUE.

THIS FIRST RATE HOTEL, situated in the quietest quarter of the City, in the vicinity of the Opera, Museums, and Royal Park; cannot be too highly recommended for its accommodation, the excellence of its Table d'Hote and Wines, added to the attention and civility shown to travellers. "Restaurant à la Carte" at any hour. Splendid Reading and Dining Rooms. The only Hotel with Lift (ascensor). Electric Light all through the Hotel. Bath. Carriages. Moderate Charges. Arrangements made during the Winter Season.

## HOMBOURG-LES-BAINS.

# HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

*ONE OF THE BEST IN THE TOWN, WITH DEPENDENCE "VILLA AUGUSTA" SITUATED IN THE EXTENSIVE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL.*

**Best position near the Kurhaus, the Springs, the Bathing Establishments, and Lawn Tennis Courts. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs.**

**HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**Large Shady Garden, 4,500 square yards, attached to the Hotel.**

*BEST ENGLISH &* FRENCH COOKING. FINEST OPEN AIR RESTAURANT.

***In the early and late part of the Season (May, June, September, and October) arrangements are made at very moderate prices.***

**F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.**

**Purveyor to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.**

## INNSBRUCK.

# GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

One of the Largest and most Elegant Family Hotels of the Town,

**OPPOSITE THE STATION.**

**More than a Hundred Rooms and Saloons, furnished with every luxurious comfort, and**

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

**LIFT TO EACH FLOOR.**

**LARGE DINING ROOM CONSTRUCTED IN EMPIRE STYLE,**

(A Curiosity of the Town),

FURTHERMORE LADIES' SALOONS.

**READING, SMOKING, & RESTAURATION ROOMS.**

*RENOWNED GOOD COOKING.*

**EXCELLENT COUNTRY AND FOREIGN WINES.**

**Moderate charges from 15th OCTOBER to 1st MAY.**

**BRANCH HOUSE: Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth at Zell-am-Sea.**

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**INNSBRUCK** is especially recommended by Prof. Dr. Jaccond, of Paris, for beneficial effects of its climate on weak constitutions both in Summer and Winter. It has a renowned University and offers great educational advantages. Splendid Skating in Winter. Turkish, Vapour, and Salt Swimming Baths. Very frequented Winter Station at low altitude.

## HOTEL TIROL.

**FIRST** Class Establishment near the Station. Over 150 elegantly furnished Rooms. Reading, Smoking, Retiring Rooms. Baths. Fine Garden. **Electric Light. Lift.** Special arrangements for protracted stay, and extremely moderately Pension. Winter terms. **Illustrated Pamphlet free on application. CARL LANDSEE, Propr.**

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## INTERLAKEN.

## INTERLAKEN. TERMINUS HOTEL.

**CENTRAL STATION. SCHAETTI BROTHERS, new Proprietors.**

**FINEST SITUATION. Moderate Prices. Pension. Furnished with** *modern comfort.* **Electric Light. Bath Room. Dark Room for Amateur Photographs.** ***Sanitary Arrangements.*** **Buffet at the Station.**

## KREUZNACH (or, CREUZNACH).

# ROYAL HOTEL AND ENGLISCHER HOF.

THE largest and finest Hotel, with every modern comfort at very moderate charges. Large Garden. New Marble Baths. Lift. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Post and Telegraph Office in the Hotel. Omnibus at both Stations—Kreuznach Town and Kreuznach Bath.

*Manager: OTTO AESCHLIMANN,* *Formerly at the Kursaal Malyia (Engadine) and Grand Hotel Mont Fleury, Cannes.*

## KNOCKE-SUR-MER (Belgium).

# GRAND HOTEL de KNOCKE

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. Splendidly situated facing the Sea. Unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, combined with moderate charges. 200 splendid Bedrooms with Saloons. Billiards. Reading Room. Terrace. Playgrounds. Omnibus at the Station. The latest English Sanitary Improvements.

## LYONS.

# LYONS.

BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.

## THE GRAND HOTEL.

**The most popular and fashionable.**

## MACON.

# GRAND HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

SPECIAL House for families and Tourists, five minutes from the Station. This large establishment, the best of the town, situated in the valley of the Saône, offers a magnificent panorama including Mont Blanc. East situation. Moderate charges. Interpreter. Connected with the "French Automobile Club" and Touring Clubs of France. Mineral essences for self-moving carriages to be had. Telephone. Moderate terms. Sole correspondent for Macon of Cook's Agency. On arrival at Macon, wire for the omnibuses of the Hotel, always in attendance for every train. Travellers should not listen to Agents within or outside the Station, inviting them to go elsewhere.

# GRAND HOTEL de FRANCE et des ETRANGERS.

*FIRST CLASS HOTEL,* the most frequented by Families and Tourists. *situated opposite the* Station. The only one wanting no Omnibus. Passes *every train. English* comfort. Large choice of fine and ordinary wines of Macon, *Burgundy. English* spoken. DUPAILLOUP, Proprietor.

## MADEIRA—(Funchal).

# REID'S HOTELS

## ESTABLISHED 1850.

### By appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

**REID'S NEW HOTEL & ANNEXES.**—Situated on the Cliffs to the West of Funchal, on the New Road overlooking the Sea, grand view of the Mountains. Sea Bathing and Boating.
**SANTA CLARA HOTEL.**—"Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal, fine view of the Mountains and Sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*
**MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.**—In sheltered central position.
**HORTAS HOTEL.**—German spoken.




These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and Choice Wines. Tennis Courts, large Gardens, Baths, Reading and Smoking Rooms. English and German Newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

*Telegrams:* **"REID, FUNCHAL."**

**Pamphlet Free of Passmore, 124, Cheapside; "Hotel Tariff Bureau," 96, Regent Street, London; and J. and H. Lindsay, 7, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; or Wm. Reid, Madeira.**

## MADRID.

# GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL. THE ONLY FRENCH HOTEL IN MADRID.**
ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATH. COURIERS. CARRIAGES. ELECTRIC LIFT.
**J. CAPDEVIELLE, Proprietor.**

## MARSEILLES.

# GRAND HOTEL.

**Ex-Grand Hotel de Marseille.** On the Cannebière Prolongée and Rue Noailles, 46 and 48.

THIS well-known charming **First Class Hotel**, the nearest to the Station, is delightfully situated in the most central part of the Town. Specially patronised for its unrivalled magnificent position, by the highest class of nobility, and honoured by the stay of H.M. the late Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., H.M. George I., King of Greece, H.M. Pedro II., Emperor of Brasil, H.H. M.M. King and Queen of Portugal, H.M. Don Alfonso XII., King of Spain, etc.

MARC DUTRUIT,
Manager.

*Telegraphic Address:*
*GRAND* **HOTEL—MARSEILLES.**
*B—Continental, 97.*

## MENTONE (Alpes Maritimes).

# HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE

**(NEAR TO THE CARAVAN STATION).**

THIS elegantly constructed and beautifully furnished Hotel enjoys a high reputation for the great comfort. **Smoking Room and Baths. Arrangements for Families.**

**Known for its excellent Cuisine. Charges moderate.**

The Hotel is under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor,

**Mr. CHARLES BERNARD (Swiss).**

## MILAN.

**MILAN.** # HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

CORSO VICTOR EMMANUEL, 9, 11, full south, **near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre,** Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. **Quiet Rooms facing the Garden. "Table d'Hôte" and "Restaurant." Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to each floor, Central Steam-heating apparatus, and Electric Light in all the Rooms.** Omnibus at the Station. **Moderate charges. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted.**

**E. MARCIONNI, Proprietor.**

# HOTEL DU NORD.

MODERN, first-class English Hotel, conveniently situated on the **Central Railway Square.** Large Garden. Open and best position. Lift. Electric Light and central Steam heating in all rooms. Winter Garden. **Restaurant. Moderate terms.** Room, light, and attendance, 2frs. 50c. Cook's Coupons accepted.

**V. COLLEONI, Proprietor. CH. GALLIA, Director.**

# BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.

**In the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station.**

NEW; expressly built for an Hotel with all modern improvements. Situated in the healthiest part of the Town. Pleasant Garden. Airy Apartments. Table d'Hote. Restaurant and Reading Rooms. Baths. Heated throughout. Scrupulously clean. Careful attendance and very moderate charges. Real English Hotel, near the Station. Porter meets all trains. Hotel Coupons accepted. NO EXAMINATION OF LUGGAGE FOR VISITORS TO THIS HOTEL.

**J. BELLINI, Proprietor.**

**ASCENSEUR.** # HOTEL DE ROME. **LIFT.**

ADMIRABLY situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo, Scala, and Galleries. This Hotel, comfortably furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Hydraulic Lift.

**Branch House: PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10—HOTEL BISCIONE BELLEVUE.**

**BORELLA, BROTHERS, Proprietors.**

## MONT-DORE-LES-BAINS (France).

# HOTEL SARCIRON-RAINALDY.

**FORMERLY CHABAURY, AINÉ.**

***The best situated,* the most comfortable and frequented of the Town. Sanitary arrangements perfect.** Lift. Lawn Tennis. Cottage. Villas.

**Apply to Mr. SARCIRON-RAINALDY.**

## MONTREUX (Clarens).

# HOTEL du CYGNE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in close vicinity to the Montreux Station and Landing Quay of steamers. Vast Terraces and shaded Gardens, with a widespread view over the Alps and the Lake. Hydraulic Lift. Large Public Halls. Electric Light. Pension from 7 to 10 francs a day.

A. EMERY, Proprietor.

## MUNICH.

## MUNICH.

# GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Unsurpassed, finest, and most quiet situation on Maximilianesplatz, in the middle of the Town, and most central for visiting Theatres and all places of interest. All modern comforts. Lift. Electric Light. Moderate charges. Favourite Winter Residence at low prices.

M. DIENER, Proprietor.

F. WEHMEYER, Manager, formerly Schweizerhof, Lucerne, and Shepherd's, Cairo.

## MURREN.

# GRAND HOTEL des ALPES.

OPEN from the 1st of May till 30th October. Combines every modern comfort. All rooms and Saloons lighted by Electric Light. Good accommodation.

GRAND RESTAURANT, separate from the Hotel.

CORRESPONDENCE BY TELEPHONE WITH THE HOTEL STEINBOCK, LAUTERBRUNNEN.

GUNTER BROTHERS, Proprietors.

## NEUHAUSEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN (Switzerland.)

# FALLS OF THE RHINE

## HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. 200 ROOMS. HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Splendid Views of the celebrated

**FALLS OF THE RHINE & THE CHAIN OF ALPS, AS FAR AS MONT BLANC.**

Covering an extent of over 150 miles.

A CHARMING SUMMER RESORT,

NOTED FOR ITS

Healthful position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.

By means of Electricity and Bengal Lights the Falls of the Rhine are brilliantly illuminated every night during the Summer Season.

*ENGLISH DIVINE* SERVICE in the new Church, [illegible] Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

## OSTEND.

# THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

**OPEN FROM JUNE 1st TILL NOVEMBER.**




The largest first-class Hotel, facing the Sea and Baths, close to the New Kursaal.

**READING & MUSIC ROOMS. BATHS.**

*FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.*

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Lighted throughout by Electricity.

# GREAT OCEAN HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

**UNRIVALLED FOR ITS SPLENDID SITUATION, FACING THE SEA AND THE BATHS.**

*Close to the New Kursaal and the Residence of the Royal Family.*

**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**LIFT! LIFT!**

**LEON THOMA, Proprietor.**

## OSTEND Continued.

# THE SPLENDID HOTEL.

THE most fashionable Hotel and Restaurant in the place. Finest situation facing the Sea and the Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family. "Elevator." All Modern Comfort.
200 Beds and Saloons. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains.
Address for Letters and Cablegrams: "SPLENDID, OSTEND."
L. SCHWITZING, Manager. Winter Season: Nice, Hotel de France.
Branch House during the Winter: THE SHIP HOTEL, opposite the Landing Stage of the Royal Belgium Mail Steamers and close to the Railway Stations. Newly furnished. Perfect Sanitary arrangements.

# GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL,

**Facing the Sea.**

**LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. BOARD FROM 10 S.**

## Gd. HOTEL LEOPOLD II et de FLANDRE.

RECOMMENDED First-class English Family Hotel and Pension. Splendid situation. Nearest to the Baths, Kursaal, and Casino; close to and with view of the Sea. Every modern comfort. Only Hotel lighted by Electricity in the town. Sitting and Smoking Rooms. English Servants. Good Bedrooms, light and attendance from 3 frs. a day. Board (bedroom three meals, light, and attendance) from 9 frs. a day. Very advantageous arrangements for Families and long stay. All enquiries receive prompt attention. 'Bus at Trains and Steamers. Good Cuisine and Cellar. Civility. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
E. DAVID VANCUYCK, Proprietor and Manager, resided many years in England.
Concessionary of the Restaurant and Cafe—Kursaal.

## PARAME (Near St. Malo) FRANCE.

Sea Bathing of Parame—near St. Malo (France).—The finest Sand Shore on the Coasts of Brittany, surrounded by charming panoramas, picturesque sights, and splendid views. Sweet and very salubrious climate.

### GRAND HOTEL DE PARAME.

SITUATED on the very Shore, near the Casino and Bathing Establishment. First Class Hotel, much frequented by the best English Families. Beautiful Dining Room. Restaurant. Saloon. Lawn Tennis. Hot Baths and Telegraph in the House. Very large garden. Great comfort and moderate charges. Very advantageous conditions in July and September. Omnibus of the Hotel to all Trains and Steamers.
RIGUELLE and GRAJON, Proprietors.

## PARIS.

# HOTEL DE LA Cde. BRETAGNE

**14, Rue Caumartin. Near the Madeleine and the Opera, in proximity of the Grand Boulevards and Gare St. Lazare.**

RE-DECORATED and re-furnished. Doulton's Sanitary arrangements. Bedrooms from 3 to 10 francs. Apartments of all sizes. Bedrooms and 3 meals, from 12 francs a day. *Restaurant à la Carte*, moderate prices. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Electric Light in *Rooms. Telephone. Bath Rooms.* Reading Room. Special terms for a long stay. Furnished *House, particularly recommended to Families.*

PARIS Continued

# MIRABEAU

## HOTEL ET RESTAURANT.

## 8, RUE DE LA PAIX, 8,

## (Place Vendome. Place de l'Opera.)

PEACE. COMFORT. EASE.

PRAGUE.

## HOTEL de SAXE,

PRAGUE.

OLD RENOWNED FIRST CLASS HOUSE, a few steps from the Central Station. In the centre of the town at the corner of the Channel. Large Dining Room. Winter Garden, &c. Electric Light. Telephone. Baths. Carriages. Moderate Charges. Hydraulic Lift, Otis System. W. BENES, Proprietor.

(Lake of Lucerne.) RIGI. (Lake of Lucerne).

1,600 M. ALTITUDE. **RIGI-KALTBAD** 1,600 M. ALTITUDE.

On the Shore of the Lake des IV. Cantons.

*FIRST-CLASS* HOTEL AND PENSION. 400 Beds. Mountain air cure. Hydrotherapy. The most sheltered position with splendid Panorama. Physician. Orchestra. Railway Station. Post and Telegraph. Large asphalte Terrace and Verandahs. Romantic Pine Wood. Lawn Tennis. Spring Water. Latest English Sanitary arrangements. Arrangements for protracted stay from October 1st. In June and September reduced terms.

For Prospectus and Terms apply to the Manager, J. WIRTH.

## ROME.

# GRAND HOTEL.

MOST Distinguished House in the most elevated and salubrious part of Rome. Moderate Charges. Arrangements for protracted stay.

Managers:—{C. RITZ, from the Savoy Hotel, London.
A. PFYFFER, from the Grand Hotel National, Lucerne.

# CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. 300 ROOMS.

**All Modern Comforts. Open all Year Round.**

P. LUGANI, Proprietor.

## ROTTERDAM.

# LEYGRAAFF'S HOTEL.

OPPOSITE the Park. Established since 1826. Partially heated by Calorifere. **Times, Daily News, Daily Telegraph, Standard,** and **Scotsman** mailed daily. Omnibuses meet Trains and Boats on application.

Telephone No. 222. Telegrams: LEYGRAAFF, ROTTERDAM.

## ROUEN.

# GRAND HOTEL de PARIS.

**Very first-class and best situated Hotel.**

VIEW on the Seine, Bon Secours, Pont Corneille, and Ile Lacroix. Near a Post and Telegraph Office, the Theatre, and the principal Monuments. Large and small Apartments. Choice Cuisine. Renowned Wines. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted and abatement of 5 per cent. for an eight days stay. Bicycles may be deposited.

Kept by Mrs. Vve. BATAILLARD, formerly proprietress of the Hotel de l'Europe, at Mezos.

# HOTEL DE LA POSTE.

ROOMS lighted by Electricity and heated by Calorifere. Situated opposite the Post Office in the finest central part of the Town. Magnificent Garden in front of the Hotel. Reading, Music, and Writing Saloons. English Newspapers. English and German spoken. Rooms from 3 francs; Breakfast 1 fr. 50c.; Lunch 2 frs. 50c.; Dinner 3 frs. 50c. Very comfortable.

## ST. MORITZ DORF (Engadine), Switzerland.

# HOTEL RAVIER DU BELVEDERE—ST. MORITZ VILLAGE.

1820 Metres above the Sea. Connected by Electric Tram with St. Moritz-Bad.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in exceptionally fine situation, open from 1st June to 31st of March. Fire-proof Staircases. English Sanitary Arrangements. Hot water pipes (not air or steam). Lift. Orchestra. Library. Lawn Tennis.

R. RAVIER.

ITALY. **SAN REMO.** RIVIERA.

## *HOTEL de l'EUROPE et de la PAIX.*

A HANDSOME Hotel on the Promenade, opposite the Railway Station and Public Gardens, with a fine out-look. South aspect. Arrangements made for a prolonged stay. Deservedly recommended.

**MODERATE CHARGES. RESTAURANT.**

**LAURENT BERTOLINI, JUN.,** *formerly of Grand Hotel Royal, San Remo, and Hotel de l'Europe, Milan.*

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**SCHINZNACH (on-the-Aar) Switzerland.**

## SCHINZNACH.

**ON-THE-AAR (SWITZERLAND).**

RAILWAY STATION.

**343 METRES ABOVE SEA.**

SITUATION SHELTERED from the WIND.

**MILD CLIMATE.—FREE FROM DUST.**

Season, May 15 until September 30.

## BATHS AND HEALTH RESORT.

**Rich Sulphurous Ærated Mineral Springs, efficacious for Chronic Skin Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Scrophulose, Specific Discretions, Rheumatism, Nevrosis, Atmiatry.**

**Fine new Building for Special Treatment by Inhalations, Pulverizations, and Gargling. Milk cure.**

**REGULAR DIVINE SERVICE IN CHAPEL.**

**Reduced prices until June 15. Prospectus free from**

**HANS AMSLER, Proprietor.**

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**SESTRI-LEVANTE (Italy). (Route, Genoa-Spezia.)**

## HOTEL D'EUROPE

**(ENGLISH HOUSE).**

ANCIENT First-class House, entirely renewed. Situated in the prettiest and quietest quarter of the Town, on the Shore of the Sea, and full South. Exceptional position, well sheltered. Garden looking over the Sea. Baths. Electric light. Modern comfort. Very moderate charges. Arrangements for a long stay. **PAGGI, Proprietor.**

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**SORRENTO (Italy).**

## HOTEL TRAMONTANO.

**HOTELS TRAMONTANO AND TASSO, AND HOTEL-PENSION SYRENE.**

*THESE EXCELLENT HOTELS,* which are situated in the best part of what is worthily named *the "Beauty Spot of Italy,"* are *the* annual resort of the most distinguished English and American *Families. The Principal Centre for* Excursions.

**Mr. G. TRAMONTANO, Proprietor and Manager.**

## SPA.

SPA—[illegible]

# HOTEL DE FLANDRE



THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
IN THE CENTRE AND
MOST SALUBRIOUS PART OF THE TOWN.

Beautiful Park with furnished Villas and Cottages in the immediate grounds of the Hotel. Covered Gymnasium. Baths.

## GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

HENRIARD ENTHEER, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, greatly improved and beautifully situated in close proximity to the principal Establishments. Suites of Rooms, Single Rooms and Private Apartments. Reading Room supplied with Journals in various languages. Lawn Tennis. Extensive Accommodation for Families.

## SPIEZ (Switzerland).

SPIEZ. **HOTEL SCHONEGG.** LAKE OF THUNE.

Only FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near the Station (Railway).

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION. Carriages for Excursions. Omnibus to and from the Station.

Proprietor: MÜTZENBERG-HAEFELI.

## STRASSBURG.

# HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

UNIVERSALLY REPUTED.—NEW MANAGEMENT.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

**The Largest and Most Comfortable Hotel in Strassburg.**

**Situated in the finest part of the Town near the Cathedral.**

Baths and Shower Baths.

***Table d'Hote* and Restaurant.**

*C.* MATHIS.



## STUTTGART.

# HOTEL MARQUARDT

IS situated in the finest part of the town, in the beautiful **Place Royal**, adjoining the Railway Station and the Post Office, near to the Theatre and the Royal Gardens, opposite the Palace, and facing the new Odeon. This Hotel will be found most comfortable in every respect; the apartments are elegantly furnished and suitable for families or single gentlemen. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. French and English Newspapers. M. and O. MARQUARDT, Proprietors.

## TAMARIS-SUR-MER (Near Toulon) Var—France.

# TAMARIS.

NEW Winter Station on the Mediterranean, picturesque and well-wooded, facing entrance to Toulon roadstead. Open all the year round. Modern comfort and sanitation. Excellent Cuisine. Frequent communication with Toulon by Land and Sea in 20 minutes.

**Address: M. JUST, Proprietor, GRAND HOTEL, Tamaris-sur-Mer (Var).**

**CONVEYANCES SENT TO MEET TRAIN AT TOULON. TERMS MODERATE.**

## (Black Forest). TRIBERG. (715 metres above Sea).

# HOTEL WEHRLE.

BEST situation, near the Waterfalls; for a long time well known as "HOTEL z. OCHSEN." Every English comfort. Baths. Electric Light. Milk Cure. Omnibus at the Station. Carriages. Moderate charges. Pension. The proprietor gives best information for Excursions in the Black Forest. The HOTEL WEHRLE, not very large but very comfortable, is highly recommended by German and Foreign Guide Books. Park. Garden. Good Trout Fishing. **F. WEHRLE, Proprietor.**

# HOTEL BELLE VUE.

A VERY comfortable First Class **Family Hotel**, close to the **Waterfalls** and **Forest**. Very high and charming position, overlooking the Village and Valley. Large and Airy **Dining Room**; newly decorated **Drawing Room** and **Restaurant**. Balconies all round the House. Fine Garden. Baths. Electric Light. English Comfort. Pension. Moderate Charges. Omnibus meet all Trains. **ALBERT ROTZINGER, Proprietor.**

## VARALLO (Sesia), Three hours from Milan.

# HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND GRAND HOTEL.

*FIRST CLASS HOUSE*, splendidly situated facing the Sacro Monte. Lift. *Electric Light throughout.* Beautiful Garden and Park. Lawn Tennis. The most modern *Hydropathic Installation. Sanitary* arrangements perfect. Pension from 9 francs.

*Spring and Autumn* being the best Seasons to visit the Valsesia, the *Establishment and Hotel* will be open from 1st May to 15th October.

## TURIN.

# Grand Hotel de l'Europe

## HYDRAULIC LIFT.

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL, situated on the Piazza Castello, and five minutes' walk from the Station, Post, Telegraph, etc., is furnished to afford Residents every possible convenience and comfort.

**Lighted by Electricity. Heated by Hot-air Stoves.**

BATH. SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS PERFECT.

**Single and Double Bedrooms, and splendid Suite of Apartments at moderate charges.**

A. BORGO, Proprietor.

Corresponding House: ALAGIA (Scala)—GRAND HOTEL.

## VENICE.

# HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the best position of the Grand Canal, has just been repaired and greatly improved. New rich Dining Room on the ground floor overlooking the Grand Canal. Hydraulic Lift.

NEW READING AND SMOKING ROOMS. BATHS. FULL SOUTH ASPECT.

MARSEILLE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

## WILDBAD.

# HOTEL KLUMPP

THIS First-class Hotel, containing 45 Saloons and 235 Bedrooms, with a separate Breakfast, Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, and an Artificial Garden over the river, is beautifully situated in connection with the Old and New Bath buildings and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade and Trinkhalle. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good *Cuisine* and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Table d'Hôte. Breakfasts and Suppers *à la Carte*. Exchange Office. Correspondent of the principal Banking Houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. Fine Private Carriages. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Lift to every floor. Excellent accommodation.

Reduced prices for Rooms during the months of May and September

**WILDBAD Continued.**

# HOTEL BELLE VUE,

## F. STOKINGER.

THIS First-class Hotel is beautifully situated on a terrace facing the new Trinkhalle, at the entrance of the Promenade, and within five minutes' walk from the English Church. It is well known for its cleanliness, good attendance, and moderate charges. The Cuisine department and Wines will afford satisfaction to the most fastidious taste. A great part of the Hotel has been newly furnished, and the drainage entirely reconstructed. Excellent Sitting and Bed Rooms, furnished with English comfort. Conversation, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Ladies' Music Room. The *Times* and other Papers taken in. Warm and Cold Baths in a separate building. The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train during the season. Covered communication between the Hotel and new Bath House. **LIFT.**

## GUERNSEY.

# OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOTEL,

## GUERNSEY.

**FORMERLY THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND.**

THIS long-established and first class Hotel, for Families and Gentlemen, is famed for its excellent *Cuisine*, its choice Wines, and the thorough comfort of all its arrangements, combined with the most moderate charges.

Standing in its own grounds, and situated in the higher and best part of the town of St. Peter-Port, it commands from its windows and lawn unrivalled views of the entire Channel Group—including Alderney on the north; Jersey on the south; Sark, Herm, and Jethou immediately opposite; with the distant and historic coasts of Normandy beyond.

An extensive new wing has been added, comprising about forty additional apartments—including spacious and lofty Bedrooms, with southern aspect and magnificent sea views. Hot and Cold Baths. Smoking Rooms, and all the modern improvements. Tariff on application. Special arrangements during the Winter months.

## THE FINEST DINING SALOON IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

**Capable of Accommodating Two Hundred Guests.**

**TABLE D'HOTE. Separate Tables.**

## SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD ROOM WITH TWO TABLES,

**BY BURROUGHES & WATTS.**

**Private Carriages.** Ici on parle Français. Hier man spricht Deutsch.

Five minutes' walk from the Landing Stages. A Porter from the Hotel attends the arrival of all Steamers. Rooms may be secured by letter or telegram.

**Registered Telegraphic Address—"GOV. GUERNSEY."**

Lo] **JOHN GARDNER, Proprietor.**

# RICHMOND BOARDING HOUSE,

## CAMBRIDGE PARK.

*IS delightfully situated* between Cambridge Park and Candie Grounds. *Large Garden. Splendid Sea View* from every room. 10 minutes to boats. Terms, 5s. 6d. *Special Winter Terms.*

**Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. HART.**

# BEL-AIR HOTEL

SARK, CHANNEL ISLANDS,

A First-Class Country Hotel.

On the most bracing spot in the Islands.

The Largest and only Hotel on the Island with a Sea View.

Possesses excellent sleeping accommodation.

Large Public Drawing, Smoking, and Dining Rooms (separate tables).

Good Fishing and Bathing.

D. ROBIN, Proprietor.



SARK.

# DIXCART HOTEL

(IN A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION).

Terms Moderate. Established over 50 years.

# GRAND HOTEL.

Stands in an unrivalled position facing the Sea.

IS THE LARGEST, THE BEST APPOINTED, AND THE

## LEADING HOTEL

IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

*Telegraphic Address:* "GRAND, JERSEY." D. DE LEIDI, *Manager.*

# ROYAL YACHT CLUB HOTEL

THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE ISLANDS.

THE FINEST POSITION FACING THE SEA AND HARBOURS.

Re-Built and Re-Furnished. Over 120 Rooms.

BUSSES MEET ALL BOATS.

*TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:* "YACHT JERSEY."

JNO. H. FRENCH, Propr.,
Agent to the Royal Southampton Yacht.

GUERNSEY Continued.

# BREE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

## ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—BREES, JERSEY.

# ST. BRELADE'S BAY HOTEL,

Charmingly Situated on Sea Shore.

The only Hotel in Channel Islands affording facilities for Sea Bathing.
Recently enlarged. Tariff on application.

A. B. HARDEN, Proprietor.

## JERSEY.

# THE BRITISH HOTEL,

ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.

FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Centrally situated, within Three Minutes' Walk of Pier, Markets, and Post Office. Omnibus meets all Boats. Billiard Room. Hot and Cold Baths. Terms moderate. Table d'hôte at 6 p.m. The Proprietor's own Drag starts from the Hotel daily.

J. H. VENN, Proprietor.

# YORK HOTEL,

## ROYAL SQUARE, JERSEY.

THE oldest established and most centrally situated Family and Commercial Hotel in St. Helier's. Ladies' Room. Six Stock Rooms. 'Bus meets Steamers.

R. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

# STAR HOTEL,

## COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY.

*SIXTY BEDROOMS.* BEST KNOWN HOTEL IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Rooms, 4/6 per diem, Omnibus meets all Boats.

F. H. MIDDLETON, Proprietor.

JERSEY Continued.

# GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

Lately conducted by Mme. Delépine.

**English and French Cuisine.**

Terms from 6s. 6d. per day inclusive.

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL BOATS.

Proprietor, PIERRE TRÉMEL.

# FRANKLIN HOTEL.

BED, BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND ATTENDANCE 6/6 PER DAY.

OMNIBUS MEETS STEAMERS.

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